Police and Security News

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2018 VOLUME 34 ISSUE 5

Serving Law Enforcement & Homeland Security





CONNECT



In the thick of heart-pounding moments patrol officers face, the BWX-100™ body cam is focused on clarity. Equipped with an LCD display and capable of recording 12 hours of HD footage on a single charge, the BWX-100 syncs effortlessly with our new LE Connect evidence management platform to review, redact, tag, edit and share evidence with a single click. Arm your team with actionable intelligence from L3.







POLICING — IN A — MORE PERFECT UNION

A TRAINING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AT THE

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION CENTER

Law enforcement officers have an invaluable role in society, to protect and serve. Communities depend on police to maintain the safety of their neighborhoods. Yet tensions between the public and police exist, and are covered regularly in the media. How can we bridge this divide and help officers build better relationships with their communities?

The National Constitution Center's *Policing in a More Perfect Union* program familiarizes recruits and current officers with the history that informs these relationships through an interactive, engaging, and challenging half-day training. Developed in conjunction with the Philadelphia Police Department, the program explores:

- The history of the rights enjoyed by U.S. citizens
- The historical development of law enforcement
- The meaning of terms like justice and fairness
- Historical examples of negative interactions between law enforcement and communities
- Present-day perceptions of the police

For more information, please contact lawenforcement@constitutioncenter.org or 215-409-6612.

Police Security

Serving Law Enforcement & Homeland Security FOCUS

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GLOCK GEN 5 THE BAR HAS BEEN RAISED. AGAIN.





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*Flared Mag Well not featured on G26 Gen5. Optic not included.







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...AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

Policing is anything but simple these days.

Ramesh Nyberg

olicing in the 21st century has taken on some pretty complex and interesting tasks. We've gone from the cheery "constable" who used to walk down the sidewalk, twirling a baton, to a high-tech entity carrying things like TASER®s, body-worn cameras and weapons with laser sights. Our "control and regulation" is way beyond the simple scope of poking our head into the doors of shopkeepers and asking how their day is going. We investigate complex financial crimes; we track money with forensic accountants; we go undercover into electronic chat rooms to root out child sexual exploitation; and we use the latest in technology to find and collect evidence in crimes we could never have imagined just 50 years ago human trafficking, illegal immigration, mass shootings, and more.

I will add a side note which I thought was interesting since I have been a recent visitor to Yosemite National Park. They were having a bear problem - not bears attacking humans, but bears getting hit by speeding cars. It seems that visitors have been lead-footing it through the park in the last couple of years. (I can't figure this one out – I couldn't slow down enough to enjoy the immense beauty of the place.) In 2017, 24 bears were hit in the park and four of them died. The National Park Service takes this very seriously and the park rangers are enforcing speeding with a sense of urgency. So, word to the wise: Slow down in Yosemite and enjoy the place, okay? Give the bears a break.

The real topic of this article is focused on the problem – yes, I said problem – of body cams and associated high-tech gear which has become commonplace among mandatory police equipment. In the past year, I have taught classes in Boston, Houston and Lansing on interview/interrogation and eyewitness identification to police professionals in those regions. Both of those classes involved discussions on interviewing skills, procedures and statement taking. What I found in all three geographic areas was that, for uniform and, sometimes, investigative personnel, witness "interviews"



were pretty much the resulting footage taken from body cameras. The procedure of sitting down with a witness and conducting a real interview is being replaced by the rote recording of a tiny electronic device. The witnesses' words – as well as the officers' questions – are no longer separately articulated. They are, instead, part of a video clip, interspersed and woven into an often chaotic representation of everything else which was going on in the immediate environment at the time.

There are a number of reasons why this is problematic, not the least of which is the vast array of privacy and confidentiality issues which have sent lawyers racing for their law libraries to figure out just what stumbling blocks can crop up (or which they can create) with all this very discoverable material. Here's an example:

Two officers, both wearing body cams, get called to a domestic dispute at an apartment building. The boyfriend and girlfriend are fighting and the girlfriend's aunt and 12-year-old daughter are on the scene, too. The body cams capture everything, including the boyfriend shoving the girlfriend, just as officers arrive. But, the aunt and the 12-year-old are in the background of that clip, too. Is her face going to be on the fi-

nal evidentiary production? What about the minor child? Their faces may have to be redacted. At what point is the video recording turned on and off? When the officers separate the two combatants, it shows the officer guiding the boyfriend to one corner of the room, holding him by the arm. The officer tells the belliaerent dude to sit there and don't move. Uh-oh, is that an arrest? Should the officer have Mirandized the boyfriend after telling him not to move? Before body cams, this would be a simple line in the report which read. "I then directed the boyfriend to a safer spot in the household so that the two could be separated." But, now, you have a defense attorney licking his chops because he has a piece of evidence which shows something guite different, something with which he can make a lot of mischief. It also creates a lot of work for a new employee: a video editor who has to work with the police legal team and the prosecutor to carefully redact and edit the footage.

The examples, obviously, can go on and on, with a wide range of possibilities which can help or hinder our law enforcement efforts. I'm old-school and a big fan of getting meaningful information from people by moving them to a neutral area



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See us at COPSWEST – Booth #1205 See us at the IACP Conference – Booth #2639 Circle 5003 for More Information Continued from page 6

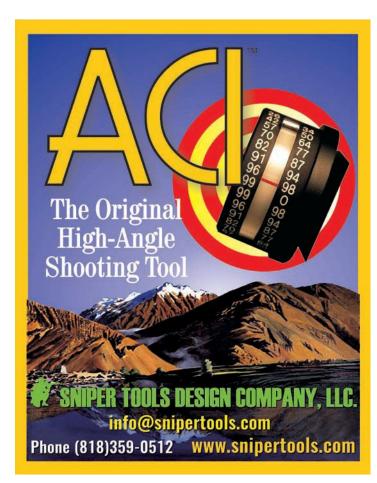
and getting them away from distractions. I like technology, too, but I don't believe we should just run and hug it every time something new comes along. A couple of decades ago, I wrote in this magazine my concerns about laptops in patrol cars. I didn't think they were so necessary that we should have them, so that officers on traffic stops can run tags and drivers' licenses, looking down and away from the subject. Distractions are something patrol officers don't need when they are dealing with the unknown.

Technology has done great things for law enforcement: DNA, computers, cell phones, and many other tools we *must* use to keep up with the ever-evolving world of high-tech criminal activity. Lawbreaking can be sophisticated these days and we have to be on par, if not more advanced, than the cyber bad guys hacking into financial data; the perverts cloaking their identity online to lure children into sexual situations; and the ambitious smugglers using computer controlled submarines to bring illegal drugs into the country.

What we cannot afford to do, though, is bend so easily to public pressure and get infatuated with the idea of "transparency" with the public to the point that they get to see everything we do, all of the time, and have it memorialized for lawyers to pick through later.

If we're handed the keys to a high-tech vehicle, we can't just go speeding through the future without regard for the consequences. We'll end up hitting bears along the way. P&SN

Ramesh Nyberg retired from law enforcement in November 2006 after 27 years in police work. He now owns his own private investigation agency, Nyberg Security and Investigations, and can be reached at Ramesh@NybergPi.com. He enjoys getting feedback from readers.



Circle 5004 for More Information





VALOR Launches Roll Call Series Encouraging Officers to Wear Vests

The U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) VALOR Officer Safety and Wellness Training and Technical Assistance Program (VALOR Program) delivers current, dynamic classroom and Webbased training to law enforcement which focus on recognizing indicators of dangerous situations; techniques for defusing difficult encounters; implementing casualty care and rescue tactics; emphasizing professional policing standards; and improving overall officer health and wellness.

The latest is a new four-part roll call video series encouraging officers to wear their ballistic-resistant vests. It reviews proper fit and care, and emphasizes the importance of wearing a vest during every shift. The site also lists additional relevant resources. The series reinforces the importance of wearing a properly fitted ballistic-resistant vest and properly maintaining that vest according to National Institute of Justice standards.

This new series can be found at https://tinyurl.com/ybummd5c. P&SN

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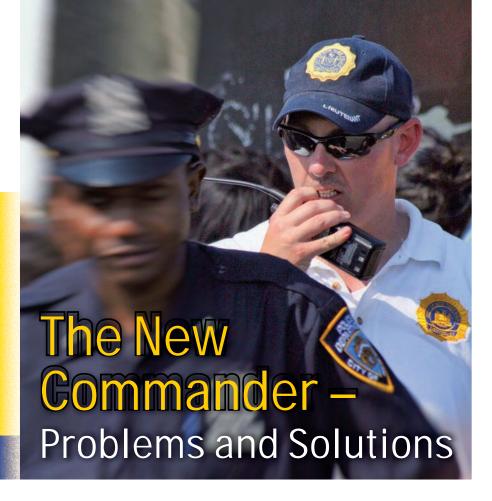


Circle 5005 for More Information

LAW ENFORCEMENT LEADERSHIP

Congratulations, Lieutenant. You are hereby promoted and assigned to the 7th District as the commander of that unit. Good luck!

Michael Carpenter



hese can be exciting words at the promotion ceremony, but both the agency and the new commander might be surprised at what he/she may be facing after receiving those new stripes or bars. The phrase "good luck!" can have a very positive meaning when the preconceived ideas of becoming a new commander meet the realities of that job. However, that same phrase can also be spun around to be a sarcastic prediction of mistakes and misfortune.

For the benefit of everyone involved in the department, and particularly those responsible for the promotional process and the individual being promoted, some understanding of the problems of taking on a new command can help everyone succeed – from sergeant to chief. By understanding the problems that new commanders will face, superior officers can better prepare new bosses for their new positions. At the same time, this information can help the new commanders face the realities of their new positions.

So, to help everyone involved, here are a few of the problems which new commanders often face. And, since we try to never present a problem without also presenting reasonable solutions, we have given you ways of better preparing your people when their time for promotion comes.

NEW COMMAND PROBLEM #1: Lack of Training

We've talked about this before. Every officer gets basic training. Some agencies provide supervisory training, but very few departments provide any management level training. Why not? Because it costs money! However, settling a multimillion dollar lawsuit for "failure to train" costs money, too. Intentionally putting your officers in a position to perform a task which they have not been trained to perform creates lots of problems. You wouldn't appoint an officer to a K-9 or SWAT assignment without training. Yet, too many agencies appoint officers to supervisory and management positions without any instruction.

Putting officers in a command position without training, knowing the impact of vicarious liability, could make these officers hesitate to make the right decision in a critical situation. In addition, the lack of command level training makes these officers rely on "common sense" (which isn't "common") or past experience (which might not be correct or positive) to deal with discipline, motivation and the basics of creating an effective and cohesive team.

So, how will a police chief or command level officer respond to the follow-

ing question from a defense attorney in testifying in a multimillion dollar lawsuit against the agency: "Chief, can you explain to the jury why you did <u>not</u> train your sergeant (lieutenant, captain, etc.) when you assigned him to that new position?"

Of course, many chiefs and command level officers think that will never happen. Unfortunately, research shows that law enforcement agencies face approximately 30,000 lawsuits a year! In one of the more famous cases involving police liability and training (*Canton v. Harris*), the courts made it quite clear that the training of police personnel (on all levels) is the agency's responsibility.

The solution: It's simple! Anytime an officer gets a new assignment or a promotion (whether it is K-9 or captain), make sure he/she is trained before he/ she begins that assignment. Just because your state may not mandate training for supervisors or command level officers does not mean that you are free and clear from liability. It is not your state or your POST or whoever sets your state's standards which will be sued - it is your agency. The good news is that there are training opportunities out there for officers of all ranks and responsibilities - from the newly hired police officer to the 35 year veteran police chief.

NEW COMMAND PROBLEM #2: Know Your Policies

The backbone of any agency is the policy and procedure manual. It tells officers and bosses what to do and how to do it. Of course, there are many reasons why agencies should have a current and complete manual. (You do have a current and up-to-date and complete manual, don't you?) One of the best reasons is that it tells officers and bosses how things should be done without anyone guessing.

Typically, what happens when a new officer gets appointed is that, during his/her orientation, he/she is handed a 400-500 page policy manual and someone says, "Here...sign this form and take this book. From now on, this is how things are done." However, often, that officer takes that big book, puts it in his/her locker and never opens it again. The exception to that is when the policy manual is listed as a study resource for promotions. If that is the case, an officer may look at some of the newer revisions to the use-of-force policy just before taking

the test, but, often, not much more.

Knowledge of policies is one issue, but it is also recognized that even the most professionally written policy and procedure manual can leave room for interpretation. And, sometimes, interpreting the "gray" areas of such policies and procedures is the job of a supervisor or commander.

Two questions come to mind: "What has the chief or sheriff done to make certain that the newly promoted individual knows what the agency expects of their officers or commanders in the middle of a critical incident?" and the newly promoted commander might ask, "Will I get the backing I need from my bosses when I make a command level decision?"

The solution: It is imperative that employees and bosses (on all levels) have a thorough understanding of the critical areas of their responsibility in their agency's policy and procedure manual. You won't get this thorough understanding by burying that manual in a locker! Of course, candidates for promotion, at any rank, should be tested to ensure that they have studied and understand these policies and

procedures. But what about the years in between studying for promotions? We believe that the solution starts at the bottom and works up. Here is one approach: Sergeants should routinely review critical policies which are appropriate with the officer's duties at roll call with their officers. Several times a month, lieutenants should routinely review policies with their sergeants which are appropriate with the sergeant's duties and responsibilities. Command level officers should go over important areas of the manual with their subordinates at monthly staff meetings. By using this method, there is a checks and balance so that each level of the agency knows what is expected of them. And, the chief (or appointee) should annually review every policy in the manual to ensure that each one is current and appropriate.

In addition, senior command staff should reassure new commanders that they will receive the backing and support they need when they make a "field interpretation" at the time and place under the field circumstances they face at the time.



Circle 5006 for More Information

Continued from page 11

NEW COMMAND PROBLEM #3: Lack of Direction or Not Knowing the Direction

A new commander is promoted and assigned to take over a new unit. What is he/ she supposed to do when he/she arrives? What does the boss expect from him/her for the next six months or a year? Did anyone give him/her any direction? Did anyone explain the goals of his/her new unit? Is he/she supposed to just "keep the lid on things" or reduce traffic accidents by 10% or deal with a problem employee? Too often, newly promoted bosses are left on their own, using their own ideas, which may, or may not, be consistent with senior management's goals.

How many people within can articulate the goals of the agency for the next year? Can someone list the objectives which will be used to ensure that these goals are met? How many people in the agency are involved in establishing goals and objectives?

The solution: It seems obvious, but, for every promotion, senior command staff - particularly those who will directly oversee and evaluate the performance of the newly promoted officer (regardless of rank) - should meet with him/her to discuss the goals of the unit, the expectations which superiors have of the newly promoted officer and a "game plan" for him/her to follow to succeed. It is not enough to say to someone, "Show up Monday morning for

your new assignment and good luck." An open and frank discussion should be standard for every promotion. Some agreement and consensus should be reached that is understood by both parties to provide direction and performance standards which the new commander should implement at his/her new command.

NEW COMMAND PROBLEM #4: Preconceived Notions vs. Realities of the Job

Promotional candidates prepare for promotion by studying manuals and procedures. They prepare for oral boards, assessment centers and in-basket exercises. And, those who excel in all of these get promoted.

However, when they take over their new command, they get hit with a heavy dose of reality. Their people don't necessarily respond to the management theories they may have studied. Subordinates don't know, understand or care about the nuances of the policy or procedure manual. In addition, they often encounter an air of uncertainty from both subordinates and superiors. In short, they are confused by the realities of their new position.

Every employee has a boss and every employee has some idea of what his/ her boss does and a limited idea of how he/she does it, but no employee can understand the full scope of his/her boss's responsibilities, nor fully understand how

the boss carries out his/her duties. So, a new commander gets thrust into a new assignment, maybe a new area of operations (from patrol officer to detective sergeant or from patrol sergeant to administrative lieutenant) and is expected to fully comprehend all of the nuances and subtleties of this new assignment from "day one." There has to be a learning curve and, most likely, there will be mistakes made which could create immediate problems for the new boss, the employees and the agency. It's not that the new boss is incompetent; it's just that he/she doesn't know and no one took the time to show him/her.

The solution: Does any professional police department put recruit officers on the street without a Field Training Officer (FTO) program? FTOs have been common practice for decades. This type of onthe-job training helps new patrol officers gain their footing by placing them in real-life situations under the guidance of an experienced officer. It helps them to meld the theories of the law and procedures with the stark realities of street life. No one can deny the value of such a program.

Okay, if we all agree that this is a good thing, then why do almost all agencies stop their FTO programs with recruit officers? The value of an FTO program for sergeants, lieutenants and all levels of command officers is the same value as the FTO program for recruits. It allows the new commander a chance to get used to his/ her new assignment; to experience all of the subtleties of the job; and to learn how to gain the confidence to handle things before a wrong decision due to inexperience can create havoc.

There are many problems facing a newly promoted police commander. We have listed only a few. Many of those problems can find solutions even before the new commander reaches his/her particular command. Good senior officers help their commanders to succeed. Not so good commanders only give them a chance to "sink or swim" in their new positions. Where do you stand? P&SN

Note: Police Management Services, LLC is pleased to announce to the readers of P&SN that it is offering a new online supervisory training program. Successful completion will give students three Continuing Education Units (CEUs). For more information, please check their Web site at http://policemanagement.com/expert. html, or you can reach them by E-mail at MCarpenter@policemanagement.com, or by phone at (518)761-9708. Also, see their ad in this edition of P&SN.



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FOCUS ON TECHNOLOGY



New System with AI Applications

The **FOCUS™ H1** In-car Video System, from COBAN Technologies, is an "edge computing" inference engine, supporting Al-based applications in the vehicle for immediate notifications. Together with effective video capture, the new Al applications provide advances in officer safety and efficiency. **FOCUS H1** fully integrates with the FOCUS™ X1 Body Camera from COBAN.

Circle 5009 for More Information



Updated Camera from Sentinel Camera Systems

The **Protector II** Body-Worn Camera's streaming system transmits live video, audio and GPS location in real time – day or night – to a command or dispatch center, while simultaneously recording and retaining the metadata in the camera itself. It has been updated to automatically stream the video upon being activated. In addition, two-way communication between the command center and the **Protector II** user is now available through the camera's microphone and speaker or with an earphone rather than an open speaker.

Circle 5010 for More Information

Body-worn and In-car Video Systems



New Eyewitness Integration Available

Kustom Signals, Inc. has announced that their newest in-car video system, **Eyewitness HD**, can now be integrated with their Eyewitness Vantage body-worn camera. Vantage files may be downloaded directly into the **EyeHD** DVR by docking the camera in the car. Once files are transferred to the **Eyewitness HD** system, they can be played on the in-car monitor where stop and hold classifications can be set. These files can be wirelessly transferred together with the ICV files to the Eyewitness Data Vault file management system. In this scenario, officers don't need to turn their Vantage cameras in at the end of a shift – they just need to charge them per policy for the next use. In-car Vantage docking stations also support incar charging. The Vantage body-worn camera supports HD (1080p, 720p 60 fps, 720p 30 fps), as well as SD, video resolution, allowing agencies to select the video resolution/storage which best meets their needs. Vantage also offers excellent low light capability, including a configurable day/night mode and optional IR LEDs.

Circle 5011 for More Information

Next Generation Axon In-Car Video System

Axon recently announced its second generation in-car video system, the **Axon Fleet 2**. The new system includes redesigned front and back cameras and retains its predecessor's cloud-connected architecture which allows for an easy to use and intuitive in-car system.

Axon Fleet 2's features include a high-definition video system with a wide field of view, zoom, infrared for the backseat, and wireless microphone integration; the mobile data termi-



nal app – Axon View XL – for quick tagging, uploads and more on the fly; the ability to efficiently categorize, play back and share all video alongside other digital files; and multi-cam playback for reviewing up to four videos, including body-worn and in-car footage, at the same time.

Circle 5012 for More Information

New L3 Body-worn Video System

Law enforcement can connect a body of evidence with the new **BWX-100** body camera from L3 Mobile-Vision. It comes equipped with bidirectional recording trigger capabilities. In-car integration, lights, sirens, and accelerated speeds can all trigger the body-worn camera to record, documenting critical moments



from the law enforcement officer's perspective. With an easy to read, easy to use LCD panel, operation is a breeze – capturing 12 hours of high-definition footage with just a single charge. The officer facing LCD screen displays battery life, Wi-Fi and Bluetooth® connectivity, mute status, and recording status or mode. With this screen, officers can also tag videos in the field and check on upload status. The new **BWX-100** also features a 140° FOV lens and a high dynamic range sensor.

Circle 5013 for More Information



Mounting Option

PRO-VISION® Video Systems has released a new mounting option for its BODYCAM® BC-300 body-worn camera which enhances uniform grip and prevents crucial evidence video from being missed.

The new mounting option is the **Heavy Duty Magnet Mount**. It utilizes four magnetic contact points on each corner to provide more grip than the existing compact magnetic mount available for the BODYCAM. The new design adds to the versatile lineup of mounting options to securely grip uniforms and prevent the camera from falling off.

Circle 5014 for More Information



New Integrated Camera System



Safety Vision® has designed a fully integrated camera solution – the ICOP® PRO HD and the Prima Elite™ body camera. Both the in-car video system and the body camera have capabilities which the other does not. The portability and vantage points of the body camera, in conjunction with the unique information the in-car video system collects, help to capture the whole truth in any situation. The two systems complement each other; they do not replace one another.

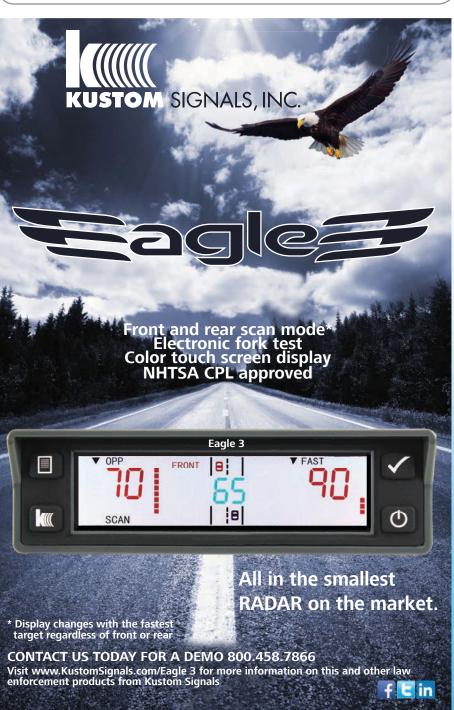
Circle 5015 for More Information

Compact HD Digital Video Camera

The **LE10 Body Camera**, from Force Protection Video, is compact and provides 1080p video performance; slow-motion capability; and built-in WiFi. The built-in speaker and microphone will record and play sound simultaneously while recording video. Several accessories are included and the **LE10** is now available at a special price – perfect for small departments or individual use.



Circle 5016 for More Information



See us at COPSWEST – Booth #717
See us at the IACP Conference – Booth #2421
Circle 5017 for More Information

TECHNOLOGY FROM THE PAST THE POCKET MACHINE GUN



New York policemen deploying the new pocket machine gun which fires .45 caliber automatic pistol cartridges at a higher rate than that of any machine gun available at that time



The pocket machine gun fitted with the 20 shot box-type magazine and gun butt



The weapon fitted with the drum-shaped magazine carrying 50 or 100 rounds

n 1920, the New York City Police Department announced the adoption of the new submachine gun which was the invention of General John T. Thompson, the former chief of the Small

Arms Division during World War I. Weighing only seven pounds and measuring approximately 24 inches in length, the new "pocket machine gun" fired "huge" .45ACP bullets at a rate of 700 per min-

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Circle 5018 for More Information

ute (some newspaper reports claimed a rate of fire of 1500 per minute). At the time, the .45 was described as having nearly double the weight of the bullets police commonly used in their revolvers (.38 caliber cartridges, fired from a standard issue Colt Police Positive revolver).

This submachine gun was touted as having a low recoil and being very controllable. It was felt that accurate fire could be directed for "one or two blocks - the distance at which rioting might take place." The ammunition was fed from either a "flat box" magazine holding 20 rounds or a "disk magazine" which held either 50 or 100 rounds. The rate of fire was controlled by the trigger - a single shot could be accomplished by quickly pressing and releasing the trigger or the entire magazine could be discharged by simply holding the trigger down. This new firearm could also be fired from the shoulder if equipped with a stock. If not, it could still be fired at waist level "for use against mobs." According to information released at that time in history, a burst from the new pocket machine gun could also be very effective in "stopping an escaping automobile." It was thought that this new weapon was much more superior for police work than the wellknown Browning Automatic Rifle.

It was also believed that firing a single burst over the heads of an "unruly mob" would result in its "instant and speedy dissolution." P&SN



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The FN 509® Tactical pistol features a Low-Profile Optics Mounting System™ which enables the platform to accept more than ten commercially available Miniature Red Dot (MRD) optics. The slide cap (for use when not shooting with an optic) has raised sight wings which protect iron sight alignment if the pistol is dropped and provides a textured ramp for racking the slide against a belt loop or boot. It also features an FN signature 4.5 inch, cold hammer forged, stainless steel barrel with target crown; 1/2" x 28 threads which accept the bulk of 9mm suppressors available; and a thread cap with an integrated O-ring to prevent loosening during use.

Circle 5020 for More Information



Springfield Armory's XD-S® Mod.2™ offers a host of new upgrades, such as a higher hand position, enhanced grip texturing and a thinner slide. It is available with an Ameriglo® Pro-Glo™ front sight with tactical rack rear sight and an enhanced trigger. Other features include a loaded chamber indicator and a grip safety which immediately readies the gun for action, yet renders it virtually incapable of firing if dropped.

Chambered for .45ACP, this latest edition features a slim, single-stack frame just 6.5 inches long and under five inches high. The 3.3 inch barrel is Melonite® treated, hammer forged steel, with a 1:16 twist for outstanding accuracy in a subcompact size. Dual springs and a fulllength guide rod manage .45 recoil and help keep rounds on target.

Circle 5021 for More Information

HANDGUNS AND ACCESSORIES

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The SAINT™ AR-15 Pistol in .300 BLK harnesses the power of the battle proven round for more capability and versatility in a compact platform. Complete with a rugged SB Tactical SBX-K forearm brace and a nine inch Melonite® treated CMV barrel, the SAINT AR-15 Pistol is small, fast and ideal for CQB. The free-float handquard design; the nickel boron coated GI single-stage trigger; its pinned, low profile adjustable gas block; and the exclusive Accu-Tite™ tension system complete this compact package.

At just 27.75" long and weighing only 5.9 pounds, this new AR pistol delivers a lot of power in a small, fast handling package.

Circle 5022 for More Information



Built for Law Enforcement (LE) professionals, the compact Mini Shot M-Spec Reflex Sight is the perfect optic for LE applications on shotguns, pistols and ARs. The kit includes a low profile mount for shotguns and pistols, along with a riser mount for AR platform rifles. This rugged optic is 100% waterproof and features a durable aluminum housing with a steel protective shield. Easy windage and elevation click adjustments make zeroing the 3 MOA red dot reticle a breeze.

Circle 5023 for More Information



DeSantis Gunhide has introduced six new product fits for the #D94 DS Paddle™ Holster which do away with long break-ins typical of leather holsters. The DS Paddle Holster is light, durable and custom molded to pair perfectly with each firearm. The secret to success is KYDEX® - an advanced thermoplastic which is featherlight, yet incredibly strong. Because KYDEX can be molded with pinpoint precision, there is minimal friction when drawing your gun. A unique dual tension device keeps your gun planted in the holster for everyday carry and customization is possible for both forward and rearward cant.

Circle 5024 for More Information



GLOCK recently introduced their first ever "Crossover" pistol, the GLOCK 19X, which combines the full-size GLOCK 17 frame and the compact GLOCK 19 slide. The GLOCK 19X's improved nPVD slide coating prevents corrosion, resists chemicals and stands up against the elements. The pistol comes in coyote color and includes a standard 17 round magazine and two 17+2 round magazines, along with a coyote colored pistol case.

Among the additional design features of the G19X are the GLOCK Marksman Barrel (GMB) which delivers increased accuracy with enhanced polygonal rifling; an improved barrel crown; no finger grooves; ambidextrous slide stop levers for better versatility; and a lanyard loop.

Circle 5025 for More Information



The P320 is a modular striker-fired pistol available in full-size, carry, compact, and subcompact sizing. The serialized trigger group makes it adaptable to multiple caliber, size and grip options. The P320 is available in 9mm, .357SIG, .40S&W, and .45ACP, with a choice of contrast or SIGLITE Night Sights. The three-point takedown requires no trigger pull for disassembly and safety features include a striker safety, disconnect safety and optional manual safety.

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LEGAL UPDATE OFFICIAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

Supreme Court
Protects Cell Phone
LOCATION
Information

Larry E. Holtz, Esq.

oes an individual have a constitutional right of privacy in his (or her) cell phone location information? Recently, in *Carpenter v. United States* (US 6-22-18), the United States Supreme Court said. "Yes!"

The Case: Police arrested four men suspected of robbing a series of RadioShack® and (ironically enough) T-Mobile® stores in Detroit. One of the men confessed that, over the previous four months, the group had robbed nine different stores in Michigan and Ohio. The suspect identified various accomplices who had participated in the heists, including defendant Timothy Carpenter, and gave the FBI their cell phone numbers. Based on that information, the prosecutors applied for court orders to obtain cell phone records for Carpenter and several others. The court orders directed Carpenter's wireless carriers - MetroPCS and Sprint® - to disclose cell site records revealing the location of Carpenter's cell phone whenever it made or received calls. In all, the Government was able to obtain Cell Site Location Information (CSLI) documenting 12,898 location points which cataloged Carpenter's movements over 127 days – an average of 101 data points per day. This was the time frame when the string of robberies occurred.

The question before the Court was how to apply the Fourth Amendment to the personal location information maintained by a third party (Carpenter's wireless carriers Sprint and MetroPCS) and law enforcement's "ability to chronicle a person's past movements through the record of his cell phone signals." Much like GPS tracking of a vehicle, CSLI "is detailed, encyclopedic and effortlessly compiled." In fact, "when the Government

tracks
the location of a cell phone, it achieves near perfect surveillance, as if it had attached an ankle monitor to the phone's user."

The laws in the court below the State of the Court below the Court below

The Law: In the court below, the Sixth Circuit found that Carpenter lacked a reasonable expectation of privacy in the location information collected by the FBI because he had shared that information with his wireless carriers. The United

No Delay for Prayer!

If an officer places a suspect under arrest and orders the suspect to enter a police vehicle for transportation to jail, does the suspect have a right to delay that trip by insisting on first engaging in prayer? Recently, in Sause v. Bauer, (US 6-28-18), the United States Supreme Court said, "No!" Once placed under arrest, the suspect does not have a right to delay that trip by insisting on first engaging in prayer – "conduct that, at another time, would be protected by the First Amendment." "There can be no doubt," said the Court, that "the First Amendment protects the right to pray. Prayer unquestionably constitutes the 'exercise' of religion. At the same time, there are clearly circumstances in which a police officer may lawfully prevent a person from praying at a particular time and place. For example, if an officer places a suspect under arrest

and orders the suspect to enter a police vehicle for transportation to jail, the suspect does not have a right to delay that trip by insisting on first engaging in conduct that, at another time, would be protected by the First Amendment." However, "[w]hen an officer's order to stop praying is alleged to have occurred during the course of investigative conduct that implicates Fourth Amendment rights, the First and Fourth Amendment issues may be inextricable."

Note: The Freedom of Religion clause set forth in the First Amendment clearly applies to the States through the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. See *Cantwell v. Connecticut*, 310 *U.S.* 296, 303-304 (1940). (As is true with Congress, state legislatures shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.)

States Supreme Court disagreed, holding that the Government's acquisition of cell site records revealing the location of Carpenter's cell phone whenever it made or received calls was a Fourth Amendment search. Said the Court:

Given the unique nature of cell phone location records, the fact that the information is held by a third party does not by itself overcome the user's claim to Fourth Amendment protection. Whether the Government employs its own surveillance technology...or leverages the technology of a wireless carrier, we hold that an individual maintains a legitimate expectation of privacy in the record of his physical movements as captured through CSLI. The location information obtained from Carpenter's wireless carriers was the product of a search [and] the Government must generally obtain a warrant supported by probable cause before acquiring such records.

Emergency Circumstances

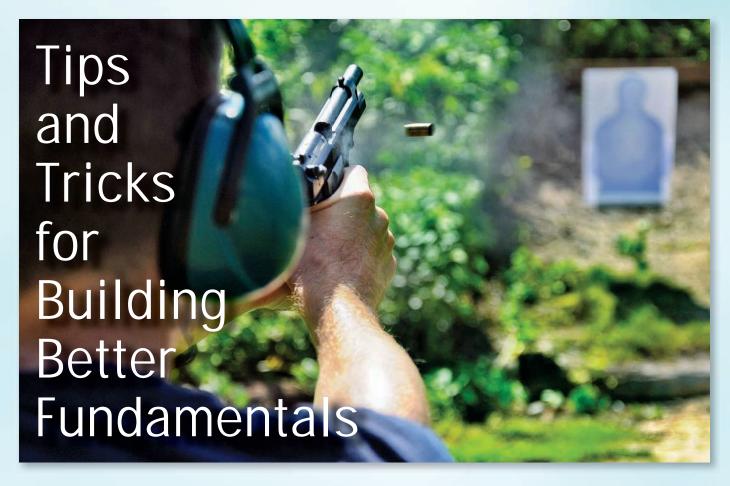
Even though the Government will generally need a warrant to access cell site location information, case specific exceptions may support a warrantless search of an individual's cell site records under certain circumstances. "One well recognized exception applies when the exigencies of the situation make the needs of law enforcement so compelling that a warrantless search is objectively reasonable under the Fourth Amendment. Such exigencies include the need to pursue a fleeing suspect, protect individuals who are threatened with imminent harm, or prevent the imminent destruction of evidence." As a result, "if law enforcement is confronted with an urgent situation, such fact specific threats will likely justify the warrantless collection of CSLI. Lower courts, for instance, have approved warrantless searches related to bomb threats, active shootings and child abductions," and this case does not call into doubt warrantless access to CSLI in such circumstances. P&SN

Larry E. Holtz has served as a Detective Sergeant with the Atlantic City, New Jersey, Police Department; a Deputy Attorney General for the state of New Jersey; and an Assistant County Prosecutor. Presently, Mr. Holtz is the Managing Editor of Blue360° Media, the largest US provider of legal information which is solely focused on serving law enforcement.

Mr. Holtz is a certified police trainer and teaches on a regular basis. He is a member of the bar in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia and is admitted to practice before the federal bar in the District of New Jersey and the Third Circuit.



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Todd Fletcher

Once we build a solid foundation based on the fundamentals, we can continue to push our skills in courses of fire and scenarios which stress our ability to apply marksmanship.

ver the course of my career as a police officer and firearms instructor. I have met some instructors who are good at setting up courses of fire designed to test a shooter's combative firearms skills. Most of these include a variety of skills important to law enforcement officers. Drawing from the holster, shooting from cover, positional shooting. multiple target transitions, shooting on the move, reloading, malfunction clearances, as well as other skills, are often included.

However, I've noticed a lot of officers do not have a solid foundation or understanding of the fundamentals of marksmanship and other essential pistolcraft skills. In order for officers to perform to higher levels, they need to have a solid understanding of the fundamentals before they need to apply marksmanship to save their life or the life of another.

Developing a true understanding of these essential skills is important because it provides officers with the knowledge, skills and ability to self-diagnose shooting errors. If shooters can self-diagnose, then they can self-correct errors. This ensures we are practicing good habits instead of repeatedly practicing bad habits. In the spirit of helping to develop a true understanding of the fundamentals, here are some tips and tricks to understanding these essential skills.

Shooting Platform

The shooting platform can be defined as the method a shooter uses to stabilize the weapon during the firing process. The shooting platform includes stance, grip and posture. Especially with handguns, it's impossible for us to hold the weapon completely still. This isn't really the point. The goal is to stabilize the gun as much as possible in whatever body position we're in at the time we need to shoot.

Regardless of what Internet ninjas tell you, there's no single stance, posture or



The strong side hand should be positioned high on the backstrap of the pistol with the trigger finger indexed along the slide and the middle finger wedged tightly between the front strap of the grip and the trigger guard. Grip pressure is applied from the front to the back as if gripping a set of pliers.



The support side hand palm fills the empty space of the grip while canting the support side wrist forward and down. It's important for shooters to place the meaty part of their palm onto the pistol grip.

body position which works for all shooters. There are advantages and disadvantages to everything we do, so it's important to find what works best for each shooter. Making modifications to each of the shooting platforms and a version of these modified positions are where most shooters find their niche.

We should consider the shooting platform as the foundation which allows shooters to build on the other fundamentals. Our shooting platform provides balance, mobility and stability for the combative application of marksmanship. On the streets, stance may be nothing more than the position our body is in when we need to apply marksmanship. With consideration about the ongoing arguments over Weaver versus Isosceles notwithstanding, classic shooting stances are impractical in a combative environment. Shooting is done from the waist up and placement of the feet is irrelevant to making accurate hits on target. However, a shooter who has trained to develop a naturally balanced shooting platform is more stable and mobile when responding to a threat regardless of their actual body position. The keys are mobility, stability and balance.

For many shooters, hand position, or grip, may not affect the accuracy of a single shot on a static target. However, when multiple rounds are fired, grip can have a substantial effect on accuracy and recoil management. Proper hand position includes placing the strong side hand around the pistol high on the backstrap with the trigger finger indexed along the slide and the middle finger wedged tightly between the front strap of the grip and the trigger guard. The strong hand puts pressure on the pistol grip from the front strap to the backstrap of the gun as if applying pressure to a set of pliers. The support side

hand palm fills the empty space of the grip while canting the support side wrist forward and down. It's important for shooters to place the meaty part of their palm onto the pistol grip.

When the shooter closes their support hand around the pistol, the support hand index finger should be tightly wedged under the trigger guard. The strong hand thumb should rest on top of the side of the support hand. The support hand should be applying pressure to the sides of the pistol grip as if squeezing a ball. At this point, the pistol should feel "locked" in. This feeling of having the pistol locked in is a result of the shooter having 360° of pressure around the entire pistol grip. If there's a gap in the grip, the shooter will have difficulty with recoil management and tracking their sights throughout the recoil process.

Some instructors advocate squeezing the handgun using a "crush" or "convulsive grip" with both hands. These instructors, many of whom are well-known and greatly respected, believe this is what officers will do under stress so we should be training shooters to use this reaction.

On the other hand, many equally well-

known and respected trainers believe well trained shooters will respond in the manner in which they have trained. For most shooters, a firm, yet relaxed, strong hand allows them to maintain control of the pistol while moving the trigger smoothly and straight to the rear.

Unlike the strong side hand, the support hand should be grasping the pistol very tightly. If the support hand is grasping so tightly as to cause the gun to shake, the shooter should loosen his/her grip until the shaking stops. A firm support hand grip helps mitigate recoil which helps decrease muzzle rise. It also helps make sight travel during recoil much more predictable resulting in quicker and more accurate follow-up shots.

Sights

Generally, most shooters understand how to align their sights between their eye, the rear sight, the front sight, and the target. Most of the time, seeing the sight picture and aligning the sights isn't the problem. The problem occurs after shooters see the sight picture and disrupt the sights during the trigger press. In other words,



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Continued from page 23



The support hand should apply pressure to the sides of the pistol grip as if squeezing a ball and should feel "locked" in as a result of having 360° of pressure around the entire pistol grip. If there's a gap in the grip, the shooter will have difficulty with recoil management and tracking his (or her) sights during the recoil process.

many shooters are anticipating ignition and trying to "time" the end of the trigger press to match what they perceive as an ideal sight picture. Their desire to "capture" the perfect sight picture by snapping the trigger to the rear when they see what they identify as the ideal sight picture is one of the biggest issues they face when trying to improve their skills. In this case, perfection is the enemy of accuracy.

While holding the sights in alignment between our eyes and the intended target, we can see the sights moving around on the target. It's very difficult, if not impossible, to hold a handgun absolutely still. This "wobble" distracts us from firing the shot without disturbing the hold until after the bullet has left the barrel. If shoot-

ers accept the wobble, they are less likely to try to capture the perfect sight picture. In other words, *let* the gun fire rather than *make* the gun fire. We jokingly refer to this as the "Zen" of shooting. However, shooting is comparable to the "Zen" state of calm attentiveness. Once shooters accept the fact that they can never hold a perfect sight picture, the tendency to attempt to capture a "perfect" sight picture is reduced.

After the shot is fired, shooters need to realign the sights in order to make the next shot. This concept of follow-through is a source of confusion for a lot of shooters and instructors. Many people think follow-through means pinning the trigger to the back of the trigger guard and easing it forward to reset. However, follow-through is not a trigger issue; it's a sight issue. In order to make consistently precise or combat accurate hits at combat speed, shooters need to make the sights their focus. We need to see our sights when we fire, throughout the recoil process, and we need to see our sights settle back on target. Every shot should be fired as if we plan on firing another round. And, in order to make accurate hits, we need sights to make the next shot. Shooters need to resist the urge to come off the gun to see how they did. Instead, if you follow the sights, you will know how you did without seeing bullet holes.

Trigger

Trigger management and control is much more than just pressing the trigger. Acceptable trigger management means holding the gun in alignment with the tar-

get and pressing the trigger in a manner which maintains sight alignment until the bullet has left the barrel. This includes what the shooter does before, during and after the trigger press. This process is difficult for most shooters to accomplish. Trigger control is the leading shooting problem which invades everyone's skill set at one point or another. Even the best shooters in the world struggle with trigger control at some point.

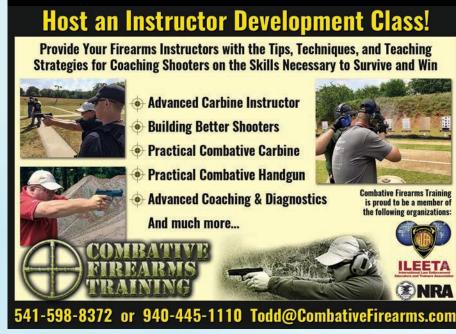
A good trigger press means a shooter presses the trigger straight to the rear in a movement which is independent from the rest of his/her fingers or hand. Once the hands or arms begin to influence the movement of the trigger, the gun will no longer be held on the intended target. Consistent rearward pressure on the trigger, an appropriate sight picture and a stable shooting platform will keep the gun on target until the gun fires. It's very simple, but it's not easy.

If we know we need to manipulate the trigger by independently moving the trigger to the rear without disrupting the sights, why does this continue to be a problem for nearly all shooters? In his book, Handgun Combatives, Dave Spaulding describes the problem shooters have with trigger management. He writes, "The fingers of the hand are designed to work in concert with one another, with the thumb opposing the four fingers in a gripping action.... You use this action to grip the steering wheel, open door knobs, shake hands, as well as thousands of other functions every day. Then, a gun is placed in your hand and you are told to use the trigger finger separately of the rest. After thousands of repetitions (daily) to the contrary, is it any wonder why people have difficulty shooting a pistol accurately."

Final Words

When shooters develop a true understanding of shooting platform, sights and trigger press, they have the ability to self-diagnose and self-correct shooting errors. This helps promote and develop good habits instead of routinely practicing bad habits. P&SN

Todd Fletcher is a sergeant in Central Oregon with over 23 years of law enforcement experience. He has presented firearms and instructor development training nationwide and at multiple regional, national and international conferences. He owns Combative Firearms Training, LLC which provides firearms training and instructor development classes to law enforcement, military, private security, and armed citizens. He can be contacted at Todd @CombativeFirearms.com.





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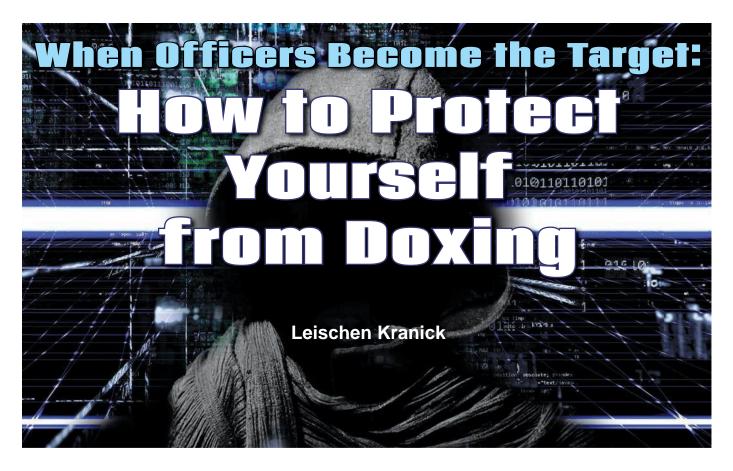
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With today's heated political climate, it is more important now than ever to protect yourself and your family from "online vigilantes."

ccording to Wikipedia, the term doxing or doxxing (from dox, an abbreviation of documents) is the Internet-based practice of researching and broadcasting private or identifiable information (especially personally identifiable information) about an individual or organization. It is typically done with malicious intent

The information published can be anything from home addresses to vehicle identification to social media accounts. Once individuals have been exposed through doxing, they may be targeted for online harassment. Doxing is becoming enough of a concern that the FBI and the Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3) have issued warnings to law enforcement and public officials.

An example of this occurred some time ago after the fatal shooting of a homeless man by two LAPD police officers. Someone posted the officers' private information online, including their home addresses, phone numbers and other personal details, including their children's school locations.

American Military University (AMU) hosted a webinar on this topic as part of its Law Enforcement Webinar Series. Presenter James Deater, who spent more than 23 years as a Maryland State Trooper specializing in wiretaps and other forms of electronic investigation techniques, provided advice for how officers can protect themselves.

"Any officer could end up in a situation where you do everything right in accordance with agency policy, but the incident is captured on video and it looks wrong to the public. It

happens all the time and as soon as your name is released to the public, you become a target," said Deater. "You may not be able to stop it, but you can at least make it difficult for people to find your private information."

Here are some recommendations Deater made about how to protect your personal information:

- Be aware of security and privacy settings on your accounts. Be selective about whom you share information with and limit how often you post about your location (especially if it's your home).
- Routinely update computers, devices and software with the latest security fixes.
- · Use antivirus software.
- Pay close attention to links and attachments in E-mail messages. Do not open anything which looks even remotely suspicious. If it's legitimate, the person can always send it again.
- Add protection to your E-mail, social media and online bank accounts using two-factor authentication techniques.
- Choose unique strong passwords for each of your accounts and change your passwords regularly.
- Remember that anything you post on social media might be used against you. Once it's online, you cannot take it back.

Consider removing your information from these sites: Google Earth (This free program allows individuals to access street views of locations. Deater recommends that officers submit a request that Google blur out your home, house number, vehicle, and any other identifying details shown on Google Earth); Spokeo®; Pipl; ZoomInfo®; Whitepages®; CheckPeople®; BeenVerified®; and Intelius®.

For those who have a Facebook account, it also makes sense to change your online name to something else if you are currently using your full name for your profile. Facebook has also recently added a number of new security features which help to protect your identity as well.

It can take a considerable amount of time and effort to properly submit these requests, especially if officers are also removing their spouses and children from such databases. However, the time it takes to remove this information is worth it to protect – or at least deter – a malicious attack on yourself and/or your family. P&SN

Leischen Kranick is the editor of In Public Safety (https://inpublicsafety.com), an American Military University sponsored Web site. She has spent six years writing articles on issues and trends relevant to professionals in law enforcement, fire services, emergency management, and national security. To contact her, E-mail IPSauthors@apus.edu.



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"Above and Beyond..." salutes Officer Joseph Goss of the Suffolk County, NY, **Police Department Highway Patrol**

Artwork by **Don Lomax**



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RECENED A 911 CALL
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EXPRESSWAY IN A
RECKLESS MANNER,
COLLIDING WITH
SEVERAL VEHICLES COLLIDING WITH
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BECAUSE I
THOUGHT HE WAS
GOING TO KILL
SOMEBODY!"



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AFTER HE STOPPED
HIM, "WHAT'S UP?"
OFFICER JOSEPH
GOSS BROUGHT AN
END TO THE LUNACY,
SAVED MANY LIVES
THAT DAY AND
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Three Ways

RUGGED TABLET

Are Revolutionizing Forensic Mapping

Andrew S. Klane and Mario Gosalvez



Purpose-built rugged tablets designed with specific capabilities for certain tasks can save both time and money while driving superior outcomes.

ith the recent advent of GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite System) RTK (Real-Time Kinematic) rugged tablets, forensic mapping is being revolutionized. These new tablets enable something previously not possible: scientific-grade accurate measurements for those engaged in non land surveying work. These rugged tablets can deliver centimeter level measurement accuracy faster and easier than using conventional land surveying equipment and at a fraction of the cost - which, in turn, improves safety for first responders during collision reconstruction, natural disasters and crime scenes.

For example, by utilizing this new technology, law enforcement personnel can obtain the necessary measurements to recreate crime scenes in legal settings with precise accuracy to meet the requirements of the rules of evidence. They can capture and process three-dimensional data more quickly to reinforce public safety in situations where it might otherwise be compromised. By deploying GNSS-RTK rugged tablets with drones for increased speed and portability, users get the added benefits of protecting the environment and leveraging user-friendly equipment to obtain the necessary data to support contemporary law enforcement.

SCIENTIFIC-GRADE ACCURACY

The centimeter level measurement accuracies of forensic mapping with rugged tablets are possible through GNSS with RTK functionality which includes multiple

constellations – GPS (USA), GLONASS (Russian) and Beidou (China). These technologies are useful for either primary mapping or ground control when deploying drones. The latter method is particularly effective due to its incorporation of aerial photogrammetry which enables users to rapidly take multiple photos of crime scenes supported by software.

These devices then process those pictures with software which reconstructs the scene in a 3-D environment or "point cloud." The RTK GPS is able to refine the accuracy of the aircraft – which is approximately three meters – to centimeters by reliably positioning the coordinates of the data points in the real world. The tablets contain the storage, computing power and software to quickly complete these procedures.

Survey-grade accuracy is beneficial in documenting crime scenes (including motor vehicle crashes) because it increases their influence in court. Images must be considered scientifically valid for jurors to use them during deliberations; consistent centimeter level accuracy increases the likelihood of including forensic models in this process. This approach allows users to document anything from static crime scenes to the speed of a car in a crash. Comparable methods relying on laser scanners may cost five times as much.

RAPID DATA COLLECTION

The expedience of deploying these rugged tablets and drones for forensic mapping far exceeds that of using other

equipment - especially for reconstructing motor vehicle crashes which may close highways or roads for long periods of time. In these instances, it is vital to rapidly collect accurate data, clear the scene and relieve traffic congestion. Most US states are involved in Traffic Incident Management initiatives overseen by the Federal Highway Administration (FHA) which assists in purchasing equipment and technology to facilitate the quick clearance of these traffic-related incidents. States may also be eligible for grants if they demonstrate the need for equipment which improves incident management and traffic safety.

Significantly, the same forensic mapping work which would take three hours using conventional total station equipment would take two hours relying on GPS systems. One can complete the same task in 20-30 minutes by combining GNSS-RTK rugged tablets with drones, hastening the way to clearing the road so transit resumes.

IMPROVED PUBLIC SAFETY

Perhaps the most notable advantage of pairing these rugged tablets with drones to expedite accurate forensic mapping is increasing public safety. Oftentimes, there is a direct correlation between conserving time for roadway incidents and saving lives.

Data supported by the FHA indicates the chance of a secondary collision increases approximately three percent every minute the initial one has yet to be



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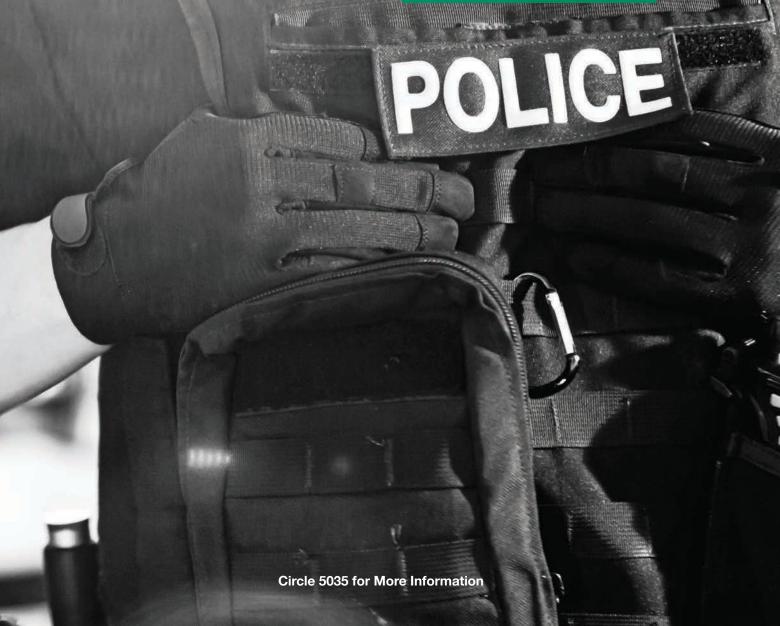
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cleared. Secondary crashes total about 20 percent of motor vehicle crashes across the nation, resulting in roughly 18 percent of interstate highway fatalities. Victims of secondary crashes not only include additional motorists, pedestrians and travelers, but also first responders like law enforcement personnel, EMTs and rescue personnel.

By decreasing the time for the forensic mapping of collision scenes by a half or even a third – yielding similar gains for the time it takes to clear these incidents altogether - law enforcement could create a tremendous impact on saving the lives of workers attempting to clear those scenes, as well as on travelers who happen to be in the wrong place at the wrong time.

ADDITIONAL BENEFITS

Conducting forensic mapping with GNSS-RTK rugged tablets and drones grants users many more benefits than the three identified in this article. This equipment is exceedingly user-friendly, significantly decreasing the time and financial resources necessary to train operators. The speed at which crime scene data is collected also translates into environmental boons, since this process is often the first step in actually clearing the scene and reducing the smog and pollution caused by crashes - or numerous motorists idling their vehicles in the wake of collisions.

By implementing accurate forensic mapping in rapid time frames, this technology is able to improve all these downstream effects and the primary one - obtaining accurate data at crime scenes. P&SN

Andrew S. Klane is a former Massachusetts State Police Lieutenant who teaches Forensic Mapping and is COO at Forensic Mapping Solutions Inc.

Mario Gosalvez is Business Development Manager at DT Research, a market leading designer and manufacturer of purpose-built computing solutions for vertical markets.



Retired Massachusetts State Police Sergeant Eugene O'Neil testing a rugged tablet with drone and ground control points during a training exercise





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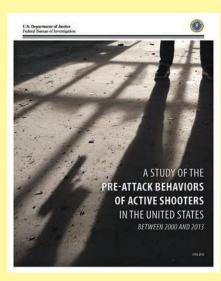
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NEWS

Phase II of FBI's Study of Pre-attack Behaviors of Active Shooters Released



The successful prevention of an active shooting frequently depends on the collective and collaborative engagement of a variety of community members: law enforcement officials, teachers, mental health care professionals, family members, threat assessment professionals, friends, social workers, school resource officers, and many others. A shared awareness of the common observable behaviors demonstrated by the active shooters in this study may help to prompt inquiries and

focus assessments at every level of contact and every stage of intervention.

In 2014, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) published a report titled, A Study of Active Shooter Incidents in the United States Between 2000 and 2013. One hundred and sixty active shooter incidents in the United States occurring between 2000 and 2013 were included in the study sample. In this first report, the FBI focused on the circumstances of the active shooting events (e.g.,

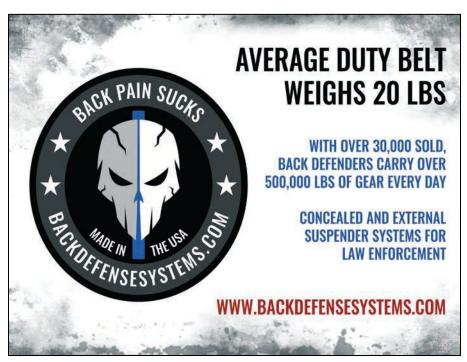


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to identify the motives driving offenders, nor did it highlight observable pre-attack behaviors demonstrated by offenders. The 2014 report is referred to as the "Phase I" study.

The FBI has released Phase II of this study which was designed to look at pre-attack behaviors of active shooters. The study looks at 63 shooters and breaks down ways to identify someone displaying behaviors which could indicate an attack.

To download a copy of Phase II of this study, visit https://tinyurl.com/y7p3o2ac. A copy of Phase I can be downloaded at https://tinyurl.com/hxyubuz.P&\$N



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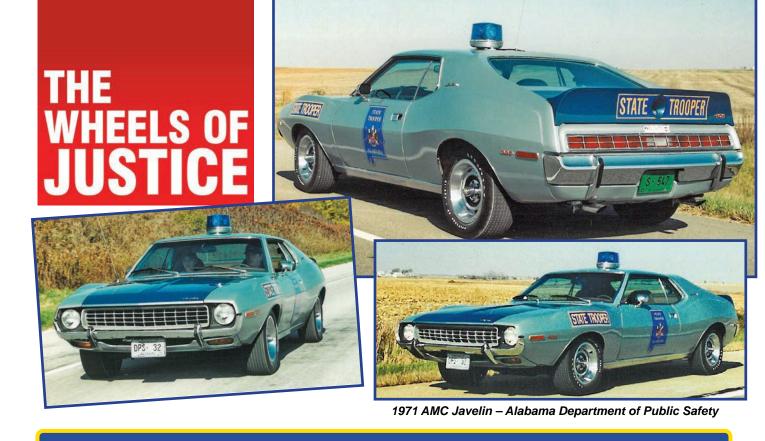
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A Condensed History of Police Car Engines PART TWO

Sergeant James Post

his is the second part of our retrospective covering police car engines starting in 1932 when Henry Ford's first V-8 appeared. We've covered other significant engines, too, such as the big- and small-blocks from Ford® and GM and, of course, the Gen I and II HEMI®s from Chrysler. Along the way, we also discussed some of the significant police cars which were powered by these engines.

Part two begins with the first true American "pony" police car and those it inspired. We will conclude with what high performance police cars you can drive today. So, sit back, buckle up and join us for this car chase through the years.

1971

This year marked the debut of the <u>first</u> true LE pony car, the AMC Javelin. The Alabama Department of Public Safety purchased 71 civilian Javelin SSTs powered by AMC's potent 401 V-8 and the DPS troopers were so pleased with the results, the agency purchased another 62 units in 1972. During the two year run, no violator ever escaped the reach of the law and, more importantly, no trooper's life was ever lost, despite top speeds recorded in the 140s!

Few of these Javelins are known to exist today, as most were returned to the

dealer which sold them originally. Several are now in the hands of collectors and one (each) can be seen at either the Highway Patrol Headquarters in Montgomery or the NASCAR Talladega track museum.

1979

After years of poor performing police cars resulting in embarrassing pursuits and losses, the California Highway Patrol (CHP) conducted an experiment using alternative patrol units. Chevrolet provided 12 1979 Camaro Z28s for the trial which were assembled at the Van Nuys plant. They were powered by 350 small-blocks, rated at 170 hp and were bone stock – other than some suspension parts and brakes borrowed from the Nova police package



This California Highway Patrol Z28 Camaro came equipped with a 350 small-block V-8 which put out 170 hp.

and a higher gear ratio. GM painted them the traditional CHP black-and-white paint scheme and added twin spots. The Camaros were rotated between four CHP patrol areas – West LA, El Centro, Redding, and Bakersfield – to evaluate them in all weather conditions and altitudes. They were also rotated among officers on all three shifts.

During the test period, nine of the engines failed due to probable sabotage on the assembly line by disgruntled workers (usually nuts and screws dropped down the carburetor). However, the CHP got the last laugh (the good guys usually do) because GM replaced the two-bolt main 350s with the superior four-bolt main engines. In addition, three years later, the Van Nuys plant closed in 1982 after 35 years of operation, probably leaving some of the saboteurs unemployed.

When the 18 month study concluded, the Camaro performance was deemed a success and, other than a few comfort complaints, the CHP officers praised them. The quick acceleration and top speed of 123 mph helped, too. Based on the test results, CHP ordered 100 new Camaros. Unfortunately, or fortunately, depending on your perspective, GM could not fill the order due to the Camaro's production being moved to Canada; however, Ford stepped up and the SSP Mustang was born.





mpower perimeter lighting offers powerful head-on and off-angle illumination through a silicone lens that withstands punishing use and the duration of brutal weather conditions.

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Pretty Sweet.





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Continued from page 38



1993 was the last year for Special Service Package (SSP) Mustangs.

Following the experiment, the 12 retired Camaros were painted various solid colors and auctioned off to the general public. I was very fortunate to be an owner (custodian) of one of the original 12 Camaros for six years. Mine was one of the three assigned to the Bakersfield office. Naturally, friends would ask how it ran, but I must admit it was disappointing. Still fully laden with California emissions and many hard miles on the clock, it was pretty weak. Fortunately, I was able to meet two of the CHP officers who had been assigned to my Camaro and hear their war stories. I also had the pleasure of sharing this historical vehicle with several thousand visitors who toured my museum before it was retired to a private collection.

1982

The birth of the most popular police pony car ever happened that year. With the CHP not being able to purchase Camaros, Ford sold them 394 Special Service Package (SSP) Mustangs with the potent 5.0 engine. Soon, Ford offered them to all North American LE and they continued to improve and sell the notchback coupes until 1993, the last year they were offered. Some had automatics, but the majority were equipped with five-speed manuals.

Ford sold over 15,000 SSPs during the run and over 60 police agencies and the Federal government bought them. This includes 34 state police and highway patrols, a couple of dozen municipalities, the RCMP, and several "initial" agencies, including DEA, ATF, FBI, etc. Even the U.S.

Air Force used them as chase cars to monitor landings of the U-2 spy plane because their 140+ mph was far superior to the El Caminos previously used.

There were a few drawbacks to the Mustangs. The light coupes did not like slick roads, so departments (from the Rust Belt north) usually grounded them during the winter. Because of the miniscule back seats, troopers had to rely on other troopers (in full-size sedans) to transport their arrests. Also, state agencies which depended on LE sales of used cruisers had difficulty selling them because the majority of their customers needed four-door sedans.

Some out of service Mustangs did filter down to smaller agencies and D.A.R.E. units, but most were sold to the general public. Several dozen have been restored and there are a couple in state patrol museums, but the vast majority can be found doing wheelies on drag strips across the country.

I have owned two retired state patrol SSP Mustangs (a 1992 and a 1993) and they were awesome in the Ozark Mountains I call home. As we drove them to car shows all over the Midwest, I gained a new appreciation of state troopers who drove them. They had to chase offenders while shifting gears, operating radios and light and siren controls, balancing a cup of hot coffee, and maybe even a tobacco product. Talk about multitasking! I often described the SSP Mustangs as the most fun you can have in a car with your clothes on. The 5.0 Mustang troopers never had a bad day, but the violators sure did.

1987

The 4.0 190 hp straight six was introduced in JEEP® Cherokees, including the AHB police version. They were surprisingly powerful and gutsy, but the 4.0 was replaced in 2006. For many pleasurable summers, my 50th anniversary 1991 Cherokee Sport powered up Rocky Mountain trails like a billy goat as the fuel-injected six left the carbureted Blazers and Broncos in the dust.



The Cherokee AHB police package was introduced during the 1992 model year and sported a 4.0L inline six-cylinder engine. This Port Authority Cherokee is a 2009.

1991

After nine years of dominance by Ford in the police pony car business, Chevy introduced the first B4C Camaro. The first B4Cs were modified RS models powered by the L98 350 rated at 245 hp and they received all sorts of HD upgrades over stock RSs. The top speed for the 1991 B4Cs was 150 mph. In 1992, that increased to 152 mph, but, in 1993, with the Corvette LT1 350 rated at 275 hp, their top speed increased to 154 hp. However, GM wasn't finished - in 1998, they dropped a 5.7L Corvette LS1 in the coupe which boosted the top speed to 163 mph! The B4C's last year in service was 2002 and, like the SSP Mustangs, many live on in the garages of collectors.

With the performance and speeds of contemporary police sedans and SUVs, it is unlikely we'll ever see police pony cars like the SSPs and B4Cs again in America, but the memories for everyone fortunate enough to own or drive one will never fade away.

1994

In 1994, Chevrolet dropped the Corvette LT1 in their already popular Caprice 9C1 police cars and police sedans have never been the same. The 5.7L V-8 produced 260-275 hp and was also used in the Impala SS. The top speed for the 1994 9C1 Caprice was 141 mph, setting a new record for a police sedan. Sadly, the Caprice and Impala sedans were discontinued in 1996.

2003

The new 5.7L "Gen III" HEMI was first installed in a Dodge Ram® pickup. In 2005, it was wedged into two models riding on their new LX platform: the Tenth Generation Chrysler 300 and the new Dodge Magnum wagon. In 2006, the LX platform Dodge Charger first appeared and, shortly thereafter, both the Chargers and Magnums were offered in police packages, with either a 3.5L Pentastar V-6 or a 5.7L HEMI V-8; however, the civilian and LE Magnum were discontinued after the 2008 model year. In 2009, the LX platform was shortened to accommodate

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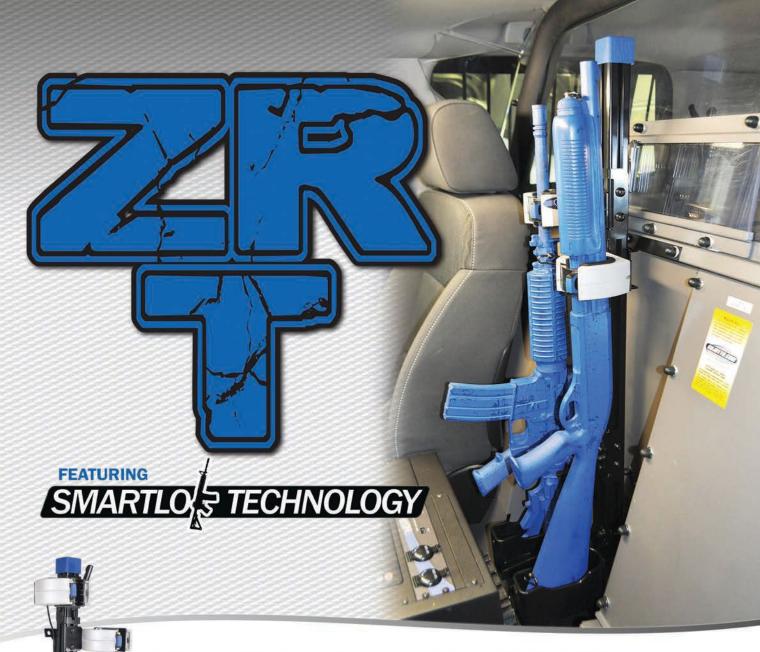
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THE WHEELS OF JUSTICE

Continued from page 40



In 1994, Chevy's 9C1 was powered by the venerable LT1 which produced upwards of 275 hp. The 9C1 shown here belonged to the Ypsilanti, MI, Police Department.

the new 2009 Challenger and dubbed the LC platform. Since 2009, Mopar cop car fans and operators alike have fantasized about a Challenger police package, but the folks in Auburn Hills have been silent.

The first Gen III 5.7L HEMIs generated 345 hp and later (civilian) versions have grown to 425 hp, 707 hp and now even 840 hp in the Dodge Challenger Demon, while the police Charger retains the 5.7L. It's unlikely we'll see 700 or 800 ponies in a Mopar police car, but FCA has wedged HEMIs in JEEP Grand Cherokees, Durango SSVs and Ram SSVs.

I was immediately attracted to the new Chrysler 300 with its low roof line and high sill side windows because it reminded me of the 1949 to 1951 Mercury sedans I loved as a teenager. It looked like it had a chopped top. My first LX experience was when I rented a Chrysler 300 in Michigan while covering the MSP tests. It was an AWD with the V-6 and, after a few miles, I actually stopped to pop the hood to verify it was a six; that Pentastar 3.5L was that impressive. That's why so many city departments have opted for the V-6 engine instead of the HEMI.

Those of you who have followed my column know that I am a big fan of the Mopar HEMIs, but I put my dollars where my pen is, as I'm now on my seventh (a Ram, a Magnum, two 300s, a Charger R/T, and two Pursuit Chargers in all) and they've all been trouble-free and a real joy to drive. Of course, I've modified them all just to see how much I can beat the EPA mpg estimates with amazing results, while still lighting the fires and burning the tires! If you haven't driven one, do yourself a favor and try one out. Chargers, Challengers and 300s can all be rented at most of the national companies. You'll experience for yourself what I predicted to my son (some 30 years ago) that I thought would never happen again.



This 2006 Charger from the Hillsboro Police Department was equipped with a 5.7L HEMI® V-8.

And, now it's official: North American LE can now purchase pursuit-rated Dodge Durangos - HEMI powered with AWD standard. We'll cover these in detail in a future installment, but, be assured, these Durangos are going to give Tahoes and Interceptors a run for the money!

Thankfully, our American automakers have given LE powerful police vehicles which are safer and more economical than those in the past. P&SN

Sergeant James Post appreciates your comments and suggestions for future articles. He can be reached at kopkars@arkansas.net.

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Darkness presents special challenges for law enforcement officers.

he collective police history illustrates that violent crime spikes in the evening hours, often with tragic consequences. For centuries, criminals have used the cloak of darkness to help conceal their illicit activities.

Humans are visual creatures and, when our primary sensory receptor is compromised, performance suffers. In



The sample unit which was sent received a thorough assessment – it appears to be well-built.

poor light, even simple tasks such as navigation through unfamiliar surroundings can be problematic. Locating and assessing potential danger is more difficult vet.

The most commonly used sensory aid for law enforcement officers remains a handheld flashlight. Flashlights are indeed the right tool for the job most of the time, but there are occasions where their use is ill-advised. When stealth is required, a white light can betray your position or compromise officer safety.

A tactically sound solution to problems in the dark is the use of thermal imaging technology. Thermal imaging evolved around the time of the Korean War and, in simplest terms, reads the heat signature given off by a person or object. All things with a temperature above absolute zero give off radiation which will be perceived by the thermal imaging device.

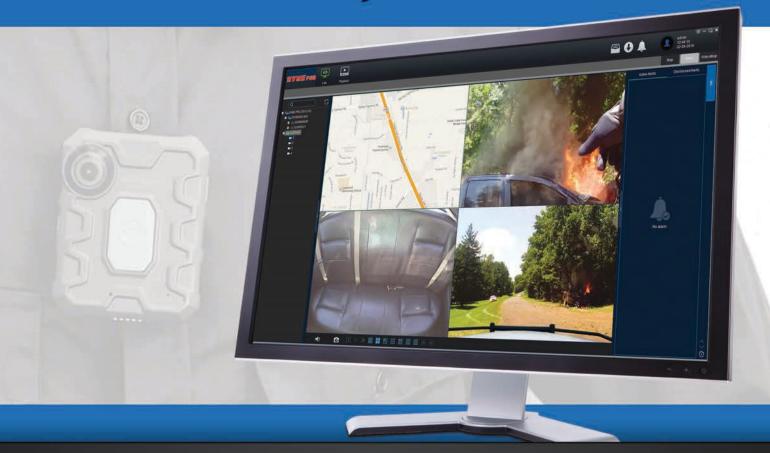
Recently, I had the opportunity to check out a most innovative sensory aid from Seek Thermal. The Seek Ther-

mal Reveal ShieldPRO is a handheld thermal camera no larger than a smartphone which makes it highly portable. Designed for rugged outdoor use, the Reveal ShieldPRO is a durable design with an IP67 rating which means that it is completely protected against dust/ dirt, as well as immersion protected (waterproof up to one meter for 30 minutes). Its operation is intuitive and, once activated, needs only to be pointed in the direction to be scanned. Objects are clearly visible on the viewing screen. The "hotter" the target object, the greater the contrast with its surroundings. The unit utilizes a 320 x 240 thermal sensor and offers a 24 degree field of view. The color display measures 2.4" and utilizes Corning® Gorilla® Glass for increased durability.

The Reveal ShieldPRO has a startup time of two to three seconds and a 3.5 hour runtime. Its battery can be brought back up to speed with the provided recharging unit and a durable black nylon carrying case is also provided to allow

Continued on page 46

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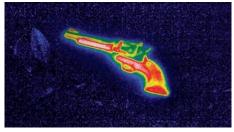
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Continued from page 44



Locating the revolver which I had placed outdoors at nighttime was no problem.

for belt carry. As an added bonus, the Reveal ShieldPRO also sports an internal 300 lumen white light for additional capability.

The Seek Thermal Reveal Shield-PRO arrived just in time for our latest cycle of low light firearms training. On a completely dark range, I was able to monitor a line of shooters and their movements with no trouble at all.

The real test, of course, is find-

ing people or objects in not so open terrain. To get a handle on this, I retreated to the wooded trail behind my house with my golden retriever. In the warmer months, the vegetation is so thick that it's difficult to spot my dog in the dark, even with a flashlight. But, there was no hiding from the Reveal ShieldPRO.

Bad guys often like to jettison weapons and other contraband once they recognize that apprehension is inevitable. Many law enforcement officers have spent a great deal of time searching for discarded evidence and, unfortunately, sometimes come up empty. Could the Reveal ShieldPRO help?

In my informal testing, I placed a revolver just off the path. The Reveal ShieldPRO read the heat signature of the hidden handgun and made detection easy.

How far away will the Reveal ShieldPRO detect humans in the dark? I was able to easily define the human form out to about 150 feet. Hiding behind trash cans and shrubs also proved futile and I suspect that locating subjects hiding in a crawlspace is also easily accomplished.

The Seek Thermal Reveal Shield-PRO has brought thermal imaging technology down within reach of the patrol officer, at just a fraction of the cost of traditional thermal imagers. With an MSRP of \$799.00, it costs about the same as a good service pistol and vastly increases an officer's capabilities when working in the dark. This affordable technology allows the user to probe the dark in complete safety and provides a means of recovering evidence which might normally go unseen. P&SN

Captain Mike Boyle served with the New Jersey Division of Fish & Wildlife, Bureau of Law Enforcement, and has been an active firearms instructor for more than 30 years. He has been an assistant police academy director and remains active as an academy rangemaster and instructor. Mike has served on the Board of Directors of the International Association of Law Enforcement Firearms Instructors (IA-LEFI) since 1996. He is the architect and coordinator of IALEFI's Master Instructor Development Program.



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NEWS

New Free S&T App Tracks Locations and Vitals, Keeping First Responders Safe

When first responders are on a mission, being able to quickly and easily track the location of their fellow responders can be challenging, especially in situations where the team is spread out. Many responders are only able to coordinate their locations by radioing each other or the command post and providing a very detailed message on their exact location. This can be time-consuming and can change every second if they are in an emergency situation or on a call.

Recognizing this limitation, the Department of Home-



land Security (DHS) Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) funded the development of the Watchtower mobile application which is available, free of charge, for all public safety users. The app allows users to track and report their location using the GPS already built into a smartphone.

The Watchtower app also tracks critical vitals, such as heart rates and oxygen levels, during routine and strenuous situations, potentially saving lives. It connects body-worn and other physiological monitoring sensors using a smartphone's Bluetooth® to a dash-board, allowing users to track vitals and make informed decisions. Through this dashboard, if a responder's vital signs indicate trouble, the responder can be evacuated and receive medical attention.

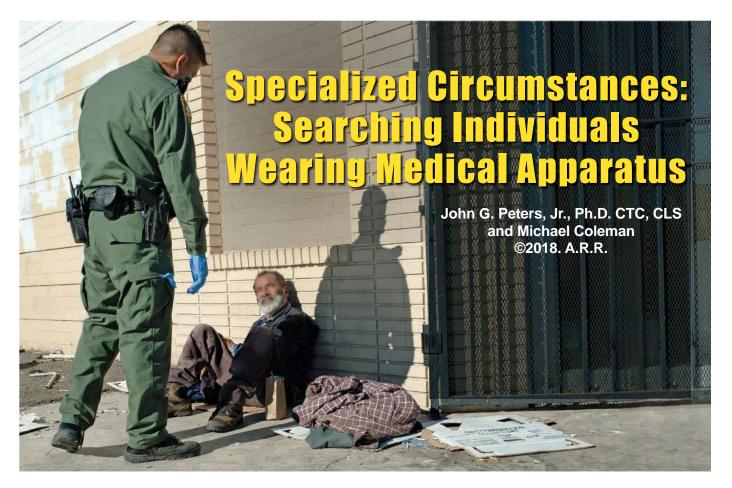
The Watchtower app allows users to uniquely identify other Watchtower users and display identities on the operational dashboard; view and report locations to other Watchtower users and display locations on the operational dashboard; continuously update the user's location; view other responders' locations, incidents, vehicle locations, and static Geographic Information System (GIS) info (i.e., command control trailer, etc.) on a map; and view their physiological sensor information from available sensors (i.e., Hexoskin or Zephyr).

The app was initially tested on various smartphones during the June 2017 Next Generation First Responder Spiral 2 Technology Experiment in Grant County, Washington. The test included the FirstNet-enabled Sonim phones (a smartphone commonly used by most responders), smartphones issued by Grant County and first responders' personal smartphones.

Based on user feedback from the Grant County exercise, DHS S&T made several improvements to the mobile app and developed the software into an open source code.

Public safety organizations can obtain a copy of the Watchtower software to customize for its environment using the GitHub® download site at https://github.com/1stResponder.P&SN





Most Law Enforcement Officers (LEOs) are trained to perform pat-downs and searches on suspects, but few have been trained on how to properly and safely do these procedures on people wearing medical appliances and/or prosthetic devices.

ith approximately 185,000 amputation surgeries taking place each year in the United States, it is estimated there are about 1.9 million amputees here currently. Similarly, there are also millions of people wearing medical appliances, such as Foley® catheters. Unlike Transportation Security Administration (TSA) officers who conduct these unique pat-downs and searches on a daily basis, LEOs, too, will someday be required to pat down or search a person wearing one, or more, of these devices.

The sheer amount and different types of removable and permanent medical appliances possibly encountered during a citizen contact are too numerous to describe within this limited space. Medical devices include, but are not limited to, Cochlear™ implants, catheters, urine and colostomy bags, nasal cannula, and oxygen tanks. Common prosthetic devices include artificial limbs and wheelchairs, as well as dental implants, pacemakers, braces, and artificial eyes. Many individuals who wear these appliances and devices may be disabled per the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) which also requires specialized

training; however, this is an entirely different issue.

LEO Core Task

Prior experience and foreseeability show that LEOs have, or will, encounter a person wearing a medical appliance or a prosthetic device; therefore, the need to be trained about how to conduct pat-downs and searches on people wearing them is a core task of officers. The Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS) held in City of Canton, Ohio v. Harris that municipalities must train their officers in core tasks and may be held liable for their failure to conduct such training. Municipalities must also provide guidance to LEOs on these and similar issues through policies and procedures. There may also be liability for the failure to train LEOs under one or more negligent theories.

Information Increases Safety

Before touching individuals who are wearing these devices, officers should ask the person if he/she is wearing a medical appliance and/or a prosthetic device. If so, the type of device and where it is located should also be determined. Subjects may also be asked if their limbs move or if their prosthetic device is mechanized. LEOs are generally prohibited per the ADA from directly asking about the person's disability. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) may also restrict sharing information about a person's medical status, in, sav. a correctional setting. Remember: An artificial limb such as a "hooked hand" or another hard surface may be used as an improvised weapon. Keep a safe distance.

Before approaching the subject, use a contact and cover method and request assisting officers. Officers should use their body-worn or vehicle cameras to their advantage by recording the contact. Prior to manipulating a disabled individual or a wheelchair, visually inspect the person and wheelchair and ask if there are any movement concerns to the subject which may cause injury.

After obtaining consent or establishing the legal authority to conduct a search has been satisfied, LEOs (barring exigent circumstances) should be prepared to slow

down the contact and conduct a safe and thorough search. When searching individuals, LEOs must remember that the term "search" implies more than just a pat-down or a frisk. At the point of contact, the officer should take a moment to visually scan the individual for any obvious weapons, contraband or known and obvious disabilities. Once a disability has been observed or stated, the LEO must formulate a plan to work within the ADA standard of reasonable accommodations (modifications).

During an encounter with an individual using a wheelchair, LEOs must understand that the wheelchair is a <u>separate article</u>, similar to that of a vehicle being separate from a driver. In short, the individual and the wheelchair cannot be viewed as one. Remember: <u>Consent to search a wheelchair user</u> does not necessarily imply consent to search the wheelchair.

Avoid Distractions, Firm Squeezing and Sudden Movements

Coauthor John Peters, when working as a sworn officer many years ago, recalls staring at a colostomy bag attached to a suspect who was lying in bed. "After my

partner had pulled down the bed sheet, I saw this plastic bag with stuff in it on the suspect's left side and stared at it for a few moments. If the suspect had a gun, he could have shot me." Seeing a leaking urine or colostomy bag for the first time is distracting. That is why it is so important to see and handle these items during training simulations. Such training will help officers avoid the "shock" factor. Distractions may also follow the firm squeezing of a urine bag, particularly when bodily fluids come into contact with fingers, clothing or boot tops. Remember: Wear Body Substance Isolation (BSI) equipment (gloves. masks, etc.) prior to making physical contact with the person to increase safetv.

When conducting pat-downs and searches of the legs, arms and waist areas, officers should not squeeze too hard because they could injure the person by forcing liquid into the bladder; for example, by firmly squeezing a urine bag. Unless the urine bag is designed to prevent liquid from returning through the catheter tube, a hard squeeze can forcefully push urine into the bladder, causing serious injury.

Many common encounters a LEO may



Always wear body substance isolation equipment, such as gloves, prior to making physical contact.

have with a disabled individual will include him/her using a wheelchair or similar assistive device (with a bodily waste collection bag) or who has an extremity prosthetic device. Officers should avoid suddenly moving the person, as this will help to protect a medical appliance from coming loose or injuring the person (e.g., stoma). Sudden movement of the wheelchair and/or the person may cause such devices to dislodge and/or injure the subject. Remember: A wheelchair is considered a prosthetic device, so LEOs should always ask the person prior to touching or moving it, unless, of course, exigent circumstances exist.





Specialized Circumstances: Searching Individuals Wearing Medical Apparatus Continued from page 49



After the prosthetic is searched and deemed safe, officers should try to reattach or assist the individual in connecting it.

Control the subject's hands using appropriate techniques (front control or placement on top of the head). LEOs should not allow the person being searched to manipulate items on the wheelchair during the search. Officers should look for decoy items or false compartments as items can easily be hidden in the tubing and bags attached to the wheelchair or inside a prosthetic device. Remember: Anywhere the disabled person can reach or touch is an area which must be inspected or searched.

If in a public setting, LEOs should expect their actions to gain people's attention and scrutiny, and should prepare and act as if they are being recorded. All contacts and/ or searches should be made with a minimum of two officers for witness purposes.

Generally, do not conduct K-9 narcotic-related searches of a wheelchair while it is occupied. The K-9's alert may potentially cause injury to the wheelchair user.

Prosthetic Devices

When conducting searches on individuals wearing prosthetic devices, LEOs must understand that the device will not always be readily apparent or obvious (i.e., prosthetic leg under the pants; pros-

thetic foot in a shoe).

After identifying or being informed about a prosthetic device, LEOs must be careful to not violate an individual's civil rights, particularly ADA rights. Removing a prosthetic device in a public setting, without exigent circumstances, may cause the individual undue embarrassment and attention from the public which may violate the ADA. Officers should not ridicule the individual, the prosthetic device or "parade" the person in public.

If reasonable grounds exist to believe contraband is being concealed in the device, removal of prosthetic devices may be easier with the assistance of the disabled individual, help from his/her attendant, and/ or help from another LEO. After the prosthetic is searched and deemed safe, LEOs should try to reattach or assist the individual in connecting it.

The handcuffing of an individual's prosthetic arm is not recommended as the arm can be removed from the limb/socket and then used as a weapon. It is recommended that LEOs consider alternate restraint methods (e.g., belly chain, leg restraints) or, in some cases, removing the prosthetic device and transporting it separately.



Transportation Concerns

The Freddie Gray incident – sudden death following transport in a police van - highlights the public's demand for accountability and transparency of LEOs and investigations. While Freddie Gray was not reported to be wearing a medical appliance, in another high profile incident, arrestee Jeffrey Barnes was wearing a urine bag at the time of his arrest. While at a bar, after attacking a bouncer, Mr. Barnes was removed from his wheelchair and placed on a narrow bench inside a transport van. His request to use a bathroom to empty his urine bag was denied by LEOs. A seat belt was used to secure him to the bench which also pressed against the urine bag. During transport, the belt loosened, causing Mr. Barnes to fall onto the van's floor. He sued and, eventually, his case went to SCOTUS where it let his \$1 million in compensatory damages awarded by a jury stand. He also claimed LEOs violated the ADA and similar laws (see Barnes v. Gorman, 536 U.S. 181 (2002)).

Tips for Minimizing Liability and Increasing Your Safety

Law enforcement administrators must train their LEOs about the ADA and how to interact with disabled individuals. Defensive tactics and restraint trainers must teach LEOs how to contact, and then search, disabled individuals who are wearing medical appliances and/or prosthetic devices. Competency-based testing must follow the training to quantitatively prove the LEOs have learned the information and developed the skills necessary for detaining, discussing with and searching disabled individuals. The use of real-world scenarios during the training to illustrate key points.

PTT COMMUNICATIONS ARPHONE BREAKTHROUGH! INTERCEPTOR nterceptor Patent #9628883 WIRELESS DUAL PAIRING NOW YOU CAN PAIR YOUR **RADIO & SMARTPHONE** OR TWO RADIOS TO ONE SPEAKER MICROPHONE * Bluetooth Visit us at IACP Booth #425 to Demo the Interceptor & Receive a FREE Fin Ultra™ Ambi! Call 888.372.1888 www.earphoneconnect.com

Circle 5054 for More Information

and then to assess skills, is of critical importance to demonstrate job-related training and quantitative testing.

How to make reasonable accommodations when handcuffing and transporting a disabled person inside a patrol car should also be taught to LEOs. After officers have discovered, or have been informed about, a person's disability, medical appliance and/or wearing a prosthetic device, they must recognize the need for making reasonable accommodations (e.g., handcuff in the front) per the ADA.

LEOs must consider using medical transport vans or services which may include transporting the subject to jail in a municipal ambulance. When the disabled person is separated from his/her prosthetic device, including a wheelchair, make certain that the device and/or wheelchair are safely transported, as well. Replacing a prosthetic arm or leg can cost more than \$50,000, with motorized wheelchairs costing about the same price.

Officers should always be considerate of disabled individuals; always act as a professional; and always act as if their actions are being videotaped because they probably are being recorded. P&SN

John G. Peters, Jr., Ph.D., CTC, CLS, serves as president of the internationally recognized training firm, Institute for the Prevention of In-custody Deaths, Inc. (IPICD), based in Henderson, NV. Author of more than 250 publications, including a text of wheelchairs and a program of the same name, he has extensive experience as an expert witness.

Michael Coleman is a sworn peace officer with a Southern Nevada police agency and staff instructor with the IPICD. Coauthor of the IPICD wheelchair training program and wheelchair text, he serves as his agency's ADA Coordinator and is also assigned to his agency's training bureau.

13TH ANNUAL

IPICD Excited Delirium™ & Arrest-Related Death Conference

October 22-25, 2018 • Las Vegas, NV

Get QUALIFIED!

At this year's educational and training conference, get instructor-qualified in up to 5 separate topics, and as an IPICD Public Safety Disability Specialist"

IPICD PUBLIC SAFETY DISABILITY SPECIALIST

The IPICD Public Safety Disability Specialist™ (PSDS) educates first responders on how to legally and safely make contact with disabled individuals covered by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

EXCITED DELIRIUM, ARREST-RELATED AND IN-CUSTODY DEATHS UPDATE

The latest legal, medical, and scientific updates about excited delirium, arrest-related, and in-custody deaths will be presented during the four-day conference.

OVER TWO DOZEN TOPICS BEING PRESENTED

These topics impact a Public Safety Employee's (PSE) interactions with individuals who are mentally ill, in a state of excited delirium or ACE, detoxing from drugs and/or alcohol, and/or disabled. Learn how to avoid litigation exposure when capturing, controlling, restraining, and/or transporting these individuals.

To register, or for more information: ipicd.com/conference.php



Federal, state, local, private, and foundation grants can mean fostering a new project, providing more training, acquiring better equipment, or developing improved processes.

hether city, county or state law enforcement, the fact remains that grants can provide a useful source of funds when the budgets are tight, but projects are worthy. Public and private grant funding can help finance all, or part, of a program, training or equipment, but competition is high for those funds.

To obtain a grant, you must put forth your best effort, both in applying for the grant and in managing the project for which the grant was obtained. Such best efforts may also help with winning another grant in the future.

Fortunately, good resources are available to assist you in obtaining and administering a grant. Concise courses are offered by Grant Writing USA (www.GrantWritingUSA.com) to apply for grants and to manage grants. The cost is reasonable, especially if an agency hosts one such seminar.

The Performance Institute (www.performanceinstitute. org) offers courses in useable practices for government agencies, including grant writing and management. The Web site. www.PoliceGrantsHelp.com, is a comprehensive resource for grant information and assistance. Its extensive database library covers federal, state, local, corporate, and private grant opportunities.

The edge offered by such resources can be beneficial even before you begin the process of exploring the Internet, the prime source for grant information, applications and variety. Through such courses and studies, you can hone your abilities and efforts so that they are exact and exemplary when compared to your competitors who are also seeking that grant money. After building a solid foundation, you can

then move toward exploring potential grant sources.

While you might shoulder all, or most, of the work, you may want to enlist the assistance of some other team members who can help you define your agency's goals, work, problems, and evaluations. Grantors must know what needs to be accomplished; why a grant must finance all, or part, of the project; and how the grant will resolve the problem the project will address.

Most grant applications now use an online process which utilizes a particular format, but you will probably have to include a Statement of Introduction, Problem Statement/Needs Assessment, Budget, Methods, Summary, and Evaluation.

The "Statement of Introduction" overview clearly states the problem; the project; the methods/equipment/personnel needed to solve the problem; why your agency is a credible choice for the project and the grant; and how long your agency needs to complete the scope of the work to be done. Use standard English, not jargon, and follow the grantor's requirements about word count, format, statistical data, endorsements, or regional applications/other agency involvement.

The "Problem Statement/Needs Assessment" tells about

the problem, not the lack of money to solve the problem. Define the problem clearly and logically and the role your agency plays in solving it. The grantor wants to see that the grant will help certain individuals or the community, rather than merely meet the monetary needs of the agency.

Estimate the type and extensiveness of change or improvement which will come from the project. Or, if it is a new or pilot project, research similar projects to garner facts and statis-



DR. STEPHENIE SLAHOR



tics about how they achieved solutions.

As you explore Web sites such as those listed in this article, learn what agencies qualify, categories of grants, eligibility requirements, and other details. If you prefer to use an Internet search engine, enter such terms as law enforcement or police grants for equipment, computers, vehicles, block grants, K9/mounted unit, etc. List each "find" in a notebook or computer file, noting their favored projects, their grant cycles and deadlines, and specific requirements. You might also find some research help through your state's Attorney General's office, Department of Transportation, Alcohol Beverage Commission, Health Department, or delinquency prevention services. There may also be county, regional or local resources relating to health, illegal drugs/opioids, engineering, civil defense, or education/schools which might partner with your agency to broaden the scope of a project or respond to a problem.

Your team members can assist with collecting information or fine-tuning the grant application. Some of them might be good with budget and others might be people who can collaborate, although you might not need the same people all the way through the grant application process. Use the expertise of individuals who can assist with specific parts or phases.

When preparing the "Budget" portion, collaborate with stakeholders, IT experts and others who can assist with the concise work of the financial side of the project and how the grant money will be spent. For example, an equipment or vehicle purchase is more than the sale price; it includes additional or future costs, delivery, installation/start-up, training, storage, and maintenance. And, whatever the project or expenditure, the grantor wants to know how the project will be sustained once the grant money is depleted. Diverse members in your budget team can help you establish and plan for these ramifications and express the financial details. Being thorough helps you avoid budget amendments further down the road. Line by line details will likely be needed, along with information about the grant money, matching funds, spreadsheets (if allowed in the application), or other points related to the grant and the continuing of the project after the grant money is administered.

The "Methods" portion of the application will depend on the project, personnel, activities, and funding. Again, a team can help explain targets and their details, define timelines and state how the project will be measured as it proceeds along its path. Enlist help outside the agency if the project benefits other segments (schools, mental health services, the community at large, other police agencies nearby, etc.). Show the processes which will be used to achieve the objectives and measureable outcomes. Explain who will do what and when, and why you chose your methodology. This shows your grantor that you have studied the project thoroughly, and weighed the advantages and disadvantages of other methods.

The "Summary" is at the end of the application, but it might be the first portion which the reviewer reads. Describe your project, but write it like a "first impression." The grantor may set a preferred word length, but most summaries are one to three pages



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Circle 5057 for More Information

How to Acquire Law Enforcement Grants

Continued from page 53

or 250 to 750 words – something which can be read in about a minute. Be concise, but include your agency's role in the project; what the project will do; the cost; how much you want from the grantor; how much you will invest in the project; and the anticipated end result of the project.

The "Evaluation" portion looks at measuring the outcomes of the project as seen from the goals, methods and outside feedback from participants, beneficiaries, instructors, or others involved in the project. Explain who will evaluate, how it will be done and at what time. Address the grantor's requirements about the steps needed for a thorough evaluation. If it is a major project, you will likely have to show how future funding will be sustained.

When you believe that your application is finished, submit it first to non law enforcement personnel, if appropriate, to check for clarity and understanding. If there is something the reader questions or cannot understand, rewrite that portion because it's likely your grant reviewer won't understand it either.

Grant Research

Start your federal grant research with **www.Grants.gov**. There, you can search and apply for grants, use a mobile app and read E-mail alerts and newsletters for new grant opportunities. Set your preferences and study and note the eligibility requirements in your file or notebook.

Other Good Federal Grant Research Sites:

www.USASpending.gov – This is the official US General Services Administration Web site for those who make, receive

and manage federal grant awards (it replaces the old www.cfda. gov and other legacy Web sites).

https://dhs.gov - The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has grant money for projects involving preparedness, response, equipment, planning, training, and exercises related to terrorist attacks and other disasters.

www.fema.gov — Most of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's focus relates to disaster-specific events, but grant money is also allocated to environmental and historical preservation, hazard attenuation and repetitive flood claims programs.

www.tsa.gov/node/2429 - The Transportation Security Administration's grants focus on enhancing the safety and security of mass transit, passenger rail, trucking, freight rail, intercity buses, transit systems, certain ferry systems, and hardening of tunnels/high density stations/bridges. Final funding awarded is based on a multiagency recommendation, including FEMA.

www.transportation.gov – Enter "Grants" in the search function to read current projects being funded. Most relate to the safe transporting of hazardous materials involving state, territorial, tribal, or local hazmat emergency planning and training.

www.usda.gov/topics/rural – The US Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Program funds projects in rural areas in facilities, equipment, housing, utilities, and business, and uses grants, loans, cooperative grants, community facilities loans and grants, telecommunications loans and grants, and community development programs for rural settings and development.



www.justice.gov/grants – The Office of Justice Programs in the US Department of Justice funds projects in training, crime prevention and emergency management which support police and public safety activities in state, local and tribal jurisdictions, including victim assistance, training, technical assistance, research, and improvements to justice systems.

www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp/ – The White House Web site for the Office of National Drug Control Policy describes funding opportunities for law enforcement training, technical assistance, equipment procurement, programs targeted to reduction of drug abuse, and addiction related to the current opioid crisis.

www.gpo.gov – The US Government Printing Office disseminates information from the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government, and offers a guide to those branches. The Web site has government information, a catalog of US government publications and guides to official federal resources (especially useful for background information about goals and purposes of federal agencies, or when you must check such references as the Congressional Record, Congressional bills, the Code of Federal Regulations, or other government publications).

www.usa.gov/benefits-grants-loans – This easy to navigate, alphabetical list of government benefits, grants and financial aid is a good tool for basic grant research.

www.hud.gov – Open the "Topic Areas" tab and scroll to "Grants" for current US Department of Housing and Urban Development grants and links to other Web sites for grant applications.

www.hrsa.gov - Enter "Grants" in the search function for The Health Resources and Services Administration/US Department of Health and Human Services Web site page for grants, management of grants and grant terminology links.

www.justnet.org – The Justice Technology Information Network of the National Institute of Justice, US Department of Justice Web site is useful for technology information, and search and topic lists for grants for equipment, testing, evaluation, and technology improvements. It also assists with finding NIJ compliant products.

www.loc.gov – The Library of Congress is a concise reference tool for general resource information and links to federal grant research.

www.npstc.org – The National Public Safety Telecommunications Council (NPSTC) is a federation of organizations for public safety and communications interoperability in broadband, software defined radio, re-banding, and technical education. Its Web site addresses grants overviews, availability of grants and other news about grants and cooperative agreements.

www.kresge.org – The Kresge Foundation offers grants for community projects and social investing, especially as they relate to expanding opportunity and betterment in American cities. If your project collaborates with other organizations involved with human services, this may be a possible grant source.

www.federalgrantswire.com - This government grant and loan resource guide provides information by name, subject, ap-





See us at COPSWEST – Booth #820 Circle 5060 for More Information

How to Acquire Law Enforcement Grants

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plicant type, or agency type. It also offers tips for successful grant writing.

www.techsoup.org – Primarily for nonprofit organizations, this Web site is helpful if your project involves a partnership between your agency and a nonprofit. The Web site also has helps for locating donated and discounted technology products.

psfa.us – The Public Safety Foundation of America provides grants for such public safety functions as planning, equipment procurement and training. Click on the "Grantseekers" tab.

www.foundationcenter.org – This focuses on private grantors and also provides information about in-person grant writing courses and seminars.

www.jispnet.org – The Justice Information Sharing Practitioners' Network enhances education of those serving in criminal justice and public safety. It lists seminars and webinars, some of which relate to grant writing.

www.nw3c.org – The National White Collar Crime Center is a support system for police agencies and focuses on prevention, investigation and prosecution of high-tech crime.

www.macfound.org – The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation's grants focus on societal challenges in a topic or a geographic area covered in its current agenda.

www.wkkf.org – The Kellogg Foundation has grants for projects which especially focus on bettering conditions for a community's children. If you're partnering with a community organization with that goal, you may find funding with this foundation.

www.mountedpolice.org — This organization supports the health and welfare of police horses, and horse and rider training. Such activities include de-spooking, equitation, safety, professionalism, and mounted self-defense. While not a source of grant money, it may provide information or resources about funds available for police horse units.

www.k9s4cops.org/apply – This foundation was formed specifically to fund the purchase of K-9 officers and believes that lack of funds should not be an obstacle for police agencies seeking K-9 corps officers. Its Web site has the requirements and the grant application.

http://projectpawsalive.org – This nonprofit organization opens periodic application deadlines for equipment for K-9 units. Join its mailing list for details.

www.universalk9inc.com/police-dog-grant/ - This organization trains saved dogs for law enforcement (and veterans) and provides animals, training and recertification.

Local Service Clubs/Community Organizations – While a government grant may be your first thought, consider your community's service clubs, Chamber of Commerce or small business groups who may be able to provide certain amounts of money sufficient for specific needs such as protective vests for K-9s, mounted patrol equipment, or police/community programs for youth. Such organizations usually do not have much competition for a grant and they also provide an opportunity for enhanced liaisons between your community and your agency.

http://resource.referenceusa.com, www.census.gov, www.surveymonkey.com, www.knowthis.com – ZIP Code™ demographics Web sites and local radio and television stations and newspapers can help you with learning the demographics of the region to be served by your project.

www.dnb.com – This is the source for a Dun & Bradstreet® D-U-N-S® number for your agency to identify it, establish a credit file and predict reliability and financial competence.

www.GuideStar.org – This is a comprehensive information source about non-profit organizations; where you can see what grantors are funding and what grant money trends are occurring.

www.tgci.com – The Grantsmanship Center has resources for planning projects, researching grants, proposal writing, and grant management.

www.PoliceGrantsHelp.com – This is a database of federal, state, local, and corporate grants particularly for police departments. P&SN

Stephenie Slahor, Ph.D., J.D., is a writer in the fields of law enforcement and security. She can be reached at drss12@msn.com



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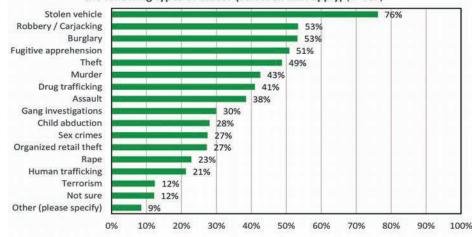


Rapid changes in technology can make it difficult to stay ahead of the game.

he above statement is particularly true when it comes to Automated License Plate Recognition (ALPR) systems which combine cameras, data processors and character recognition software, all of which are constantly evolving. Even law enforcement's use of the technology continues to evolve. Once used only to recover stolen vehicles and track expired vehicle registrations, ALPR is now used to solve a countless number of offenses.

In fact, a recent survey of sworn law enforcement, conducted on behalf of Vigilant Solutions, found that ALPR technology had assisted respondents in solving more than 15 different crimes, including stolen vehicle (76%), murder (43%), child abduction (28%), rape (23%), and terrorism (12%). Furthermore, 80% of the respondents indicated that ALPR data had either directly, or indirectly, assisted them in providing leads and closing cases.

Has your agency used historical LPR data to assist in the investigation of any of the following types of cases? (select all that apply) (N=517)



"This research is concrete evidence of what we have known for a long time – that ALPR data is vital to helping law enforcement agencies to investigate, solve and reduce crime," said Shawn Smith, Founder and President of Vigilant Solutions.

For those who fear the information

gathered by ALPR systems could be misused to attain personal information, survey respondents revealed a wide variety of consequences for law enforcement officers who violate their agency's DMV record access policy, with more than half citing termination (64%) or formal reprimand (58%).

Continued on page 60



For over 20 years NDI Recognition Systems® has been the global authority on Automatic License Plate Recognition (ALPR). Let us show your agency why the world trusts us with all their plate recognition needs.



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Call for a free consultation and ask about 2018 grant assistance.

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Automated License Plate Recognition Technology Evolves Continued from page 58

Evolving Technology

The past year has seen a variety of changes to the technologies we reported on last year (https://tinyurl.com/y72qn4nm).

"The availability of higher resolution image sensors and faster in-camera data processing continues to increase plate detection and capture rates which result in greater accuracy and improved performance for the end user," says Clare Husbands, Senior Marketing Manager for L3 Mobile-Vision. "The higher performance hardware enables additional software capabilities for improved results on post-capture investigative analysis and higher accuracy of real-time actionable alerts."

The industry has even evolved beyond traditional camera systems in some cases. "You can now perform ALPR in the US with just a smartphone," says Michael Organ, Content Manager for Anyline. "You no longer need to buy dedicated cameras and worry about where they will be mounted or how they'll be serviced. By adding ALPR to mobile devices, police officers gain the power to scan license plates whenever and wherever they like. This can help officers to be more responsive in the field and save time in their daily duties."

Looking Forward

Just as smartphones, cameras and processing power are evolving in leaps and bounds, we can expect a lot of chang-



The evolution of ALPR has enabled this technology to be employed through the use of a smartphone.

es to emerge in the near future.

"LPR technology in the next five to ten years will become more tightly integrated with other law enforcement enabling technologies. This integration will provide a better toolset for solving and preventing crimes while closing interagency security gaps at the state and federal level," Husbands says.

"ALPR technology should improve immensely over the next five years. Artificial intelligence and machine learning







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will make scan accuracy virtually perfect. You will also see ALPR become available on a much wider range of devices now that it has reached smartphones. This means police officers and departments can move to mobile scanning instead of typing or writing in their daily work routines," Organ adds.

"The biggest changes that can occur in the next five to ten years depend on whether or not departments embrace digital transformation. Digital transformation will give police the opportunity to save time and gather data or evidence in the most efficient way possible. For police officers, this will mean more time in the field and less time spent on administrative duties," he says.

Shopping for ALPR

Once you've decided to embrace the future and are ready to purchase an ALPR system, it is time to consider your needs and the types of systems available.

"You need to have a strong understanding of your use case and know how well your officers will be able to manage the system you choose. Any system will eat into your budget if it's left unused," Organ says.

Ask when and where your department would use ALPR and who would use the system. Is it something which every officer would need to access? Is an automatic system right for your department? Do you want to use it for criminal investigations or simply traffic monitoring?

"Where, and in what capacity, you want to use the system will determine whether you need a mobile (in-car), portable (trailer with hitch) or fixed (secured to a road fixture) system," NDI Recognition Systems recommends on its Web site. "Depending on the use, you may find you're in need of more than one type of ALPR. Lighting conditions, speed of vehicles in the area of interest, public point of view, and duration



Choosing the most effective type of ALPR system involves developing both objectives and criteria.



Automated License Plate Recognition Technology Evolves

Continued from page 61

of the hardware or software are a few examples of what to consider when exploring ALPR options."

"The most important thing for agencies to consider is what they want to achieve with an ALPR system and if the chosen solution can fulfill it," Husbands adds. "Factors such as existing infrastructure, license plate spectral characteristics and organizational preparedness must be taken into consideration before purchasing a system. A dedicated ALPR 'champion' in the agency is often beneficial to ensure a successful deployment."

Finally, "Once you've decided on which type of ALPR best meets your needs, consider what will be needed to continue supporting the technology from the back-end. Maintenance costs, software upgrades and manpower to resource the technology are often overlooked. Will a central monitoring team be in place and ready to support the new technology if needed? Do you have access to an IT professional who can assist with your system's network and setup? Or, will you need to add these services on to the ALPR provider's contract? Whose server will host your data? Most leading ALPR providers offer full support capabilities. Look for an ALPR vendor who can help set-up and maintain the solution throughout the duration of the product's life cycle," NDI suggests.

ALPR Products

ANYLINE

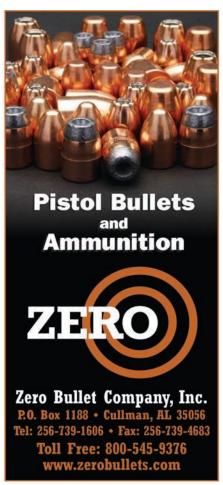
anyline.com

Anyline's mobile scanning technology lets police officers scan license plates, VIN numbers, serial numbers, and more with a smartphone. This mobile OCR solution is capable of performing ALPR in any location, no matter the conditions.

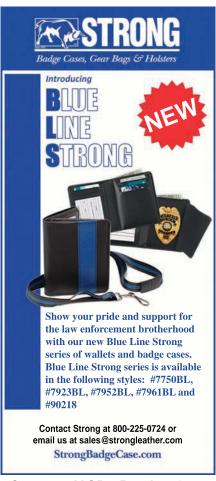
Mobile license plate scanning means that officers can reduce the amount of time they spend on reporting and communication. They no longer need to perform manual data entry to bring license plate information online. Reporting license plate numbers via radio communication can also be removed from police processes. Instead, scan information can be linked with a database to give officers real-time information in the field.

Moreover, Anyline processes all scan information on your device for the most secure results possible. None of your data is transferred to the cloud or is open to online security threats. Once you have a secure Internet connection, you can easily bring all your scan information online via a file transfer.

Anyline's license plate scanning technology can be



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See us at IACP - Booth #1211 Circle 5067 for More Information



See us at IACP - Booth #2923 Circle 5068 for More Information



The new ELSAG MTC add-on application automatically identifies the vehicle make, body type and color, as well as other descriptors such as a rear spoiler.

combined with the company's other mobile solutions. This means that police officers can scan IDs such as passports and drivers' licenses along with license plates and other automotive identifiers.

ELSAG/LEONARDO

www.elsag.com

Leonardo's ELSAG Enterprise Operation Center (EOC) now features Make, Type and Color Recognition (MTC) capabilities. Using advanced computer vision software, ELSAG ALPR data can now be processed to include the vehicle's make, type (sedan, SUV, hatchback, pickup, minivan, van, box truck) and general color (red, blue, green, white, and yellow). The solution actively recognizes the 34 most common vehicle brands on U.S. roads.

Additionally, the system will identify unique vehicle markings like a pedestal spoiler, roof rack, spare tire, bumper sticker or a ridesharing company decal.

This means that, if an eyewitness is unsure about a plate number, the investigator can search for vehicles by color along with other provided descriptors. ELSAG MTC will be offered as a subscription-based add-on to the ELSAG EOC. End users can choose from either a hardware or cloud-based solution depending on their needs.

L3 MOBILE-VISION

ww.mobile-vision.com

L3's AlertVU™ Automatic License Plate Recognition system for fixed, portable and mobile applications helps capture license plate information using three solutions.

The Fixed LPR system can be installed virtually anywhere and reads plates at varying angles and lighting conditions, even in total darkness, including reading plates from the outermost lanes of traffic.

The Portable LPR system is solar-powered, making it ideal for flexible and temporary geofencing uses such as special events or dignitary visits.

The Mobile LPR system allows you to mount multiple cameras on each vehicle. It can be used for highway interdiction along with parking lot and neighborhood patrols.



See us at COPSWEST – Booth #933 Circle 5069 for More Information

Automated License Plate Recognition Technology Evolves Continued from page 63



VeriPlate® Mobile ALPR Software has been designed for user-friendliness and only requires a minimal amount of training.

NDI RECOGNITION SYSTEMS

www.ndi-rs.com

The V230 Automatic Number Plate Recognition camera is a fixed focal length, dual IR and color overview camera with a high-powered LED illuminator, enclosed in a low profile, compact housing which is ideal for mobile and covert applications and where space is limited.

The V230 recognizes number plates in a single lane up to a range of 13 meters. Two presets allow the unit to be configured to read plates day or night, no matter the condition of the plate type or character or in challenging weather. Powered by the NDI TALON™ engine technology, the V230 is ideal for car park and traffic management, speed enforcement and criminal investigations by law enforcement, government and commercial organizations worldwide.

VeriPlate® Mobile ALPR Software provides a simple, easy to use visual representation of everything the ALPR engine is processing. VeriPlate software presents recognitions and alerts to the user, while other components of the NDI ALPR solution ensure the collected data is re-



See us at the IACP Conference – Booth #738 Circle 5070 for More Information

ALPR MEETS FACIAL RECOGNITION

In July 2018, Governor Andrew Cuomo announced that ALPR cameras at bridge and tunnel toll plazas in New York City are being used to scan drivers' faces. The data is then run against law enforcement databases. The Department of Motor Vehicles launched its Facial Recognition Technology Program in January 2016, doubling the number of measurement points mapped to each driver's photograph, improving the system's ability to match pictures to those in the database. Together, these two systems could increase law enforcement's ability to identify suspected criminals.



tained in the in-vehicle database.

Designed with an easy to use interface, VeriPlate requires a minimal amount of training for effective use. The system is optimized to work with your in-vehicle laptop to reduce clutter and seamlessly integrates with existing systems. The VeriPlate ALPR Software solution utilizes a Microsoft® powered local database which provides fast matching of hot list data, as well as the ability to store vehicle and user information securely.

VeriPlate also features off-line mapping which uses GPS coordinates to allow the user to quickly view the location of the vehicle read/alert on a Microsoft MapPoint® map. The MapMe feature also allows the user to view their current location on a MapPoint map. P&SN

Formerly the Editor-in-Chief for Forensic Magazine, Rebecca Waters is a freelance writer and editor.



MANAGEMENT TIP

The seven Ps of community policing should always be reinforced: prevention; problem-solving; proactive; permanent; personalized; professional; and partnerships.

Source: Justice Technology Information Center



ONE PICTURE SAYS IT ALL



The LTI 20/20 TruVISION™

The ultimate all-in-one photo lidar enforcement tool that:

- Captures evidence of texting and cell phone use
- Measures speed and calculates tailgating violations
- Records aggressive driving behaviors at a distance



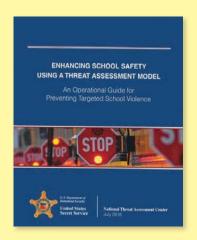


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Enhancing School Safety Using a Threat Assessment Model: An Operational Guide for Preventing Targeted School Violence



On June 12, 2018, the United States Secret Service National Threat Assessment Center released "Enhancing School Safety Using a Threat Assessment Model: An Operational Guide for Preventing Targeted School Violence." The guide provides schools and communities with a framework to identify students of concern; assess their risks for engaging in violence; and identify intervention strategies to mitigate those risks.

The Secret Service also recommends that, among other actions, schools should establish a multidisciplinary threat assessment team which meets regularly and establishes regular procedures; define thresholds for interventions; and create a central reporting system to deal with threats.

A copy of the guide can be downloaded at https://tinyurl.com/y7rejwgw. P&SN





Circle 5073 for More Information

NEWS



Resources for New and Existing Cybercrime Units

The Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) recently released a new document, "Starting a CyberCrime Unit: Key Considerations for Police Chiefs," which offers law enforcement executives key considerations for establishing a cybercrime unit, including scope, recruitment/staffing, interagency partnerships, training, and funding. Each key consideration area includes illustrative concepts to help executives build a cybercrime unit.

For new and existing cybercrime units, the Law Enforcement Cyber Center (LECC) is another resource available to assist police chiefs, sheriffs, commanders, patrol officers, digital forensic investigators, detectives, and prosecutors who are investigating and preventing crimes which involve technology.

To download a copy of the document, visit https://tinyurl.com/yaarxrjm. P&SN

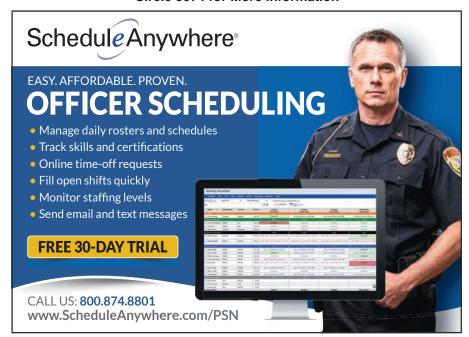
Asking law enforcement, public safety agencies and cities to participate in this **FREE** pilot initiative!

THE SAFER AND CONNECTED COMMUNITIES PILOT INITIATIVE

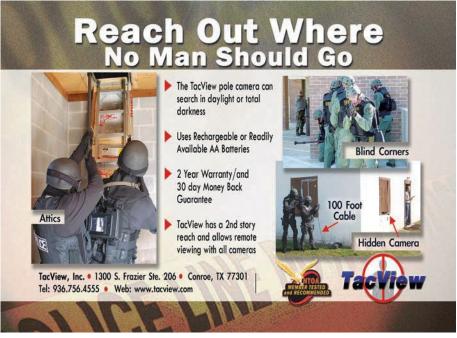
For more information, go to Pablo-Ilc.com, or call 856-220-2531, or toll free 866-974-4954 x101.

Fighting crime in cyber time together!

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See us at the IACP Conference – Booth #1283 Circle 5075 for More Information



Circle 5076 for More Information

TECHNOLOGY



New HD Head-Mounted Display

AiRScouter, a uniquely adjustable head-mounted display from Brother, provides hands-free video and data without inhibiting situational awareness. It provides ready access to telemetry information and offers the ability to fly in First-Person View (FPV) without losing line of sight to the drone. AiRScouter connects to a video source through standard HDMI or SDI inputs.

Circle 5077 for More Information



Search for Vehicle **Characteristics**

Identify vehicles of interest faster with ELSAG MTC, an Enterprise Operation Center (EOC) add-on application which recognizes the make, type and color of a vehicle. As ELSAG ALPR images stream into the ELSAG EOC, sophisticated computer vision algorithms automatically identify and append the vehicle make, body type and color to each standard ELSAG ALPR read. Additionally, descriptors like a spare tire, raised spoiler or bumper stickers can be included in this new data set. **ELSAG MTC** aids investigative search and analysis within ELSAG EOC, helping to reduce the number of records an investigator needs to sort through.

Circle 5078 for More Information

Wireless Feedback Distraction Device

MILO Range's wireless haptic feedback distraction device replicates the stress-related challenges and physiological changes which occur during high intensity training. Designed to mimic a standard police body camera, the MILO Range React! device can be activated by the instructor during a MILO scenario-based training event. The device will strobe flash, vibrate and activate a piercing 80-120db alarm, with the purpose of distracting and stressing the trainee so that he (or she) can practice applying problem management techniques to resolve the situation. The device replicates many of the challenges facing officers, such as flashing cell phone cameras, yelling and interference from bystanders, and other externally induced stress which can cause



mistakes in judgment and reaction. The system also comes with a wrist-worn biometric feedback device which allows the MILO system to track and record the trainee's heart rate and then replay that in the debrief in a graph synched to the scenario timeline.

Circle 5079 for More Information

Affordable Thermal Camera Technology



Seek Thermal™ has recently announced the Reveal ShieldPRO™, a handheld thermal camera built specifically for law enforcement. Seek Thermal has pioneered the next generation of thermal imaging technology sized and priced for every

By helping officers quickly and efficiently clear a dark room or track a suspect, thermal cameras create an improved level of safety and situational awareness, along with the ability to better investigate crime scenes, conduct search and rescue, and recover discarded evidence.

The Reveal ShieldPRO combines a high-powered thermal sensor, intuitive software and a 300 lumen flashlight into a lightweight, rugged product. Highly durable and easy to use, key features include a 320 x 240 thermal image sensor with a 24° field of view, a long-lasting rechargeable battery, and intuitive software for easy operation.

Circle 5080 for More Information

New Thermal Monocular from Pulsar

The Helion XQ28F thermal monocular features audio and video recording (as well as still image); eight color display modes; variable magnification; an eight hour rechargeable battery; rugged glass-nylon composite construction and ultra-reliable IPX7 protection. WiFi compatibility uses the StreamVision App allowing the display to be viewed on smartphones and tablets and allows you to stream video, transfer data, and upgrade your device with ease.

Circle 5081 for More Information

New Expanded bluePRINT® Functionality

bluePRINT, from SoundOff Signal, is the control system which improves safety through the automation of emergency lighting and siren performance functions by reducing cognitive load and distractions, so that the driver can keep his (or her) eyes on the road.



The new **bluePRINT** Link module seamlessly connects the bluePRINT Control System with the vehicle's CAN data bus to directly communicate important vehicle data and eliminate the need for discrete signal wiring.

The new bluePRINT 3 enhancements provide even greater improvements to the overall functions of the control system. All control panel settings are now programmed through the bluePRINT configuration

software app which allows for slide switch activation of siren tone buttons, button type confirmation and double press/multistate for up to four auxiliary buttons allowing new light sequencing, including arrow capability. With the new bluePRINT 3 software release, the system increases the priorities from five to ten and the matrix rules increase from 16 to 24 which greatly improves the number of custom control logic functions.

Circle 5082 for More Information

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BUSTED!

James L. McClinton, Ph.D.

"That's odd; the ingredients on the brownie mix said nothing about lead content"... An Ohio man was injured after being shot by a gun which went off while it was in his oven. Warren police said the man placed a revolver in the broiler section of the oven to keep it safe. His girlfriend then started using the oven to cook when the gun went off. When he heard the first shot, the man ran upstairs and tried to get the gun out of the oven, but it was too hot. Police said it fired again, striking him. Officers said he is very lucky that his injuries weren't more serious. (It was a recipe for disaster!)

He doesn't sound like a member of Ocean's Eleven... A 51-year-old man strolled into a bank in Columbus, Ohio, and handed a teller a note. It said he had a gun and demanded money. The teller turned over a stack of cash with a dye pack, but the robber was too smart for that: He took the money, but threw the dye pack back at the teller and demanded more money. The teller explained that no more money would come out of the machine without a driver's license. So, the crook handed over his own license which the teller swiped through the machine's card reader, releasing more cash. Naturally, the bank gave the police the information from the license and he was arrested and charged with aggravated robbery. (At least he had a valid license...)

Life in the fast lane!... A motorist driving on Interstate 95 in Miami, Florida, noticed a 22-year-old man on the hood of the car next to him. He witnessed a woman driving the car at speeds of up to 70 mph, with a man on the hood talking on a phone - with the police. It turned out that the two shared ownership of the car. On that day, both of them needed the car, but the woman beat him to it, so he jumped on the hood to keep her from leaving. It didn't work; she drove off anyway. She was arrested and charged with crimes against a person - exposing them to harm. "This woman is going to kill me," he said to reporters later. "She's really out to kill me." (It sounds like she was also driving him crazy.)

REAL STORIES OF GENUINE ABSURDITY

So, where does a thief work after he gets "canned"?...

The sheriff of Bay County, Florida, was on his way to lunch with his chief deputy and a major when they heard an emergency call broadcast: An armed rob-

bery suspect was at a food store in Youngstown. The trio was closest, so they quickly responded. The suspect exited the store holding a hammer as if it was a gun, but retreated back into the store with the three law officers in pursuit. As they looked for the man in the food aisles, "I saw [the major] poke his head out," the sheriff said, and "the next thing I know, he steps out with a can of Bush's® Baked Beans and hits the suspect in the upper body." He took a second shot with another can of beans – and the other two jumped the stunned man, ending the standoff. After it was over, the sheriff offered his opinion as to why the arrest went so well, "It's a can-do attitude." (The suspect was Bush-wacked by a lawman.)

Clearly, something she rarely uses...

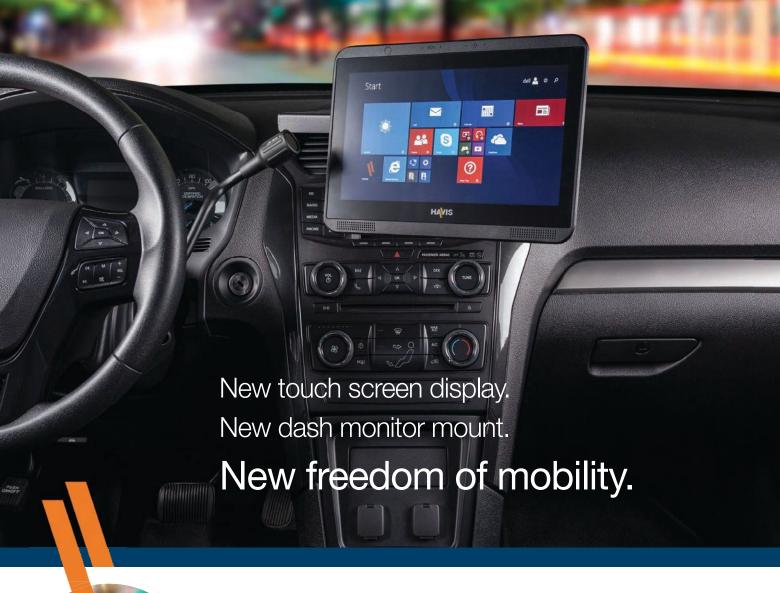
A young woman endured an "exhausting" ordeal when she got her head stuck in a truck's oversized tailpipe at a Minnesota music festival. Firefighters had to use a power saw to free the woman at the recent Winstock Music Festival in Winsted, Minnesota. In overstating the obvious, law enforcement officials say alcohol may have been a factor. ("You might be a redneck if...")

That's why you ALWAYS ask for a receipt... When a 49-year-old man called the sheriff's office in Putnam County, Florida, to complain that the meth he had been sold was fake, deputies cheerfully offered to test it for him. He told detectives that he wanted to sue the dealer if he had been sold the wrong drug. He arrived at the sheriff's office and "handed detectives a clear, crystal-like substance wrapped in aluminum foil." It "field-tested positive for methamphetamine" and the man was arrested and charged with possession of meth. Deputies posted on Facebook, "Remember, our detectives are always ready to assist anyone who believes they were misled in their illegal drug purchase." (You can't get a meth testing kit at the dollar store?)

Did they lure him with a donut?... Police officers in North Ridgeville, Ohio,

were confident that the man who called them at 5:26 a.m. to report being followed by a pig was impaired and hallucinating. But, sure enough, officers on the scene found a completely sober man walking home from the Elyria Amtrak station with a pig trailing behind him. Police posted that a patrolman wrangled the porker into the backseat of his cruiser and secured it in the station's dog kennels where the owner later retrieved it. "Also." the post noted. "we will mention the irony of the pig in a police car now, so that anyone who thinks they're funny is actually unoriginal and trying too hard." (Maybe the pig was just looking for a blanket?)

Sober, he's a nonsmoker... When a man rear-ended another car on I-80 near Sacramento, California, there were no serious injuries. Unfortunately, the fuel line on his car was punctured and that caused the vehicle to burst into flames. When police responders arrived on the scene, they were surprised to see the driver attempting to light a cigarette in the flames coming from the car. Not surprisingly, they decided to look into his status and ended up arresting and charging him with DUI. (He picked the wrong day to quit smoking.) P&SN



Mount your computer remotely.

The latest mobile office solution from Havis features a new lightweight, high-resolution touch screen display and optional vehicle-specific mounts that maximize comfort, safety, functionality and in-vehicle space. The display functions as an external monitor that mounts close to the dash with the option of mounting the computing device elsewhere in the vehicle to save space in the cabin. A tilt/swivel hinge provides for a range of adjustments to reduce glare and body strain and allow access to the OEM control panel.

- Display and Mount have been tested to industry safety and vibration standards to ensure quality performance in rugged conditions.
- Compact design optimizes space for additional equipment and peripherals (keyboards, scanners, etc.) to be mounted in the cabin.
- Vehicle specific dash mounts for the touch screen display available for numerous models of Ford, Chevrolet, Dodge, and Nissan.
- Display, mount and peripherals can be bundled into a mobile office solution or purchased separately.

Learn more at havis.com



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