

NEWSLETTER

Michael Becar, Executive Director, CEO
International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training
1330 North Manship; Meridian, Idaho 83642-6444
(208) 288-5491; <http://www.iadlest.org>



Volume 27 Number 2

April 2016

Contents	Page
President's Message	2
Meetings Scheduled.....	3
IADLEST 2016 Conference	3
Nominations and Elections.....	3
Welcome New Members	5
POST Director Changes	6
Major County Sheriffs Endorse National Certification Program (NCP).....	7
Oregon Update.....	7
Taking Below 100 Online.....	8
National Training Excellence (RITE Academy)	9
Storytelling with a Purpose.....	11
Origin and Mission of NLEARN.....	13
Body-Worn Camera Toolkit.....	15
Legal Cases Sorted by Category.....	15
Making Lethal Encounter Training Affordable.....	16
Residential Burglary.....	18
Massachusetts & Wyoming Acquire New Officer Tracking System.....	23
Nationally Certified Training Courses	24
- Critical Decision Making Instructor Development	24
- Racial Intelligence for Law Enforcement	24
- Active Shoot Preparedness.....	25
- Graffiti Investigations	25
- Critical Decision Making for Traffic Stops	25
- Crime Analysis for Chief Executives.....	26
- Advance Search and Seizure.....	26
- Responding to Domestic Violence.....	26
- Interview and Interrogation.....	26
- Documenting Use of Force	27
- Critical Decision Making for Law Enforcement Officers.....	28
- Officer Safety.....	28
- EVOC 101 Intersection Departure.....	29
- EVOC Clearing Intersections Advanced	29
- Data Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety.....	30
Vendor Announcements	31

DAVID HARVEY
President
Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards
106 W. Allegan, Suite 600
Lansing, Michigan 48909
(517) 322-5610
harveyd2@michigan.gov

BRIAN GRISHAM
First Vice-President
Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Academy
3025 Lebanon Pike
Nashville, Tennessee 37214
(615) 741-4448
brian.grisham@tn.gov

DANIEL ZIVKOVICH
Second Vice-President
Municipal Police Training Committee
6 Adams Street
Randolph, Massachusetts 02368
(781) 437-0301
daniel.zivkovich@massmail.state.ma.us

MARK DAMITIO
Secretary
Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center
P.O. Box 647
Hutchinson, Kansas 67504
(620) 694-1532
mdamitio@kletc.org

KELLY ALZAHARNA
Treasurer
New Mexico Corrections
Office of Professional Standards
5023 Heno Mine Rd.
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88011
505-231-6585
kalz@gci.net

KIM VICKERS
Immediate Past-President
Texas Commission on Law Enforcement
6330 East Hwy 290, Ste. 200
Austin, Texas 78723
(512) 936-7700
kimv@tcleose.state.tx.us

WILLIAM J. MULDOON
Second Past-President
Law Enforcement Training Center
3600 North Academy Road
Grand Island, Nebraska 68801-0403
(308) 385-6030, Ext. 301
william.muldoon@nebraska.gov



A Nationally Certified Program (NCP) ensures that the training is current, engaging, legally defensible, and appropriate to the target audience.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

by: *Dave Harvey, Director,
Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards*



As I wrap up my term as President of IADLEST, I am taking a few moments to reflect on the past year and various accomplishments that our organization has had. This is not to say that it was all

due to my presidency, but rather it was due to all of our collective involvement and the excellent staff we have. IADLEST has gained in stature with the federal government and is at the forefront of major initiatives in Washington, DC.

To begin with, our international footprint has broadened. I had the fortunate opportunity to travel along with our Executive Director to Bogota, Colombia, where we were featured presenters at a Latin American law enforcement conference. The second Vice-President, Dan Zivkovich and I were honored to travel to Serbia and present at a Balkan regional conference. Most of this was brought about through our great relationship with the International Criminal Investigations Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) who is valued members of our association.

On the home front I was able to travel to many states to attend regional conferences such as Kentucky and Alaska. I have gained so much from my interaction with the many professionals from all over the country and witnessed the tremendous work you all do. I also spent a significant amount of time in DC. I came to the realization that we need a constant presence in the nation's Capital. Mike Becar and I spent hours lobbying various issues such as NCIC access for POST organizations, giving presentations on the National De-certification Process, and ensuring that the legislators know who we are and what we as an organization do and can do on a national level.

That lobbying has had an impact as IADLEST continues to have a strong partnership with the BJA and the DOJ overall. Mike Becar and Yvonne Pfeifer handle numerous grants for them as well as NHTSA. IADLEST and POST organizations are mentioned prominently in the *Presidents 21st Century Policing Task Force Report*. As many of you know, we were as a group invited to DC to discuss implementation of the report recommendations. That was a first as far as our group as a whole being asked for such input and being brought together at one time in DC.

We continue to offer new and innovative membership benefits and products. At this year's conference we will roll out another new product, the online version of the Sourcebook. This is an exciting project as our good friend and colleague Mitch Javidi has taken our once paper Sourcebook and digitized it making it much more user friendly. And speaking of new products, as you know we rolled out the National Certification Program last conference and through the great work of Ari Vidali and his group, it is continuing to grow. Also coming out soon is the accreditation process for academies and POST organizations.

Lastly, I cannot tell you how impressed I am with our Executive Director, Mike Becar. He works tirelessly and is completely committed to this organization. Along with Yvonne Pfeifer and other part time staff our association is in great hands. I will look back on this past year as the highlight of my law enforcement career. Thank you again for your support and allowing me to serve.



A Nationally Certified Program (NCP) ensures that the training is current, engaging, legally defensible, and appropriate to the target audience (refer to enclosed list of Certified Courses)

Editorial Note: The IADLEST Newsletter is published quarterly. It is distributed to IADLEST members and other interested persons and agencies involved in the selection and training of law enforcement officers.

The IADLEST is a nonprofit organization comprised of law enforcement training managers and leaders. Its mission is to research and share information, ideas, and innovations that assist in the establishment of effective and defensible standards for the employment and training of law enforcement officers.

All professional training managers and educators are welcome to become members. Additionally, any individual, partnership, foundation, corporation, or other entities involved with the development or training of law enforcement or criminal justice personnel are eligible for membership. Recognizing the obligations and opportunities of international cooperation, the IADLEST extends its membership invitation to professionals in other democratic nations.

Newsletter articles or comments should be sent to IADLEST; 1330 North Manship: Meridian, Idaho 83642; or Yvonne@iadlest.org.

IADLEST MEETING SCHEDULE

The IADLEST Executive Committee is scheduled to meet 1:00 p.m., Sunday, June 5, 2016, prior to the start of the Grand Rapids annual conference.

The IADLEST Business Meeting is scheduled for 10:15 a.m., Tuesday, June 7, 2016, at the Amway Grand Plaza Hotel, 187 Monroe Avenue NW; Grand Rapids, Michigan. Refer to the www.iadlest.org for registration information.

NORTHEAST REGIONAL MEETING SCHEDULED

The IADLEST Northeast Region Meeting/Training Conference is scheduled for April 19-21, 2016. The Regional Training meeting is being hosted by the Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commissions at the Maryland Public Safety Education and Training Center (PSETC); 6852 4th Street, Sykesville, Maryland. Contact Al Liebino, alliebno@dpscs.state.md.us, for more information.

IADLEST 2016 CONFERENCE GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN



View of the Amway Grand Plaza from the Gerald Ford Presidential Library

Registration for the International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training annual conference will be opening in January! Take advantage of the early bird pricing by registering before May 20.

Conference Dates: June 5-8, 2016. Location: Amway Grand Plaza Hotel in Grand Rapids, Michigan; 187 Monroe Avenue NW; Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Looking for vendors and sponsors to help make this event a success! For more information or if interested in being a vendor and/or sponsor, please contact Yvonne@iadlest.org

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

by: IADLEST Elections Committee

Elections will be held at the June Grand Rapids, Michigan, business meeting. Dan Zivkovich (MA) chair, and Brian Grisham (TN) will serve as the 2016 Nomination Committee. The committee will submit a list of eligible candidates for the offices of second vice-president (5 year commitment); Secretary (3 year term); and Treasurer (3 year term) to the membership at the business meeting in June. Members who wish to nominate candidates or are interested more information about running for office contact Dan Zivkovich, Daniel.r.zivkovich@state.ma.us; or Brian Grisham, brain.grisham@state.tn.us.

Candidates for office are asked to make a brief statement at the Grand Rapids business meeting just prior to the election as to their position and goals for the Association. The elections will take place at the conclusion of the business meeting.

Further Information on Offices: Three positions are up for a vote at this year's meeting:

- Second Vice-President (a one-year term, but five-year commitment)
- Treasurer (a three-year term)
- Secretary (a three-year term)

Duties: Here are the duties of these officers:

- Bylaws 5.9 - Second Vice-President: It shall be the duty of the second vice-president to serve as a member of the Executive Committee and perform the duties of the president during the absence of the president and the first vice-president, including but not limited to representing the Association.
- Bylaw 5.10 - Treasurer (a three-year term): It shall be the duty of the treasurer to serve as a member of the Executive Committee. In the event a vacancy occurs in the office of the treasurer, the Executive Committee shall appoint a successor who shall serve until the next general meeting when a new election shall be held to fill the vacancy. In addition, the treasurer, in coordination with the Executive Director shall perform the following duties: Monitor the bookkeeping records necessary to account for all receipts and disbursements of Association funds; Oversee all accounting and fiscal services firms retained by the association; Present a complete financial report to the membership at the first general meeting after the close of each fiscal year and ensure all legally required financial reports are filed; Provide the Executive Committee such financial reports as it requests; Ensure that suitable bonding covers the president, treasurer, and any other person with authority to receive or disburse funds on behalf of the Association; Be available to assist in the preparation of the budget for the Association; Certify the availability of funds necessary to cover the proposed budget of the Association or any

amendment thereto; Certify the candidates for office are directors or general members in good standing and not in arrears of dues and assessments to the Association; Supply, upon request, any and all documents requested by the audit committee of the Association; and Send "dues notices" to members in a timely manner. Maintain an up-to-date membership list. Authorize or personally issue all checks and drafts on the association's financial business accounts. In the absence or non-availability of the treasurer, the president, first vice-president, or second-vice president shall perform the duties of the treasurer in keeping with the provisions of 5.8 and 5.9 respectively.

- Bylaws 5.11 - Secretary (a three-year term): It shall be the duty of the secretary to serve as a member of the Executive Committee. In the event a vacancy occurs in the office of the secretary, the Executive Committee shall appoint a successor who shall serve until the next general meeting when a new election shall be held to fill the vacancy. In addition, the secretary, in coordination with the Executive Director shall perform the following duties: Send out meeting notifications; Keep copies of all Association correspondence; and Keep the treasurer notified of changes in the membership list. Keep the minutes of the general and executive committee meetings which are a synopsis of the discussions and decisions and are not a verbatim rendering of the proceedings; Provide minutes to the members.

Criteria/eligibility - Bylaws 5.1: The officers of the Association include a president, first vice-president, second vice-president, secretary, and treasurer must be in good standing. Only directors and general members may be officers of the Association. These are volunteer positions. In addition, as stated above, all of these officers are members of the IADLEST Executive Committee. The Executive Committee currently meets three times per year: in conjunction with the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) meeting at the end of January; and in conjunction with the IACP conference in the fall. Unfortunately, **no**

funding is currently available to offset the costs of travel or lodging to attend these meetings; although we hope that will change in the future.

Vice-President Commitment: The Second Vice-President only serves one year in that position, he or she will then move through the chairs to First Vice-President, President, 1st Past President, and 2nd Past President. Notwithstanding, this office requires a five-year commitment to actively participate in IADLEST. The positions require a time commitment of attending meetings and the related travel and currently requires a financial commitment to cover travel costs.

Also, IADLEST is busier than it ever has been and is receiving increasing requests for participation in national and international efforts and for information and position. Consequently, members who are interested in any of these positions are encouraged to visit with their respective appointing authorities (board, commission, and/or supervisor) to affirm support for the commitment inherent in the position due IADLEST's increased stature.

We are aware that we are asking a great deal. However, this is not meant to be an attempt to dissuade interest. Rather it is meant to be forthright in the expectations of these positions to keep anyone from expressing interest or being elected without realizing the extent of the expectations and thus be set up for failure.

That said, this is an exceptionally *great* time to join the Executive Committee. As stated above, IADLEST is poised to accomplish great(er) things and to be increasingly involved in national and international dialogues with respect to standards and training in the areas of policing and corrections.

For a list of the many areas IADLEST is invested, refer to the minutes of past meetings. You can find them on our website (www.IADLEST.org) under the News tab. Here is a snapshot:

- National Decertification Index
- POST and Academy Accreditations
- National Certification Program
- NLEARN
- Blue Courage
- DDACTS
- Partnerships with DOJ, BJA, and ICITAP

Consequently, if you are looking for an opportunity to impact the future of our profession, this is it. Just make sure you apply knowingly.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

The IADLEST is proud and privileged to add the following new members. These professionals complement our Association's already extensive wealth of talent and expertise. We welcome them to the IADLEST.

Trevor Allen, POST, Raleigh, NC
Julio Briones, Police Dept., Brownsville, TX
Grant Carroll, Metro Nashville PD, Nashville, TN
John Chillerl, Lackawanna Police Acad., Moosic, PA
Jim Craft, POST Dir., Baton Rouge, LA
Frank S Eldridge, Police Dept., Newton, MA
Brent Fischer, POST Dir., Springfield, IL
Robert Gantt, POST, Meridian, ID
Eileen Goodick, POST, Plymouth, MA
Gale M Higginbotham, Gwinnett Co. PD, Lawrenceville, GA
Phillip Honore, POST, Washington, DC
Chris Hyde, Gwinnett Co. PD, Lawrenceville, GA
Julie Johnson, Police Dept., New Haven, CT
Brad King, POST, Little Rock, AR
Adam Kisthardt, POST, Harrisburg, PA
Jeremy Lynch, Target Solutions, San Diego, CA
Daniel K Maxwell, University of New Haven, Bradford, CT
William McMahan, POST, Sykeville, MD
Jeffrey Charles Mees, N. Virginia CJ Acad. Ashburn, VA
Paul O'Connell, Iona College, New Rochelle, NY
Gregory Osbun, Honolulu Police Dept, Waipahu, HI
Eric Pingolt, POST, Springfield, IL
Jason D Proctor, Metro Nashville PD, Nashville, TN
Brad Russ, Fox Valley Tech. College, Durham, NH
Cinnamon Salvador, Sheriff's Dept., Lake Charles, LA
Tammy Snoddy, Broward College, Davie, FL
Everett Spellman, Gwinnett Co. PD, Lawrenceville, GA
Don Yennie, POST, Phoenix, AZ

POST DIRECTOR CHANGES



Illinois: Brent Fischer was appointed Executive Director of the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board (ILETSB) in January 2016. Prior to accepting the position, Brent was the Adams County Illinois Sheriff for 17

years. He has been a member of the 18-member ILETSB since 2005, serving two years as vice chairman and two years as chairman as well as several years on the board's executive committee. Brent replaces Kevin McClain who retired as executive director. Brent is a resident of Quincy, Illinois.

Louisiana: Jim Craft was appointed the Executive Director of the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement by Governor John Bel



Edwards in January of 2016. Jim Craft is a 39-year veteran of the Lafayette Police Department. In January 2007, Craft was named Lafayette Chief of Police after serving approximately 10 months as Interim Chief.

Through his career at the Lafayette Police Department, he held Command positions in the Patrol Division, Criminal Investigation Division, and Services Divisions. During 18 years working as an investigator and supervisor in Criminal Investigations, he was involved in over 1,500 major felony cases. He also commanded the Department's SWAT Team and Dignitary Protection Team.

Mr. Craft is widely recognized as an expert in the investigation of major crimes including rape and homicide. He established and commanded a joint task force of federal, state, and local law enforcement officers to address a series of

related sexual assaults spanning a 12-year period. As a result, a local law enforcement officer was identified, arrested and convicted of multiple attacks. He was also the lead investigator in a high profile case involving a prominent Lafayette physician who was accused of injecting his girlfriend with the AIDS virus. That investigation resulted in the doctor's conviction for attempted second-degree murder.

After an Active Shooter incident in Lafayette on July 23, 2015, Craft was instrumental in keeping the national media and the public informed with critical information. During the days that followed, he coordinated the ensuing investigation with numerous local, state and federal agencies. His insight to dispense Officer Down Kits to all officers as part of their duty gear and include specialized training as part of ongoing training protocols saved numerous lives.

Pennsylvania: Major Adam Kisthardt has been nominated and confirmed as the Executive Director of the Municipal Police Officers



Education and Training Commission (MPOETC) for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He is a 27 year veteran of the Pennsylvania State Police. Major Kisthardt holds a Master of Public Administration and a Bachelor of Science in Criminal Justice

from Kutztown University.

He is a graduate of the Pennsylvania State Police Academy as well as the Northwestern University School of Police Staff and Command. Prior to becoming Executive Director of the MPOETC, he was the Director of the Pennsylvania State Police Academy.

Major Kisthardt has worked a variety of assignments within the Pennsylvania State Police including work as a patrol trooper, criminal investigator, Academy criminal law instructor and unit supervisor, patrol sergeant, station commander, information technology coordinator, Director of the

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania statewide radio network and State Police dispatch centers, Director of the Training Division and then overall Director of the Pennsylvania State Police Academy, its four regional training centers and pursuit driving facility.

Major Kisthardt was a crisis negotiator for the State Police Special Emergency Response Team (SERT) for 11 years during which time he served as the negotiations section supervisor where he prepared and administered monthly training. Major Kisthardt has been a certified MPOETC Act 120 instructor in Pennsylvania for over 20 years and still gives various police training. As Executive Director, Major Kisthardt works with a 20 member commission to develop training and certification standards for the 23,000 municipal police officers and 24 municipal police academies in Pennsylvania. The personnel at the MPOETC then make these standards a reality. Major Kisthardt is excited to be a member of IADLEST.

**MAJOR COUNTY SHERIFFS’
ASSOCIATION ENDORSES IADLEST
NATIONAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM**

by: Greg Ryhal, Envisage Technologies, LLC

The International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training (IADLEST) announced that the Major County Sheriffs’ Association (MCSA) has endorsed the law enforcement training National Certification Program (NCP), which was launched ten months ago by IADLEST. The NCP was created with the primary goal of improving the quality of training provided to law enforcement officers.

The MCSA represents sheriff’s departments serving counties or parishes with populations of 500,000 or more. As an organization dedicated to the integrity of law enforcement, the MCSA works to identify and solve the contemporary challenges facing law enforcement officers and to promote strategies which address future problems through legislative action and innovative education. Established in 1998 with a guiding principle that law enforcement and criminal justice organizations benefit by having a forum in which to share ideas, concepts, and resources, the MCSA facilitates that vision by

serving as a law enforcement information gathering resource.

Launched in June 2015, with the support of Envisage Technologies, the NCP is a revolutionary program designed to enhance standardization and quality within police training. The NCP sets minimum standards for vendors that provide continuing education to the law enforcement community and ensures training content meets those quality standards. NCP standards are designed to meet or exceed individual state certification requirements ensuring that NCP-certified training will be accepted by all participating POST organizations in the United States. By compiling certified courses into a national training catalog, the NCP fundamentally improves access to quality training, reduces costs, and improves training efficiency. Envisage Technologies provides the technical framework for the program and offers NCP-certified training through its *FirstForward* training network.

“The NCP is a fundamental shift in how departments access training for their deputies and officers,” added Ari Vidali, Envisage Founder & CEO. “By providing a seal of quality departments can trust, IADLEST has created the nation’s first benchmark standard for what constitutes good training. We are deeply honored to be a part of this change that will improve access to quality training for all of our officers.”

The MCSA is the first national law enforcement association to endorse the NCP. Currently, the NCP is endorsed and supported by law enforcement organizations across 32 states.

OREGON UPDATE

*by: Eriks Gabliks, Director,
Oregon Department of Safety Standards and Training*

The Oregon Legislative Assembly adjourned the 2016 Regular Session on Thursday, March 3, 2016. While DPSST did not request any legislation, we were kept very busy especially with issues involving budget which are addressed by the Joint Ways & Means Committee. During the month-long session

(held every other year); DPSST tracked more than two dozen bills ranging from revocation and investigative actions of law enforcement officers based on Brady all the way to school safety and incidents involving public safety response to mental health emergencies.

The most important issue for DPSST was the need for additional basic classes to address the hiring trends of city, county, state, tribal, and university law enforcement agencies. We appeared to make the formal request for additional funds (2.8 million) to add four Basic Police and two Basic Corrections training classes in the 2015-17 biennium. Agencies around the state are currently looking to fill more than 400 vacancies for law enforcement officers and more than 100 corrections positions. To make things even more complicated, the same number of officers, if not more, are eligible to retire in 2016 as we see baby boomers reach their anniversaries with the police and fire retirement system.

Only one bill, House Bill 4142, had an impact on the organization and specifically impacts our Private Security Program. This bill prohibits a person performing private security services to wear a uniform or badge or utilize a vehicle that would cause a reasonable person to believe that private security professional is affiliated with a public or private safety agency. The bill passed the House and Senate and is on the way to the Governor. Years ago DPSST had Oregon Administrative Rules regarding this issue, but we were advised we did not have legislative authority to do this so the rules were dropped. The proposed changes within HB 4142 will be easily accomplished by our staff with input from the industry. If you would like to see the bill, please go to: <https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2016R1/Measures/Overview/HB4142>

DPSST staff made appearances at various hearings including the House and Senate Judiciary (HB 4142), Public Safety Ways & Means, and the Senate Veterans and Emergency Preparedness Committee to discuss our work on public safety mental health crisis response training. Our proactive work in this area led to the legislature providing us an additional

\$350,000 from funds that were provided to the Oregon Health Authority which they were unable to spend when a contractor they had hired to perform the work could not meet their contractual obligations. This additional \$350,000 will bolster the work of the Mental Health Crisis Response Training Team located within our Center for Policing Excellence and allow for more training classes on this important topic around the state.

TAKING BELOW 100 ONLINE: GOING WHERE TRAINERS CAN'T GO

by: Pete Dunbar, Chief of Police (ret), Pleasant Hill Police Department, Colorado POST Director (ret)

At the 2011 California Police Chiefs Association conference, I heard Gordon Graham's workshop about managing risk and low frequency/high risk events. As a police chief, managing risk and officer safety go hand in hand. Mr. Graham then spoke of the Below 100 program, a "new" concept to reduce the number of law enforcement deaths to below 100 annually, a number not seen in decades. As a trainer, I wondered how those concepts could change behavior and reduce injuries and officer deaths.

The pillars or tenets of the Below 100 program are not new concepts but seemingly common sense tips on creating a practice and culture where officer safety is not compromised for comfort or circumstance. Officer deaths due to failure to wear a vest, belt, or having unsafe driving habits and procedures is a top concern for many agency executives.

When I became the Colorado POST Director in 2012, it was clear that more education needed to be done to reduce preventable injuries and deaths. Commander Karl Smalley from the Adams County Sheriff's Department and I travelled to California to meet with Below 100 experts with the California Highway Patrol. Our goal was to not only bring the training to Colorado, but also reach those who couldn't come to the classroom. As Colorado and many states have more rural agencies that cannot get their staff into live classroom training, we started work on an online version of Below 100. While there is no substitute for the classroom

training, we wanted an online version that could come close to duplicating the emotional experience in the classroom. I made a presentation at the 2014 IADLEST Conference in Destin with representatives from an online training company about the partnership and development of an online training program. Upon completion of the course development, it was decided that the emotional impact necessary to change officer behavior was not present in the course.

I was contacted by Roy Burger, CEO of FirstNet Learning (an online training company based in Denver, Colorado), to assist in the development of this course. FirstNet had seen the earlier online version of the Below 100 online course and felt it could greatly improve on the emotional impact needed to make the course successful. FirstNet was asked by the Colorado Intergovernmental Risk Sharing Agency (CIRSA) to develop an online course that brought emotional impact and could be brought to thousands of officers quickly. CIRSA had met with Dale Stockton, retired police commander and one of the founders of the Below 100 training. Dale expressed a great interest in bringing Below 100 training to Colorado as well as the development of an online course.

FirstNet staff worked with Dale Stockton and other Below 100 trainers to take content and videos used in the classroom course. Mr. Stockton noted, "Below 100 has a significant emotional impact because the stories are delivered by veteran police officers. FirstNet understands the importance of capturing as much of that impact as possible." One such method utilized by FirstNet was to personalize the online presentation. In the introduction, the student is asked their name, name of their partner, and the names of three people close to them. Those names are used later in the course to remind the student that their loved ones are directly affected by their behavior. The names appear on the screen as the student is asked to reflect on the impact of not following the tenants on the lives of those close to them. Stockton noted this type of personalization makes a difference in the learning for the online student. He adds, "FirstNet has put a lot of work into

this, and their commitment to a quality product has been evident since the beginning. They've been great to work with, and I'm pleased that together we will advance the mission of Below 100".

FirstNet has developed six Below 100 online courses. One course is a comprehensive course presented with all five tenets. The remaining courses cover each tenet in greater detail with additional videos and scenarios. Each course allows the student to stop at any point and pick up where they left off. It can be viewed in roll call as training or by individuals. To date, over 1,000 Colorado law enforcement officers have viewed one or more of the Below 100 courses.

With this training, FirstNet has the ability to send out email messages to all those who have taken the training. These email "blasts" can be used to remind students of a tenant, incident, or other information that will continue to keep the Below 100 training as part of an officer's routine behavior.

FirstNet is taking these courses outside Colorado. In doing so and as part of its pledge to Below 100, a portion of the proceeds from the training will go back to Below 100 to assist in furthering its training efforts.

Those interested in learning more about the series of Below 100 online courses can contact FirstNet Learning at lawenforcement@firstnetlearning.com.

**IADLEST
NATIONAL TRAINING EXCELLENCE**

*by: Chris Borland, Envisage Technologies and
Randy Friedman, RITE Academy*

The National Certification Program (NCP) is ten months old this April. Currently, there are 27 certified e-learning and classroom-based courses in the national catalog. Moreover, there are at least that many additional courses being reviewed by the many training providers as they prepare their course work for the submission process. We have set the bar high for IADLEST's premiere program, and the national

certification is **our** mark recognizing the highest standards of training.

Starting this month, we are going to highlight different providers who have achieved the NCP seal for their training. We want you to know about these select courses that have earned our quality seal and warrant POST accreditation. We will also share their story of how these providers are embracing national certification and the benefits associated with this high distinction.

We strongly urge you to consider taking and recommending these courses to your agencies and officers. By supporting this NCP initiative, IADLEST will get a 10-fold increase in the number of offerings and training providers who will come on board, leading to more high quality courses displayed in the national catalog for our officers all over the nation. We are greater when we are united; as one, and with your vital support, we can promote the “best of the best.”

Our first featured training provider is **RITE Academy**. RITE Training (Racial Intelligence Training & Engagement), teaches Officer Wellness & Resiliency Awareness, combining Emotional and Social Intelligence self-awareness techniques. Productive in-service training for each employee with accountability tools should lay the groundwork towards positive employee engagement, on and off the streets. RITE programs reinforce proper conduct as an employee of the department (Law Enforcement, Corrections, Fire, and City), and the documentation that strengthens standards, if ever needed. They cover six modules in every RITE Training, from their Leadership to First-line supervisor, to Train-the-Trainer classes.

RITE’S 3-prong approach:

1. Help the **Officer**: Resiliency awareness, De-escalation, and Communication
2. Improve the **Department**: Recruiting, Improve morale, and Accountability
3. Build the **Community**: Improve Relations and Enhance public trust

The RITE Academy’s Officer Wellness *Racial Intelligence Training for Law Enforcement & Public Service Professionals* course earned our

National Certification seal. Look for it by browsing on the First Forward Training portal.

RITE Academy: *The RITE Academy founders believe there is a need for “standard guidelines” nationwide for law enforcement training. There was no unified training system, methodology for training implementation, certified evaluation of the training, instructor credentials, or national accreditation program for training. The National Certification Program (NCP) accomplishes all of the above, and even more, through the use of leading industry experts.*

As a private vendor coming from a law enforcement background, this complex system of unraveling the maze involving every state’s Law Enforcement Training requirements was cumbersome and confusing. Just trying to figure out whom to submit a new training program to was a daunting task.

Vendors who provide “great training” to law enforcement departments and training academies should not be afraid to have their training programs reviewed by an independent group like the NCP at IADLEST. At RITE Academy, we found it refreshing to have the NCP experts critique our Racial Intelligence Training for Law Enforcement & Public Service Professionals Course.

RITE’s training program is built on the foundation of helping the officer first, as outlined in the 6th pillar of the 21st Century Policing Model. The 5th Pillar of that same police model is enhancing training, similar to what the NCP is offering, with a unified Nationally Accredited Training Platform for law enforcement.

The NCP criteria for certification surpasses what most law enforcement training providers are willing to aspire to; but at RITE Academy, we welcomed it. Indeed, it took a little more time, cost, and effort on our part to meet the NCP’s expectations; but we are glad we did. The NCP certification

process made us better, and we only had to submit our materials one time for recognition throughout the US. With the NCP guidelines, we now provide a superior product for law enforcement departments to implement in their recruit academies and in-service training programs; and with IADLEST's help, we can now be accepted in all 50 states.

Give your officers the best of the best, and encourage them to take courses from our national catalog. Find out more about this and other certified courses at <http://iadlest-ncp.org/learn>.

More about RITE Academy

- **MEDIA** - Watch 2-minute VIDEOS from LE and DOC RITE class participants. Our best endorsements are from actual students of RITE classes. (These are all voluntary testimonials.)
- **TRAINING** - Get program information, including pricing and printable PDFs.
- **IN THE NEWS** - Most recent post – "Sgt. Teaches Cadet How to Control Emotions, and Shoot on Target" - from a recent Train-the-Trainer graduate

Contact RITE Email: Training@riteacademy.com
Office: (561) 444-8704

STORYTELLING WITH A PURPOSE

A CHALLENGE TO BE HUMAN

By: Michael Robbs,

*Law Enforcement Technology Liaison
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center*

The following is a look back into my early years as a physical conditioning and defensive tactics instructor working in the Physical Techniques Division at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center from July 1991-1997.

How do 24 anxious, sweaty, sand-gnat swatting law enforcement academy students standing on the starting line of a quarter mile running track, stop-watch donned instructor, and my personal law enforcement history relate?

I was responsible for preparing my students for the most challenging physical and mental event of the Physical Efficiency Battery (PEB), the 1 ½ mile run. As such, I desired to deliver the most effective and impactful illustration possible. I wanted my students to understand

how the physical event and challenge of their upcoming PEB's 1½ mile run related to their personal health, physical conditioning, stamina, safety, survival, and effectiveness on the job. And, I wanted to do this by illustrating to them the correlation between the task they were about to perform with a real police event.

Story Telling with a Purpose: I started the story in the tradition of storytellers everywhere. "Once upon a time long, long ago in a land far, far away.... for I was aware that for my students, law enforcement in the 1980s may seem light years away. However, for me, that time in history was just as alive then as it was when it happened. It was part of my law enforcement history, my personal stories. As I began to share one such experience, I attempted to bridge the gap between the past and the present by using the emotion and reality of the event.

I was working the midnight shift. It was summertime and the only redeeming quality for this graveyard was the reduced nighttime temperatures. I was dispatched to a disturbance call at 120 Shallowford Rd, Apartment C-20. Information was relayed by dispatch which informed me that a certain young man would not leave his girlfriend's apartment, and I was told that a back-up unit was also responding. Like hundreds of times before, my mind began to plan, calculate, and anticipate what might come of this incident when I arrived on the scene. Will the boyfriend be gone and the complainant satisfied? Will this disorder have now turned into a fight or worse an aggravated assault? Would there be weapons involved? Experience tells me, there really is no telling, but I still must be prepared.

I arrive at the scene and talk with the complainant learning that this was the first time she had seen this ex-boyfriend in over a year. Furthermore, she showed me where he had forcibly broken a window to enter the apartment, and then she pointed out the obvious physical signs on her face where he had assaulted her. Bruised both physically and emotionally, she wished to press charges.

The ex-boyfriend, now a suspect, was informed that he was under arrest and after an attempt was

made to convince him to be compliant, the incident then escalated to non-compliance, passive resistances, and then on to his actively resisting the arrest. The physical endeavor quickly developed into a struggle to control and handcuff the wrists of the suspect, where things did not go as planned. Lack of communication between myself and my back-up, the confines of the small room, and the physical strength and technical skills of both officers and the suspect prevented a quick cuff application and control. Seconds became a minute and then minutes. As time passed, I began to feel the physiological changes taking place in my body. Heart pounding in my chest, loud beating in my ears, labored breathing, and worst of all lactic acid was beginning to shut me down. The voice inside me screamed, "Don't Ever Give Up!" I fought on! I would not let go of the suspect's arms. In spite of what I willed from within I was quickly becoming helpless. The fear within, seemed to strangle my throat as I realized that I literally could not move my arms. My body had over-ridden my will and began shutting me down in order to recover itself. It didn't seem to care that the suspect was still actively resisting, and it ignored the screams of my inner voice to "Never Give Up." My body had turned to survival mode in an attempt to recover from oxygen deprivation and lactic acid buildup while my will was still attempting to force my body to perform. I then tell my students, "Until you experience a lactic acid shutdown while you are battling to stay in the fight, you may never know how important your physical condition really is."

I continued telling my story remembering how I felt when I heard and saw additional back-up officers coming into the small room. I shared with them my great sense of relief and my prayer of thankfulness that was quickly replaced with self-examination and embarrassment. What could or should I have done differently? What were the other officers thinking? As I continued to speak I noticed young eyes riveted on me, their ears anticipating what I would say next. They were in that moment drinking in a real police experience. I could see that they were there with me in that small apartment room over ten years ago. They were processing what they were hearing. Their mind's eye which might

normally be dulled to police history, today was clear, intent, and focused.

I had physically lived this story I shared so I began summarizing for them my personal after-action-review. From this incident, I experienced what it is like to walk into an unknown. The anticipation, the sights and sounds, the smell, the adrenaline, and the frustration of dealing with a verbal and physical combatant. I felt regrets, helplessness, embarrassment, and I had lost some respect for my 'will' which I thought would drive me on in spite of my physiology. I had learned a great lesson. The need to keep myself in as good a shape as I possibly could in order to delay or prevent such negative results.

A Challenge to Be Human: In law enforcement training we share the history, challenges, and personal risks in our chosen profession, those which come when trying to help others. We also speak of the risks of not helping. It is by living and experiencing our trade that an instructor can really help to bridge the gap between the curriculum and the job; and when we share it, our students can better understand the significance of the job skills they are learning. Equally important is our willingness to be human, to share our personal stories, our successes, failures, and lessons learned. By doing so we open the door for the students to be able to do the same for themselves. By seeing our humanness, they are now more willing to ask questions and communicate with each other. Having such a foundation in which to learn allows the students to push themselves and take risks, understanding that any personal set-back or failure during training will serve as lessons learned and an opportunity to improve.

Historically, real life incidents spoken from the heart and with a good debriefing, produce a much more realistic appreciation for the difficulties and risks that law enforcement professionals face each day. For me as a physical fitness and defensive tactics instructor teaching in our academy, I shared such stories when I felt it most useful.

Throughout my career when running into a prior student that I trained in the academy, I have been amazed by the amount of detail they recall about their academy days and in particular of

their remembrance of my law enforcement history, the personal stories that I shared. While I struggled to remember their names many of them described in detail the stories I told, one such student even remembered my cousin's name, "Billy."

I am most intrigued by this and have come to understand that for my students in the academy, for that point in time, my stories became the illumination between the curriculum and the application; and, when listening to them years later, I came to really understand the significant impact my practical police stories had had as I heard them recall the training principles, skills and techniques for which they had been intended.

Twenty years later, as I now sit reminiscing and contemplating the influence and impact law enforcement instructors have on new recruits in training, I am reminded of the seriousness of what and how we teach. Delivering curriculum with passion and feeling connects, builds bridges, and makes a difference in people's lives. The teachers I had growing up, those who taught with feeling, are the ones from which I learned the most; and certainly they are the one I most remember, i.e., Mrs. Corbly -Mrs. Quinn, Mrs. Pennington. To teach with passion means taking the risk of revealing something of yourself. It is "A Challenge to be Human."

So, how do 24 anxious, sweaty, sand-gnat swatting law enforcement academy students standing on the starting line of a quarter mile running track, stop-watch donned instructor, and my personal law enforcement history relate?

I close my training metaphor by inviting my class to take a visual trip with me to the starting line of the 1½ mile run. I tell them to feel the energy from within and from those around them, and to listen for the sound of the starting whistle which like the opening of starting gate of the Kentucky Derby will pull them forward thru this challenge. It will be one of self-initiative, positive attitude, mental toughness, commitment, and perseverance. A test which will help to not only strengthen their body but will also be one to challenge their courage and willingness to take action, and then most importantly to learn from its lessons.



About the author:
MIKE ROBBS began his law enforcement career in 1980, serving with the Chattanooga Police Department for 11 ½ years. During this time he worked as a patrol officer, special weapons and tactics officer, special police operations team member,

communications division supervisor, and instructor at the Chattanooga Police Academy. Employed at the FLETC since July 1991, Mike has instructed and/or managed in the Physical Techniques Division, Counterterrorism Division, Training Innovation Division, and the Driver and Marine Division. In May of 2015, he was assigned and is currently the law enforcement technology liaison for the Training Innovation Division's Outreach and Exploration Branch, located in the FLETC Orlando, Florida, office.

THE ORIGIN AND MISSION OF: NLEARN THE NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY RESOURCE NETWORK

by: Dan Setzer, Content Manager, dsetzer@iadlest.org

In 2006 the US Bureau of Justice Statistics realized that the Department of Justice had no clear idea as to whom was training the American law enforcement officers of the future.

In order to remedy this lapse, they commissioned a Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies. As a result, they were able to identify approximately 750 police department academies, POST agencies and community colleges who were providing training to entry level recruits in the United States.

This was all well and good, but now, what to do with this information?

At this point, IADLEST stepped up and proposed an Internet-based resource center that would serve to link all of these academies. Thanks to initial funding by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the National Law Enforcement Academy Resource Network (NLEARN) was launched in 2007. When the funding cycle from NIJ terminated, the National

Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), seeing the immense advantages of being able to connect with police instructors nationwide, began providing financial support for the resource center.

NLEARN has evolved to provide a variety of services to police academies, police instructors, and also to police officers in need of in-service training.

Unlike many other law enforcement websites, NLEARN maintains a very tight focus on training. We do not carry information, for example, on current security alerts, gang activity or social unrest unless there is a very clear-cut training component associated with the events.

The NLEARN website consists of a number of modules that serve the needs of police and correctional instructors.

There is a **Web Resources** page serving as a quick reference for Internet resources. Those resources include links to on-line law enforcement training journals, Homeland Security training information, and low or no-cost training that is available on-line.

The **Information Portal** is a repository of documents considered to be of lasting value to instructors. Examples include police manuals and lesson plans. The intention is to provide instructors with model programs and manuals that they can use to create their own programs or lesson plans. They can also be used to verify that the instructor has covered all of the cogent points of his particular course instruction. Since most academies are teaching the same topics, there is far too much effort wasted duplicating the same materials from scratch. The sharing of manuals and lesson plans reduces the waste of valuable time.

In the **Training Multimedia Library** are found dozens of live training programs for in-service training as well as short videos that can serve as refreshers for roll-call training. Complete instructor/student manuals, lesson plans, videos and PowerPoints can be viewed on-line or downloaded for immediate classroom use. The Library serves as a centralized distribution point

for training programs produced by various federal and local agencies. These agencies often have difficulty making it known nationally that new programs are available. NLEARN instantly reaches out to academies and instructors throughout the nation.

Finally, there is the **Academy Directors' Forum**. It is a bulletin board forum where any member of NLEARN may post questions, announcements, or information related to training or the art of teaching. New content is added to the forum every week by the NLEARN Content Manager. That content is drawn from police and correctional journals published all around the world. Frequently, articles and information are posted from sources outside of the traditional police sources. The intention is to provide police instructors with new insights, techniques, and material to augment their ongoing instruction.

Once again, the intention is to save time for instructors. NLEARN staff scours the Internet searching for meaningful content so that instructors do not have to do so.

Once a week an email is sent to all NLEARN members alerting them to the new content available. Thus, they do not need to remember on their own that NLEARN resources are out there on the Internet; and it allows them to peruse the new offerings so that they know in advance if there is new content relating to their specialized interests.

Forum topics include Academy Management, pedagogical techniques, traffic enforcement training, leadership training, defensive tactics, firearms, EVOC, criminal intelligence, etc. The forum is searchable, so an instructor researching a particular topic to augment his or her course can quickly find all past posts relating to that specific subject.

Individuals wishing to access the resources at NLEARN must apply on-line for a login account. Accounts are granted to academy personnel, police instructors, and others who can demonstrate a clear connection with police or correctional training.

Currently, NLEARN boasts approximately 3,000

members. The membership is broad based. Although, primarily US police and correctional instructors and administrators, the membership also extends to Federal agencies, tribal police, US territories, and military police. It is also international in scope. Canada is well represented as is the United Kingdom, Australia, Central and Western Europe. NLEARN even has a presence on the African continent.

If you are not already a member of NLEARN, you may apply for a login account at: <http://www.NLEARN.org> Needless to say, there is never any cost associated with our services.

NEW BWC TOOLKIT THE LATEST INFORMATION

U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) encourages you to visit the Body-Worn Camera (BWC) Toolkit, a free and easy-to-use online resource for law enforcement professionals interested in planning and implementing a body-worn camera program in their community. This Toolkit consolidates and translates the growing body of knowledge about BWC programs and technology.

To enhance your experience, BJA is proud to announce new updates to the Toolkit:

- **RSS Feed** – Subscribe to receive automatic updates each time a new resource is added to the BWC Toolkit.
- **Announcement Feed** – Easily access the latest news and information at the top of the Toolkit homepage.
- **BWC Podcast Page** – Listen to the weekly BWC podcast series featuring industry leaders, law enforcement agencies, and research professionals.
- **BWC Toolkit Video Page** – Watch BWC informational videos on program and policy implementation, research, and law enforcement training.

Stay informed by subscribing to the Justice Today newsletter. You can also follow BJA on Facebook and Twitter.

LEGAL CASES SORTED BY CATEGORY

by: Joseph Buckley, Reid and Associates, Inc.

On a regular basis over the last 10 years we have published on our website and through our quarterly newsletter legal updates of current cases which address relevant interview and interrogation issues. In this document we have attempted to categorize those hundreds of cases into a number of categories for easy reference. We will continue to update this list on a regular basis.

If you cannot find a case reference that specifically addresses one of your issues, please go to our home page at www.reid.com and click on the Search button on the home page and type in your inquiry.

We do not offer legal advice, but simply report on court decisions.

Categories:

- Expert testimony on witness credibility
- Pre-arrest silence
- Court decisions regarding inappropriate/impermissible investigator statements
 - In general
 - References to suspect's family members
 - Threats
 - Promises
- Court decisions regarding appropriate/permissible investigator statements
 - In general
 - Accident scenario/Self-Defense
 - Deception
 - Minimization
 - Suggestion of reduced charges
 - References to suspect's family members
- Physical factors that render confession inadmissible
- Court decisions regarding the testimony of false confession experts
 - Richard Leo
 - Richard Ofshe
 - Saul Kassin
 - Deborah Davis
 - Bruce Frumkin
 - Christian Meissner
 - James Walker

- James Stark
- Pamela Auble
- Alan Hirsch
- Samuel Roll
- E. Clay Jorgensen
- Christopher Lamps
- Jeffrey Vanderwater-Piercy
- Bobby Miller
- Karen Fukutaki
- John Di Bacco
- Mark Vigen
- Scott Bresler
- Robert Latimer
- Solomom Fulero
- Mark Costanzo
- Daniel Grant
- Rosalyn Shultz
- Susan Garvey
- Allison Redlich
- Tom Wright
- Gregory DeClue
- Shawn Roberson
- Michael Fuller
- David Mantell
- Jorey Krawczyn
- Examples of erroneous testimony regarding the Reid Technique
- Value of video recording
 - What the courts say about recording
 - Admissibility of video recorded statements
- Interrogation room setting
- Length of interrogation
- Investigator pattern of practice considerations
- Juvenile considerations
- Polygraph examination issues
- Mental capacity - effect on incriminating statement
 - What constitutes mental retardation?
- Attorney negligence regarding not using false confession expert
- Miranda issues
 - In general
 - Referring to Miranda rights as a formality
 - Miranda on a roadside stop
 - Request for attorney when not in custody
 - Request for a lawyer before advisement of rights

- Telling suspect his or her attorney is at the station
- Fifth Amendment warning not required
- Ambiguous/unambiguous invocation of rights
- Determining custody
- When is re-advisement necessary?
- Do inmates need to be advised of Miranda rights?
- Incriminating statements to undercover police
- Courts and The Reid Technique
- The totality of circumstances
- False confessions - defendant characteristics
- Gudjonsson suggestibility test
- Pragmatic implication
 - Confession corroboration

You can access it here:

http://www.reid.com/educational_info/category_2016.html

**WHITE PAPER:
MAKING REALITY-BASED LETHAL
ENCOUNTER TRAINING AFFORDABLE
FOR SMALLER AGENCIES**

By: George Petronis, Policeammo from The Gun Shop

The U.S. government has recently issued recommendations to several large law enforcement organizations to substantially increase all forms of reality-based training. This runs the gamut from identifying and de-escalating a low intensity encounter through recognizing and surviving a lethal encounter. This paper concerns the use of less-than-lethal marker rounds in simulating lethal encounters.

Traditional law enforcement firearms training, shooting lethal ammo at paper targets, is indispensable for training officers to use their weapons but has limited value in preparing them to deal with the physical and mental stresses that are unique to a gunfight. That experience is best simulated by facing a live, thinking, armed opponent using less-than-lethal marker rounds.

These are of two general varieties - firearm-based and airgun-based. Firearm-based systems include the well-established Simunition and the newer, product-improved Force on Force (FOF)

produced at the Federal Cartridge plant. Both offer the advantage that they use service weapons identical to those carried by officers on duty but converted to fire less-than-lethal marker rounds. Force on Force and Simunition are interchangeable in the same converted weapons but FOF, which we distribute, uses glycerin-based marker fluid eliminating any shelf-life issues, is fired by a non-toxic primer, and uses no gunpowder so produces no noxious fumes and is clean, leaving very little residue to interfere with smooth function of firearms. Both are, however, expensive, costing between three to five times the price of full metal jacket (FMJ) training ammo. This makes them impractical for smaller agencies with limited budgets.

The inexpensive alternative is some sort of airgun-based system. Traditional paintball allows engagement against a live opponent, but the guns lack realism. An alternative tried by some agencies with mixed results is airsoft. There are a number of more or less realistic platforms available: the problem is finding them. The main market for airsoft is in countries where civilian ownership of firearms is virtually or completely non-existent. The great majority of "airsofters" have never fired a gun. What they know of firearms is what they have seen in the movies, and they are looking for the "Hollywood" shooting experience. They value magazines that hold hundreds of rounds and guns with rates of fire two to three times greater than the weapon they are simulating. Also, many airsoft guns are sold to people who buy it, try it and stick it in the closet. Consequently, manufacturers concentrate on products which address their customers' wants; and often both strict realism and durability are low on the priority list. The local airsoft dealer, while he may be sincere in wanting to work with law enforcement, often simply lacks an understanding of what law enforcement needs. Even businesses that bill themselves as "tactical" airsoft shops often understand that concept from a movie maker's perspective.

There are some fine, realistic airsoft guns. The trick is finding someone who can help you pick them out from the vast list of airsoft products. Finally, at present there is no acceptable 6mm marker round although there is one company we

are watching that has taken some promising steps.

There are no airsoft manufacturers with programs specifically geared to addressing the needs of law enforcement. The exception is Umarex, which has recently initiated their "blue" gin program with the commitment that this product line will specifically support law enforcement reality based training (RBT). Umarex, the parent company for Walther firearms, has also created their Training For Engagement (T4E) line of highly realistic .43 caliber paintball guns.

At present T4E offers the TM4 Carbine and X50 pistol. They are engineered for law enforcement training use. Unlike weapon-based conversions, they are complete platforms that were never capable of firing lethal ammunition. They operate on 12 gram CO2 capsules and fire .43 caliber rubber, powder, or paint ball rounds. They fire at a velocity of around 325 feet per second, which, while felt, only requires eye and face protective gear for training, making them ideal for close quarters force-on-force training. Due to their 1-to-1 ratio to a standard M4 rifle and P226 pistol, they accept the same external accessories used on duty. Being low impact non-guns, they can be used in places where real firearms would be barred.

The TM4 carbine is engineered specifically for law enforcement training and is a complete platform not an upper replacement for an actual weapon. It is the result of three years of product testing and development to create a reliable, easy-to-maintain training rifle. It loads from a detachable box magazine that is reinforced to maintain the weight and feel of a loaded M4 magazine. The magazine holds the CO2 cylinder and will hold 13 powder or paintball markers or 15 rubber balls. For maintenance, the TM-4 comes with an additional bolt assembly to change after a recommended 3000 to 3500 rounds have been fired. Changing the bolt assembly and keeping the TM-4 clean and oiled ensures reliable function. Each TM-4 comes in a hard plastic case with one magazine and an additional bolt assembly.

The X50 pistol uses a 9-shot magazine that fits in the butt of the grip and releases with a standard magazine release button. The slide feeds rounds through blow-back action and locks open after the last round. The pistol has standard slide release and decock levers and takes down like the actual weapon. Proper lubricating and maintenance procedures will ensure against excessive seal wear. Each X50 pistol comes in a plastic hardcase with one magazine.

The powder ball rounds offer a fine chalk dust for marking hits with minimal cleanup. The paintball rounds offer a darker, wet marking capability. Both clean up easily with an all-purpose cleaner and allow training in borrowed facilities without damage to property. The rubber ball rounds offer a greater range of accuracy and can be collected, cleaned, and inspected for re-use adding to the savings in the T4E platform. It requires three CO2 cylinders per 100 marker balls. Bought in 8000 round bulk packs 8,000 markers plus the CO2 to fire them all will cost about the same as 1,000 rounds of weapon-based marker ammunition.

Umarex has committed to supporting law enforcement training with an expanding line of products. A new HK 416 in .43 caliber has recently been added and will be followed shortly by a line of additional handguns.

For further discussion please, contact us at Policeammo from The Gun Shop; 60 Main St. #D; Vincentown, NJ, 08088; 609-859-1997 or info@policeammo.com

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY: IT'S MORE THAN A PROPERTY CRIME!

Has Law Enforcement and Private Security Been Offering a False Sense of Security?

by: Michael Betten, MS, CPP

In the summer of 1996, Overland Park, KS, experienced a series of home invasions resulting in the sexual assault of four women. Following a community meeting and media blitz, the Overland Park Police Department (OPPD) conducted over 200 residential security surveys armed with traditional residential security tips

routinely accepted by many law enforcement and security professionals. As the security surveys came into the department, my partner and I found ourselves asking more questions than we had answers. We approached the home builders association and requested assistance from their members on securing specific door types. Edward Wayne Industries stepped forward and we began attacking all type of doors and windows using common burglary methods. From all the tests we conducted, I was convinced of one thing – traditional security strategies commonly promoted by law enforcement and private security professionals had never been tested or thoroughly researched. The conclusion we reached was the commonly accepted security strategies were terribly ineffective in thwarting an opportunistic, unskilled burglar to the point of offering a false sense of security.



Residential Security Test Facility

After a 25 year career in law enforcement (*15 years as a crime prevention/community policing officer*), it's time to speak freely about residential security and how law enforcement and private security professionals have been offering an ineffective security strategy. In casual conversations about residential security, the discussion immediately focuses on cameras and alarms. Many law enforcement agencies still advocate for their use with little emphasis on addressing the physical security of the residence. But why? The answer is simple, law enforcement is relying on its training and years of experience responding to crimes. Law enforcement officers and many private security professionals (*many with prior law enforcement experience*) are trained to respond to a crime, conduct an investigation, make an

arrest, and develop a case for prosecution. Alarms generate the response, and cameras may capture evidence necessary for a conviction. But I argue that law enforcement needs to change course and begin to take a proactive approach to residential security, beginning by understanding the fundamentals of a sound security strategy and how burglary truly impacts the victims.

Burglary, it's more than a property crime:

The 2012 FBI Uniformed Crime Report (UCR) recorded 1,854,167 residential burglaries across the U.S., a 3.4% decrease from the previous year. However, U.S. Department of Justice victimization surveys suggest the actual number of burglaries across America is nearly double of what is being reported. Burglary is listed as a property crime by the UCR. After a 25 year career in law enforcement and having assisted burglary victims, I can assure you, to the victim it's more than a property crime. It is much worse. Unfortunately, many in law enforcement and the private security sector have done very little to address the emotional distress of burglary victims. It shows in law enforcement's response to the victims they serve and the security strategies they employ. Residential security is far more serious and complicated than many security professionals and law enforcement officials are willing to admit, and victims are paying the price emotionally and financially. Unfortunately, the trend will likely continue because there is simply too much money to be made by the private security industry, and law enforcement does not have the knowledge or political will to make the necessary changes.

Fear: A burglary is a violation to a victim's peace of mind. I have heard it in the reflection of their voices, in the questions they ask, and seen it on their faces. They are scared something much worse may happen. Research clearly shows burglary victims often suffer from "psychological distress." They have a profound fear the criminal(s) will return only to commit a more violent or heinous crime. Criminologist Paul Cromwell and Michael Birzer (2007) reported victims are afraid of being home alone and often experience nightmares. They may suffer from depression, reduced sense of self-efficiency, helplessness, and higher levels of

vulnerability that negatively affected one's general well-being. Many described the feeling as being "violated!" Cromwell and Birzer write:

"...homes are a private space, often viewed as extensions of oneself. Most reactions to burglary fall into two categories, the invasion of privacy, and the emotional investment in the objects stolen or lost. Having a stranger in one's home can affect the sense of security that it provides, and has a great effect on the victim's sense of control, ownership, and comfort in their own home."

Our residence is the one place at the end of the day we hope to retreat, unwind, and feel safe! Once that has been violated, where are victims to turn? The emotional investment in their residence is priceless. Private security companies take advantage of this fear as demonstrated in the commercials they air: a home invader smashes through an exterior door only to be scared off by the sound of the alarm system, an immediate return call from the alarm company advising the police are en route with lights and sirens. Nothing could be further from the truth! It may appear I'm calling out the security industry, but law enforcement cannot be held blameless. I'll explain later.

Law Enforcement and Private Security Professionals must understand the influence they have in minimizing the emotional distress of burglary victims. The alarm industry clearly understands this and plays to the victims fears in the promotion of their products. Paul Cromwell and Michael Birzer (2007) state law enforcement can positively impact the emotional state of burglary victims. They write:

"One strategy that police might utilize in assisting victims of burglary is to offer advice about home security and advising them about the existence of victim's services in the community... The most common security changes were installation of better outdoor lighting, alarm systems, dead-bolt locks, and window bars. This effort

appeared to make victims feel safer and gave them a sense that they had some semblance of control over their security.”

Conducting an Internet search on “residential security” will return over 270 million hits. A quick survey of the results reveal the majority of sites will direct users to some security company selling an alarm system. It is easy to understand why many will assume this is the only course of action a resident can take to properly secure their home. I argue this: these advertisements are only offering a “false sense of security!” A resident that desires to properly secure their home, keep their family safe, and provide a true “peace of mind” must first address the physical security of the house! It’s the foundation of any security strategy.

Security principles and the inherent problem with alarm systems: To understand the importance of the physical security, one must understand the basic premise of a sound security strategy and the inherent weaknesses of an alarm system as a “stand alone” security component in the residence.

ASIS International’s Protection of Assets Manual describes the basic premises of a security strategy as composing of: deterrence (*perception of difficulty, high risk*), detection (*communication and assessment; alarms*), and delay (*barriers*). The ultimate test of any security strategy is to increase the likelihood of detection, cutting into the criminal’s self-imposed time limits to commit the crime. Stated more simply, regardless of any security system’s sophistication, it’s only as good as the response it generates. The longer a criminal spends trying to gain access to a residence, the greater the risk of detection. Once the detection is made, then the appropriate response to the threat can be determined. The vast majority of people believe security companies and law enforcement provide this response. In fact, it is the resident or neighbor that provides the most effective response. They are the ones that can make an immediate assessment of the situation and develop the appropriate response-call the police with a confirmed threat or take immediate action themselves. Regardless, security components must be in place to “compliment”

one another, offsetting the weakness of the others. Ideally in a residence, the foundation of any security strategy should be the physical security. Reinforced entry points (*doors and windows*) provide the necessary delay so occupants in the home have time to develop the appropriate response. So what are the inherent problems with an alarm system as the sole means of protection in the home? There are many.

False alarms: Across the country, regardless of where you go, the false alarm rate has routinely been 98-99%. The alarm industry alone cannot be blamed for this problem since the vast majority of false alarms are caused by user error. This problem has plagued the industry for decades and has caused them to work with law enforcement to take some drastic steps in implementing false alarm model ordinances. False alarm reduction measures may include making multiple calls to various parties not at the scene or to implement longer delays before the system notifies the monitoring company. The security industry has been encouraging municipalities to adopt model alarm ordinances which encourage escalating fines imposed on alarm users to include a non-response by the police to chronic false alarm users. The fines which the alarm industry encourages municipalities to impose on alarm users must be collected by the local jurisdiction. Regardless, the false alarm has compromised the integrity and reliability of many security systems whether in a home or business. And the final point on this, for those residents that may be looking at a fine on their next false alarm activation, what is their typical response? Turn off the very system they invested in to protect their home because they are afraid the police will respond only to issue another fine!

Drain on police resources: Police agencies that are still responding to unverified alarm activations are only accomplishing one thing: they are pulling valuable police resources from where they are needed the most and sending those patrol units to areas where they are not needed at all! The security industry claims those homes with alarm systems are three to four times less likely to experience a

burglary. This statement is accurate. However, how does the burglar know a house has an alarm? It's the sign! So what does the alarm system do? It sends burglars to houses without alarm systems, substantiating my previous point they are a drain on police resources. Returning to the false alarm rate and fining alarm users requires additional resources. Law enforcement agencies (*taxpayers*) pay for the following: the response by the officer to investigate an alarm, submit a report of their findings then the municipality is responsible for the follow-up and collecting the fine. What's the alarm industry paying for? Nothing! A business model doesn't get any better than that.

Burglar is in: Your home is secured in the traditional method using only an alarm system. Here is what you most likely have: you are at home and the alarm system activates; what is it telling you (*If it's not a false alarm*)? The criminal is in the house! An alarm system does nothing to keep the criminal out providing the necessary delay for a resident to respond. Electrical power to the security system is crucial. Without it the system will not operate or call the police. If the system activates and the police are not able to respond, does the security company have a back-up plan? Law enforcement agencies are not obligated to respond to unverified alarm system activations. If the local law enforcement agency cannot respond, there likely will be no response to your alarm system. In this model, does the resident have time to respond? The sexual assault victims in Overland Park didn't have time to call 911!

Police response: If you're shocked by the fact a law enforcement agency may not respond to alarm system activations in a timely fashion, blame the police. For many law enforcement officials, this topic is too politically incorrect for them to share openly with their citizens. The facts are this - law enforcement agencies often place alarm activations near the bottom of their priority list. They are not obligated to respond to alarm activations at all if they don't have the available resources, and they certainly do not respond with lights and sirens. This is why across the country there is a growing trend by law enforcement agencies to adopt a practice called "Verified Response." law

enforcement agencies are not responding to unverified alarm activations and mandating alarm companies contract with private security to provide the response. Once private security arrives and confirms criminal activity is the cause of the alarm, the police are called to take a report. The alarm industry has been fighting this practice for one reason only, it is the responsibility of the security industry to contract and pay for the private security response. The benefit to the community is simple, those utilizing resources will pay for it, and the security industry will be responsible for collecting the fee, not the taxpayer. Law enforcement agencies that have adopted this practice have implemented a plan which best serves their community.

Apprehensions: The security industry claims alarm systems assist the police in making apprehensions. In my 25 years of law enforcement and responding to thousands of alarm activations, I can only think of one occasion where we made an arrest in response to an alarm. I examined a five year period and looked at the number of alarms the Overland Park Police Department responded to where an apprehension was made. The agency responded to approximately 30,000 alarms of which 99% were false, and no apprehensions were recorded. The Los Angeles Times in 2001 examined this very issue and for a one year period the LAPD responded to a little over 122,000 alarms and made one arrest. Why? It goes back to the security alarm industry's built-in delays of notifying the police, the numerous calls to others not on site, and the low priority placed on the call by law enforcement agencies. If law enforcement agencies were making arrests, there wouldn't be an argument otherwise. Arrests are simply not being made, and law enforcement is wasting taxpayer money. Here's a thought: even if an arrest is made by police responding to an alarm, is this really the perpetrator they need to be catching? Given all the delays in the notification this clown has to be the dumbest in the lot!

Physical Security is the foundation: The physical security of the residence must be the foundation of any security strategy. Ensuring doors cannot be kicked in and windows can

withstand an opportunistic attack against an unskilled intruder. These products are readily available. Without it the residence is vulnerable and too dependent on other resources. The advantages of properly securing the residence with physical security measures are clear and unchallenged:

- Designed to delay and frustrate the burglar from getting in. The increased time to commit the crime cuts into their self-imposed time limits. The longer it takes to gain entry, the greater the risk of detection and burglars quickly abandon the attack.
- The physical security is not dependent upon electrical power. If the power is out, the physical security is still present to withstand an attack, protecting the family!
- No “on-going” cost associated with the physical security hardware. Once the measures are installed, the resident is finished paying! This is the primary reason the private sector has not more aggressively advertised such measures. With the installation of an alarm system, recurring monthly revenue is generated for the security company ensuring income into the future.
- A well designed scheme should not impact the overall aesthetics of the home. Properly installed, the security measures in the home go unnoticed and avoid creating a “fortress mentality.”



Resident built incorporating reinforced entryways, casement windows utilizing laminated glass



Photo of an attempted burglary where the criminals abandoned the attack

Law Enforcement Initiatives: If anything is going to change in the residential security market it should come from law enforcement. I am not optimistic private security companies have any reason to change course. The recurring revenue generated by monthly monitor fees makes this unlikely. However, with recent developments around the country, law enforcement has an opportunity to implement a crime prevention policing philosophy which can positively impact their community. Law enforcement officials properly trained in providing residential security seminars can provide residents with sound security strategies that best serve the resident and the municipality.

The Overland Park, Kansas Police Department has implemented an aggressive campaign to promote physical security strategies in single family dwellings. Following a series of home invasions resulting in the sexual assaults of four women, they spent a decade researching sound residential security principles. The end result was one of the most progressive programs in the country. When an Overland Park officer goes on a survey, they are equipped with video footage showing exactly how various physical security measures withstand common burglary attacks. The video provides visual evidence residents need to reassure them they are making a sound investment. The effectiveness of the door and window security measures also reassures burglary victims restoring their sense of security more quickly. To obtain a more

comprehensive analysis conducted of the Overland Park Police Department's Residential Security initiative, go to the Center for Problem-Oriented Policing website and read the OPPD's submission for the Herman Goldstein Award in 2011. <http://www.popcenter.org/library/awards/goldstein/2011/11-04.pdf>

About the author: Michael Betten, MS, CPP retired from the Overland Park Police Department after 25 years of service and serves as the director of security for a prominent research facility in Kansas City, MO. Betten is a member of ASIS International and currently serving as a Regional Vice President and the Kansas City ASIS chapter's certification representative helping other security professionals study and prepare for the Certified Protection Professional (CPP) examination. Betten has a Master's in Security Management through Bellevue University (NE). He assisted two American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) sub-committees in the development of test methods for security glazing materials. He still assists law enforcement agencies in developing residential security strategies for their communities.

**MASSACHUSETTS MUNICIPAL
POLICE TRAINING COMMITTEE
AND THE WYOMING POST SELECT THE
ACADIS® READINESS SUITE TO
TRACK OFFICER TRAINING**

by: Envisage Technologies, Bloomington, IN

Envisage Technologies, a Bloomington, Indiana-based high-technology firm, announced that it was chosen by the Massachusetts Municipal Police Training Committee and the Wyoming POST to implement the Acadis® Readiness Suite to replace its legacy credentialing and training management system. Envisage's cloud-based solution is designed specifically for public safety.

The Acadis Readiness Suite will be used by Massachusetts to automate training operations, including curriculum development, scheduling, registration, and testing. Additionally, Acadis will allow the Commonwealth to track the career training, compliance, and certification records for municipal, University of Massachusetts, and Environmental Police officers as well as veteran members of the force. The statewide system will connect all police departments, and will allow

police agencies to report officer training and employment, register officers for courses, and renew certifications in a highly-secure cloud-based framework. Acadis will support the entire hire-to-retain lifecycle to ensure that each officer remains in compliance with all certification requirements.

The Wyoming POST will utilize Acadis to streamline the management and tracking of training, certifications, and employment for the state's sworn law enforcement officers, while the Academy will use Acadis to automate academy operations including scheduling, course registration, housing, and testing. Law Enforcement agencies throughout Wyoming will manage online registration and in-service training reporting via the Acadis Portal.

Acadis will support Wyoming's entire hire-to-retain lifecycle and ensure that each officer remains in compliance with all certification requirements. The use of Acadis is expected to result in significant cost savings for the State of Wyoming as it will allow for the transition to a digital record-keeping system and further streamline the technical relationship between POST, Academy, and agencies.

The Acadis® Readiness Suite is designed to make certain that our law enforcement, military, and emergency services are trained, equipped, and ready to respond. The Suite measures readiness by automating complex, high-risk training and compliance operations. Acadis® increases the accuracy and effectiveness across every level of critical incident response by consolidating information about personnel and resources. The modular system enables organizations to implement functionality where needed to support the entire compliance lifecycle. Acadis® embodies a single, powerful idea: To make certain our first responders come home alive. (www.Acadis.com)





IADLEST
National Certification Program
Certified Courses
By: Chris Borland, NCP, Manager

For more info contact:
peggyschaefer@iadlest.org
<http://iadlest-ncp.org>

Course

Approval

Innovative Reasoning
Critical Decision Making Instructor Development
Program (CDM/IDP)

3/30/16



This program is designed to provide law enforcement trainers with the knowledge, skills and abilities to deliver Innovative Reasoning's Critical Decision Making program. Topics include: elements of instructor professionalism, reaching the 21st Century learner, and advanced methods of presentation.

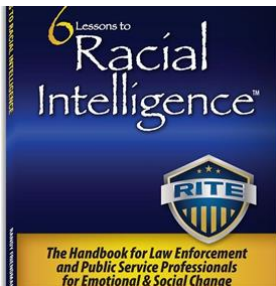
Catalog link

Course ID: 1626-1603

Class: In-Person **Length:** 24 hours

RITE ACADEMY
Racial Intelligence for Law Enforcement & Public
Service Professionals

2/8/16



Our Racial Intelligence Officer Wellness Training Public Service Professionals teaches a 3-prong approach:

- Help the Officer: Tools to De-escalate (at work) as well to use personally (at home)
- Improve the Department: Improve Recruiting, Morale, and Accountability
- Build Community Relations: Enhance public trust

Students learn how to use Emotional Intelligence (EI) & Social Intelligence (SI) to improve personal and professional relationships. We teach six modules in every RITE Training, from our Leadership to Train-the-Trainer.

Catalog link

Course ID: 1626-1602

Class: In-Person **Length:** 4 hours



**BSR / SUMMIT POINT TRAINING CENTER
B.E.C.O.N. Active Shooter Preparedness Course**

2/1/16

B.E.C.O.N. stands for Barricade, Egress, Control, Oppose, and Notify and is a series of non-sequential strategies that can be applied during a crisis event. This course is designed for Commercial Management, Hospitals, School Leadership/Faculty, School Resource Officers, and places of worship. The course includes lecture with in-class practical exercises, a shot exposure of a pistol, AR-15, AK-47, and shotgun, and hands-on practical exercises where the participants experience various situations reacting proactively.

Catalog link

Course ID: 1625-1602

Class: In-Person **Length:** 16 hours



**The Graffiti Consultants
Graffiti Investigations**

12/28/2015

This Graffiti Investigation Course is the best way to receive all of the strategic information you will need to perform a successful graffiti vandalism investigation.

COURSE CURRICULUM:

- The Best Solution for Graffiti on Private Property: Graffiti Ordinances That Work
- Getting Graffiti Vandals To Stop: How to Establish an Effective "Package of Penalties"
- Tips And Tricks For Catching Graffiti Vandals
- Let's Work Together: How To Build a Successful Anti-Graffiti Collaborative Partnership
- Let's Stop It Before It Starts: Graffiti Prevention And Alternatives

Catalog link

Course ID: 1522-12

Class: In-Person **Length:** 8 hours



**Innovative Reasoning
Critical Decision Making for Traffic Stops**

12/1/2015

This instructor-led training program is designed to provide the participants with the knowledge, skills and abilities to make better critical decisions while effecting traffic stops and improve law enforcement outcomes.

Course ID: 1521-12

Class: In-Person **Length:** 12 hours



Bureau of Justice Assistance

11/16/2015

Crime Analysis for Chief Executives

This intensive two-day workshop is designed to support Chiefs, Sheriffs, and other police executives in the development, utilization, and enhancement of crime and public safety analysis intended to drive departmental operations. The training is intended to build capacity and improve communication among ranks and disciplines, specific to the creation and utilization of actionable analysis.

Course ID: 1518-11

Class: In-Person **Length:** 14 hours



Blue to Gold

11/12/2015

Advanced Search and Seizure

The 4th Amendment, and in particular search and seizure, are at the very core of police work. Almost everything an officer does involves the Fourth Amendment. Yet, most recruits are given about eight hours of instruction during the academy and that's it. If the officer is lucky maybe he or she will get some in-service legal training.

Catalog link

Course ID: 1515-11

Class: In-Person **Length:** 8 hours



Innovative Reasoning

11/9/2015

Responding to Domestic Violence

This training program is designed to provide the participant with the knowledge, skills and abilities to make improved critical decisions and achieve better law enforcement outcomes when responding to a domestic dispute.

Course ID: 1517-11

Class: In-Person **Length:** 12 hours



John Reid & Associates

11/5/2015

Interview & Interrogation Day 1

This course offers advanced training to investigators who have already received training in the basic course on the Reid Technique. The focus of this instruction is on improving interrogation skills.

Course ID: 1511-11

Class: In-Person **Length:** 8 hours



John Reid & Associates
Interview & Interrogation Day 3

11/5/2015

This course will enhance the investigator's ability to assess a subject's credibility - to read and evaluate the verbal and nonverbal behavior symptoms displayed by a subject (victim, witness, or suspect) during an investigative interview for indications of truth or deception. It will expand the content of the investigative interview by demonstrating the utilization of behavior-provoking questions and the appropriate response models. It will increase the investigator's ability to secure legally acceptable confessions through the use of the Reid Nine Steps of Interrogation, including theme development, stopping denials, overcoming objections, and the use of alternative questions.

Course ID: 1510-11
Class: In-Person **Length:** 24 hours



Force Concepts
Documenting Use of Force

11/2/2015

Documenting Force delivers proven strategies that help officers avoid unnecessary internal and external scrutiny. Participants receive instruction on how to:

1. Learn body-worn camera reporting strategies.
2. Explain decisions and actions in quantifiable terms.
3. Identify critical details needed for use of force reports.
4. Write and examine reports using step-by-step strategies.
5. Apply strategies that make reports easier to read and write.
6. Write consistently to avoid unnecessary liability and scrutiny.

Catalog link
Course ID: 1516-11
Class: In-Person **Length:** 16 hours



John Reid & Associates
Interview & Interrogation Day 4

10/22/2015

This course will enhance the investigator's ability to assess a subject's credibility - to read and evaluate the verbal and nonverbal behavior symptoms displayed by a subject (victim, witness, or suspect) during an investigative interview for indications of truth or deception. It will expand the content of the investigative interview by

demonstrating the utilization of behavior-provoking questions and the appropriate response models. It will increase the investigator's ability to secure legally acceptable confessions through the use of the Reid Nine Steps of Interrogation, including theme development, stopping denials, overcoming objections, and the use of alternative questions. This program combines the content of the 3 day Reid class as well as the 1 day Advanced Reid class.

Course ID: 1509-10

Class: In-Person **Length:** 32 hours



**Innovative Reasoning
Critical Decision Making for Law Enforcement Officers**

9/15/2015

This program integrates the systems approach to training, experiential learning, recognition-primed decision making, and task proficiency to provide reality-based training designed to improve critical decision outcomes in high risk, high consequence, and low occurrence events.

Course ID: 1508-09

Class: In-Person **Length:** 12 hours



Blue Courage

8/24/2015

Blue Courage is a transformational process focused on the human development of a police officer. It draws on relevant, proven literature and research on human effectiveness, positive psychology, leadership development and neuroscience. The goal is personal and cultural transformation through institutionalizing the heart, mind, skill and tool of our police officers.

Catalog link

Course ID: 1507-08

Class: In-Person **Length:** 16 hours



**North Carolina Justice Academy
Officer Safety: First Five Minutes**

6/30/2015

Officers will learn how to survive the first critical moments of a life threatening injury, from vehicular crashes to circumstances surrounding a hostile subject.

Course ID: 1506-08

Class: In-Person **Length:** 4 hours



**North Carolina Justice Academy
Officer Safety: Responding to Crimes of Duty**

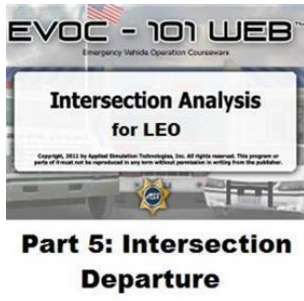
6/30/2015

There are a high number of officers assigned to various agencies reducing the likelihood of officers recognizing other law enforcement officers out of uniform. Officers need to be identifiable in the event they respond to public active shooters and other violent crimes where a limited amount of suspect information is available. Family members of officers need to have a plan in the event the officer is targeted for revenge by a suspect. Potential law enforcement equipment necessary for a safe response to crimes in progress while witnessing off-duty crime will be identified.

Catalog link

Course ID: 1506-07

Class: Online **Length:** 4 hours



Applied Simulation Technologies

5/22/2015

[EVOC101] Part 5:

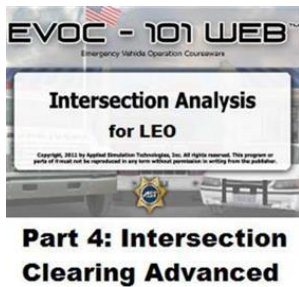
Intersection Departure for Law Enforcement

List the steps for safely departing an intersection; Recognizing the common hazards you might encounter during the departure stage; Recall all steps and key concepts in the EVO Intersection Analysis process.

Catalog link

Course ID: 1505-05

Class: Online **Length:** 0.5 hours



Applied Simulation Technologies

5/22/2015

[EVOC101] Part 4:

Clearing Intersections for Law Enforcement – Advanced

Recognize the additional hazards associated with clearing a congested intersection; Recognize the importance of slowing down and giving you additional time to recognize and respond to these hazards; List the steps for safely clearing a congested intersection; Know the methods for clearing an intersection when your lanes are blocked; Identify the most common mistakes made when clearing a congested intersection.

Catalog link

Course ID: 1505-04

Class: Online **Length:** 0.5 hours



Part 3: Intersection Clearing Basics

**Applied Simulation Technologies
[EVOC101] Part 3: Clearing Intersections– Basics**

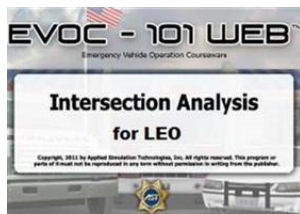
5/22/2015

List basic steps for clearing an intersection; Select appropriate methods for clearing an intersection; Recognize the risks associated with improper intersection clearing.

Catalog link

Course ID: 1505-03

Class: Online **Length:** 0.5 hours



Part 2: Intersection Assessment

**Applied Simulation Technologies
[EVOC101] Part 2: Intersection Assessment**

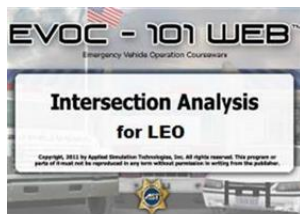
5/22/2015

Describe how the assessment stage and the approach stage work together in intersection analysis; Identify all the hazards and potential hazards in a given scenario; Categorize the hazards as potential or immediate and prioritize them according to their level of danger; Recognize the risks associate with each hazard.

Catalog link

Course ID: 1505-02

Class: Online **Length:** 0.5 hours



Part 1: Intersection Approach

**Applied Simulation Technologies
[EVOC101] Part 1: Intersection Approach for LE**

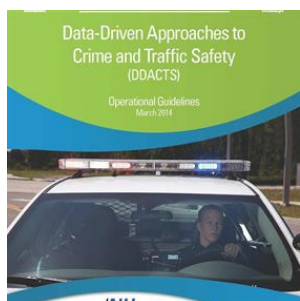
5/22/2015

Identify the primary goals of the Approach stage of intersection navigation; Label highway travel lanes with corresponding reference numbers; List the intersection approach tasks in sequence and link them to appropriate distances; Select appropriate methods for maximizing vehicle control when approaching intersections; Recognize the risks associated with improper intersection negotiation.

Catalog link

Course ID: 1505-01

Class: Online **Length:** 0.5 hours



**IADLEST Training
Data Driven Approaches to Crime & Traffic Safety**

5/13/2015

Data-Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety (DDACTS) is a law enforcement operational model that integrates location- based crime and traffic crash data to determine the most effective methods for deploying law enforcement and other resources. Drawing on the deterrent value of highly visible traffic enforcement and the knowledge that crimes often involve motor vehicles, the goal of DDACTS is to reduce crime, crashes, and traffic violations across the country.

Catalog link

Course ID: 1506-06

Class: In-Person **Length:** 16 hours

I/O SOLUTIONS

Industrial/Organizational Solutions, Inc.

1127 S. Mannheim Rd., Suite 203
Westchester, IL 60154
(888) 784-1290; www.iosolutions.org

Entrance exams, National Criminal Justice Officer Selection Inventory (NCJOSI), physical ability, and promotional tests. I/O Solutions has worked on statewide projects with several IADLEST members.

I/O Solutions is an IADLEST Member



Wicklender-Zulawski Interview with Integrity

Wicklender-Zulawski & Associates, Inc. (WZ) is the recognized leader of training on multiple interview and interrogation techniques, including the WZ Non-Confrontational Method.

Since 1982, WZ has trained over 200,000 law enforcement individuals through standard and customized courses including:

- Criminal Interview & Interrogation
- D.O.A.: Death Investigations
- Tactical Field Interviewing
- Lead Homicide Investigator
- Crimes Against Children: Investigation to Suspect Interrogation

Register today for an Open Seminar or call to schedule on-site training. Mention this ad and receive 10% off your next seminar.

Contact WZ at 800.222.7789 or www.w-z.com

John E. Reid and Associates, Inc.

209 W. Jackson Blvd., Suite 400
Chicago, IL 60606
Phone: 800-255-5747 (Outside Chicago Area);
312-583-0700; Fax: 312-583-0701
E-Mail: info@reid.com

"John E. Reid and Associates provides training programs on investigative interviewing and interrogation techniques, as well as seminars on specialized techniques for the investigation of child abuse cases. We have also produced an APP and several online training programs, a variety of audio and video training programs, as well as several books designed to enhance the investigator's interviewing skills. Visit www.rid.com for details."

John E. Reid and Associates, Inc.
is an IADLEST Member



Complete Training and
Resource Management



Learn more at acadis.com

Envisage Technologies is an IADLEST member



Using Educational Technologies
to Promote Public Safety

Paul M. Plaisted
Justice Planning and Management Associates
(207) 621-8600
www.jpmaweb.com
pplaisted@jpmaweb.com

Nation's Premier Online Training Provider
Contact Us for Partnership Options

JPMA is an IADLEST Member

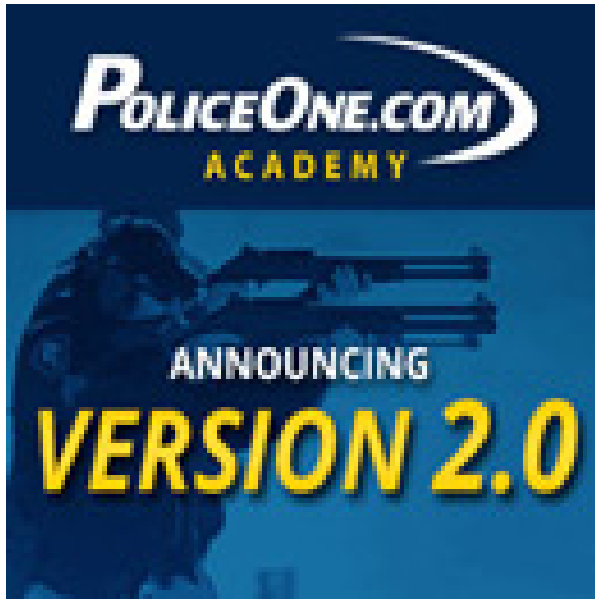
THE SYSTEMS DESIGN GROUP

Val Lubans, Director
Consultants to Public Safety Standards Agencies
and Other Public Safety Organizations
Since 1970

Statewide Multi-Agency
Job Task Analysis Studies
Curriculum Validation-Physical and Medical
Selection Standards and Systems

511 Wildcat Hill Road
Harwinton, CT 06791
e-mail: vallubans@snet.net
Office 860-485-0803 Fax: 860-689-8009

Systems Design Group is a Member of IADLEST



POLICE TECHNICAL

LAW ENFORCEMENT'S BEST SOURCE FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING

Police Technical provides superior quality training in computer applications, online investigations, web-based software, and digital forensics to law enforcement personnel facilitated by expert instructors using proprietary, validated methods of instruction.

Featured courses include:

- Craigslist Investigations
- Social Media Methods
- Excel® for Public Safety
- Cell Phone Investigations

www.policetechnical.com

Police Technical is an IADLEST member

