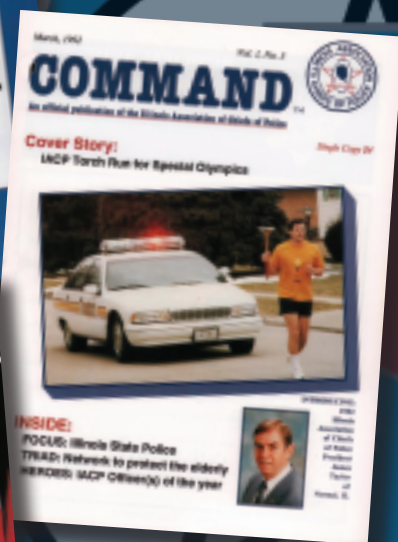


COMMAND

The Official Publication of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police

75 Years

Celebrating Our Top Five Accomplishments
All During 2016



**COMMITTEE GOALS & OBJECTIVES
2015-2016**

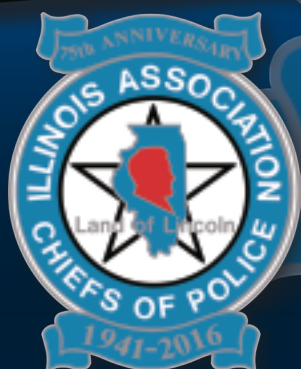
UPDATE ON INTERROGATION LAW

ILLINOIS "MOVE OVER" LAW

**ILACP ANNUAL CONFERENCE
REGISTRATION INFO**

**FIRST RESPONDERS AND
ELECTRICAL SAFETY**

**REMOTE VIDEO INTERPRETING
CONNECTION FOR THE DEAF**





Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police

is proud to offer

POLICE CHIEF CERTIFICATION

GOAL: The primary goal of the ILACP Voluntary Police Chief Certification (VPCC) Program is to contribute substantially to enhance police chief professionalism in the State of Illinois. This certification and re-certification process will allow for continuous professional growth and educational development. The Program is open to chiefs, deputy chiefs, commanders and all executive command staff personnel. If an individual is not a chief upon attaining Certification, the title of Certified Eligible is awarded. This Program offers an opportunity for candidates to demonstrate a higher level of competence in their profession.

ELIGIBILITY: Requirements are categorized into three groupings.

- Professional Experience
- Education and Professional Development
- Community and Professional Membership Activities

THE PROCESS:

- Application Submission and Review
- Conviction History Check
- Certification Examination *
- Examination Scoring and Reporting
- Candidate Notification
- Structured Interview
 - Leadership
 - Community & Public Relations
 - Management Concepts
 - Management - Training
 - Ethics
 - Communication

**Practice exams are regularly offered and can be taken even before filing an application.*

It is important to realize that the goal has remained the same since its inception: we are not testing police chiefs so that we can find employment for them, but rather to allow them to strive to learn more and be more professional at what they do. Any law enforcement executive desirous of attaining the Police Chief Certification should contact the ILACP Executive Director for a confidential application and the guidelines of the process. Study guide may be requested later, after eligibility has been confirmed.

TO APPLY: Submit completed application along with payment to the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police
426 South Fifth Street, Springfield, IL 62701-1824

CONTACT DETAILS: Telephone 217/523-3765; Fax 217/523-8352;
Email ckent@ilchiefs.org; Website Forms Online at www.ilchiefs.org

ILACP

Certified Police Chief

CPC

COMMAND

The Official Publication of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police
426 S. Fifth Street, Springfield, IL 62701
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www.ilchiefs.org

Welcome to the ILACP's Fall 2015 **COMMAND** magazine.

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Karen Fagg



On the Cover: The Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police received its charter on April 12, 1941 – making 2016 our 75th Anniversary. Command magazine has been a popular benefit of association members since 1991, covering critical issues every year. This week's cover shows a small sampling. The Board of Officers received considerable input from members and voted for the list of the association's top five accomplishments. They are explained on page 5.



Table of Contents

President's Message	3
From the ILACP Headquarters	5
Committee Goals & Objectives 2015-2016	6
Legislative Update	7
Update on Interrogation Law	11
Illinois "Move Over" Law	15
Special Olympics Polar Plunge	17
Directive Leadership Style	19
Protecting the Protector	21
ILACP Annual Conference Registration Info	25
"Hey Doc" – Stigma and the Human Stain	26
Illinois Secretary of State: Drunk Driving Laws	29
Meet a New Police Chief: Sauk Village	31
ILACP Welcomes New Members	32
First Responders and Electrical Safety	33
Remote Video Interpreting Connection for the Deaf	34

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[List Excludes Deceased Past Presidents]

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

Robert Copley (Quincy)

HONORARY EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

Leo Schmitz (Illinois State Police)

STANDING COMMITTEES AND CHAIRS (SUB-COMMITTEES)

1st Vice President has Oversight:

EDUCATION & PROGRAMS

Ray Cordell (South Barrington, Ret.)

TRAFFIC SAFETY

Lou Jogmen (Park Ridge)

SPECIAL OLYMPICS TORCH RUN

Jeff Price (El Paso)

2nd Vice President has Oversight:

ETHICS

Russell Laine (Fox Lake)
Gary Schira (Batavia)

LEGISLATIVE & POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE (PAC)

Patrick O'Connor (Moraine Valley Community College)
Terry Lemming (Lockport)
Marc Maton (Lemont)
Robert Porter (Huntley)

- Law – Don Zoufal (System Development Integration, LLC)
- Juvenile Justice – TBA

HOMETOWN SECURITY

Stephen Schmidt (Elk Grove)
Curt Barker (Macomb)

- School and Workplace Violence -TBA

3rd Vice President has Oversight:

PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION

Patrick Rollins (Sugar Grove)

- ILEAP
- Police Chief Certification
- Police Chief Mentoring

COMMUNICATIONS & TECHNOLOGY

Michael Alsop (Harper College, Ret.)

CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS & RESOLUTIONS

James Black (Crystal Lake)

4th Vice President has Oversight:

MEMBERSHIP

John Tannahill (Lake Co. Forest Preserve)

- Police & Citizen Awards – Mike Gillette (Round Lake)
- Campus Law Enforcement -TBA

FINANCIAL & STRATEGIC PLANNING

David Bradford (Glen Carbon, Ret.)
John Furcon (Northwestern University
Center for Public Safety)

President has Oversight of these special committees:

- 75th Anniversary - Fred Hayes (Elwood)
- Funerals Protocol – John Konopek (Plainfield)
- Police Memorial – Steve Neubauer (Tinley Park)
- PR/Content Strategy – David Webb (Hanover Park)
- Psychological Services – Pam Church (Western Springs)
- Public & Private Police Liaison – Tony Ramos (Integra Security Alliance)

Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police Mission Statement

We promote the professional and personal development of our members through innovative services, training, and camaraderie.

We make a positive impact on the quality of life in the communities we serve through proactive leadership in:

Vision and Innovative Change
Legislation
Ethics and Integrity
Professional Standards
Knowledge and Information
Dissemination
Media Relations
Community Partnerships



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Happy New Year. May 2016 be a year of peace and reconciliation.

I know I speak for everyone in the Association when I state that I am deeply troubled by the tragic events that have taken place in Paris, Egypt, Lebanon, and elsewhere in recent weeks. Our thoughts and prayers go out to all the innocent victims of these attacks.

Unfortunately, senior police officials throughout our Nation indicate these types of attacks are likely to continue, and they even may be a threat to American soil.

No matter what size your department, we are all affected and we all need to be united. We all recognize that vigilance is key, and our communities need to report suspicious activities. We cannot let fear overwhelm our way of life.

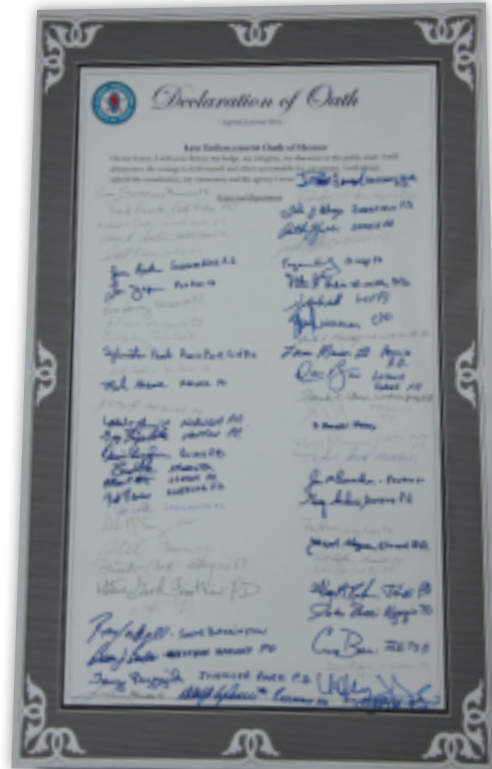
In addition, the relationship between the police and some of our communities continues to deteriorate, with the CPD officer shooting 16 rounds into a suspect being the latest incident to generate protests and concerns.

Whether it is terrorism or troubled police/community relations, we must not deviate from the basic principles of Community Policing as our foundation for policing. Each department should continue to work hard to promote partnerships, problem solving and community engagement. In addition, if you are looking as to how to improve your agencies or just

want to give it a check-up, use the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing as your roadmap.

These are difficult times, but through challenges come growth. We must be resilient and continue to strive for the highest of ethical and professional standards. ■

Chief Frank Kaminski
ILACP President and
Chief of Police, Park Ridge Police Department



CITY OF PARK RIDGE
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police

75th Anniversary

Gala Event



10.01.2016

SAVE THE DATE

— **SATURDAY EVENING** —

— **DRURY LANE** —

— **OAKBROOK TERRACE** —



5 REASONS WE ARE CELEBRATING 75 YEARS

By Ed Wojcicki

Executive Director, Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police



THIS YEAR the association is observing its 75th anniversary. The formal document from the Illinois Secretary of State shows that the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police was formally approved on April 12, 1941. A 75th Anniversary Committee has been meeting since last summer, preparing to celebrate the association's accomplishments.

Quite a few of us have been poring over old newsletters and all issues of Command magazine, which was launched in 1991. Late last year a special committee of long-time active members identified five overarching major accomplishments of the association. They were still tweaking the list as this went to press, but it was clear that we'll be talking more about these all year long:

1. **Professional development and training:** The association has provided high-quality training on all the major issues that police departments have faced since the middle of the 20th century and has established certification and accreditation programs to enhance the professional development of police executives and police departments.
2. **Legislative advocacy and policy making:** The association has been instrumental in promoting legislation to support law enforcement (and killing legislation that would weaken it), and in advocating for public policies and programs that advance the cause of law enforcement and/or increase the safety of Illinois citizens.
3. **Leadership in the International Association of Chiefs of Police:** Seven Illinois chiefs have been president of the International Chiefs Association, and many others have been active on committees, chairs of committees, and the general chair of SACOP. Illinois has been looked upon as a leader at the national level for many years.
4. **Special Olympics:** The association has had a close relationship with the Special Olympics of Illinois since the 1980s and views law enforcement's support of the Special Olympics – as volunteers and in fundraising – as a signature achievement.
5. **Traffic Safety advocacy, including the Traffic Safety Challenge:** This has been a major initiative of the association and has generated a lot of activity and publicity at the local level, as well as generating a great turnout at the annual luncheon at the Expo.

Behind each of these issues are many chiefs who made these things happen, year in and year out. All year long, we will be telling these stories and saving them on our 75th Anniversary website.

75th ANNIVERSARY GALA: Plan to be at the Drury Lane in Oakbrook Terrace on Saturday evening, October 1, 2016, to celebrate the 75th Anniversary. We have special room rates and it's going to be a fantastic evening. Look for details about this on the 75th Anniversary website as well.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE IS EARLIER THIS YEAR: Just a reminder that our annual training conference will not be in June; nor will it be on a weekend, as it has been for many years. It will be Thursday-Friday, April 21-22, 2016, at the Schaumburg Marriott. Our Board of Officers believes that June is not the best time for the annual conference because of conflicts with vacations, graduations and other events. In addition, they'd been hearing that chiefs would prefer to attend during the week and not on a weekend. We're still going to provide the same amount of training and the popular legal and legislative updates, and we'll bestow our annual awards on deserving individuals. It's camaraderie and training – precisely the strengths of the association.

AS POLICING CHANGES: It's no secret that many people in law enforcement feel as if the public and the media have placed a target on their backs, almost as if law enforcement is what's primarily wrong with America today. That's not fair, and it's not accurate, and we know that chiefs, their command staffs and their entire departments continue to work 365/24/7 to make their communities and citizens safer. Our association intends to stand proudly and stand strong as we address and move through this latest challenge to law enforcement. We will provide leadership, we will provide training, we will be your advocates in Springfield and Washington, and over time, we believe that society once again will understand how much we do and how much we sacrifice to improve the quality of life in Illinois and in our nation. ■

Ed Wojcicki
Executive Director
Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police



ILACP COMMITTEE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES 2015-16

(Reaffirmed or revised at end of 2015)

Finance & Strategic Planning

Co-Chairs: John Furcon, David Bradford

- Ensure the ILACP's financial integrity and soundness.
- Facilitate and validate the definition and achievement of the strategic goals for the ILACP.
- Conduct long-term planning meetings, assist in the preparation of annual budgets, and provide oversight of financial activities.

Education & Programs

Chair: Ray Cordell

- Provide speakers and educational programs for the Annual Conference and the Midwest Security & Police Expo. (This is a reoccurring annual goal.) Coordinate the judging of the successful recipients of the Novak and Dobbs scholarships. (This is a reoccurring goal every year the scholarships are available.)
- Coordinate with the Executive Director and other education/training partners to provide educational programs across the state on topics of interest and new legislation when appropriate.
- Coordinate with the Executive Director to develop a video conferencing training program for the membership of the ILACP
- Establish contact and maintain dialogue with the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board for the purposes of monitoring and, when appropriate, advising on mandatory training issues under the ILETSB's jurisdiction.

Ethics

Co-Chairs: Russell Laine, Gary Schira

- Review and validate the ILACP Code of Ethics.
- Develop procedures for the investigation of any allegation(s) of misconduct of an ILACP member, Board of Officer, or Executive Board member.
- Investigate and recommend appropriate actions on any allegations of misconduct brought before the Ethics Committee.
- Develop an ILACP Ethics Toolkit.

Hometown Security

Co-Chairs: Stephen Schmidt, Curt Barker

- Develop a template for workplace violence for use by police chiefs statewide that would be available as a resource on the ILACP website. This would include the development of a response plan, training suggestions for police officers, and an educational component that chiefs could utilize to train anyone in a workplace environment on how to recognize a potential workplace violence issue and what steps should be taken to minimize the potential of violence in the workplace.
- Over the past several years, there has been an increase in the number of disruptions and violent acts committed at public meetings and gatherings. Both public and elected officials have been assaulted in these settings. This committee will provide chiefs with ideas related to increased security measures at public meetings to discourage any acts of violence against both elected and public officials. Also included will be suggestions on how to provide a level of protection to elected and public officials attending public gatherings and how to properly assess threats made against elected and public officials.
- There exists a gap between intelligence information provided to Chiefs of Police that are members of the FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force and the remainder of the policing community. The committee will determine if there are members of the Committee possessing the proper clearances that can bridge that gap, participate in the briefings provided to JTTF board members, and be a resource for the ILACP.
- The Chairs of the Hometown Security Committee will convene semi-annual dialogue with the ILEAS and Illinois Terrorism Task Force Leadership to discuss mutual areas of interest and to avoid duplication of effort and overlapping missions.
- The Chairs of the Hometown Security Committee will develop in conjunction with the Federal Bureau of Investigation a process for municipal agencies to forward reports of drone intrusions to STIC for entry into the Guardian system.

Traffic Safety

Chair: Lou Jogmen

- Expand the Traffic Safety Challenge when the timing is appropriate.
- Enhance Illinois law enforcement's capacity to improve commercial motor vehicle safety.
- Improve dissemination of traffic safety information, both internally (ILACP) and externally (public).
- Railroad safety initiative: Adopt an ILACP resolution calling for improved rail safety and explore working with state legislature to adopt a permanent, statewide Rail Safety Week.

Legislative

Patrick O'Connor, Terry Lemming, Bob Porter, Marc Maton

(See legislative updates in Weekly Bulletins and Command magazine for regular updates)

Membership

Chair: John Tannahill

- Increase and solicit membership by 10%.
- Reach out to each police department to seek non-member departments as members.
- Identify number of members by region to identify areas that require active solicitation for members and determine reasons for non-involvement in the Association.
- Reach out to each police department to seek non-member departments as members.
- Get more involvement from federal and higher education departments.

Constitution, By-Laws & Resolutions

Chair: James Black

- Regulate and recommend proposed changes or additions to the ILACP Constitution, Rules and/or Bylaws and present any proposed changes, recommendations or additions to the ILACP Board of Officers or Executive Board as directed.
- The committee will meet annually to review the current ILACP Constitution, Rules and Bylaws to ensure language is current and that best practices are outlined in said document(s) for the good of the Association and its membership.

Communications & Technology

Co-Chairs: Mike Alsop and Craig Allen

- Keep members informed of law enforcement communications and technology standards as well as applicable marketplace changes of interest to the members.
- Expand more into technology with continued emphasis on communications matters of importance to members; i.e., automated License Plate Readers (ALPR), red light cameras, Voice Over Internet (VoIP) use, Body-Worn Cameras, Cloud Computing and data/digital video storage

Professional Recognition

Chair: Patrick Rollins

- Promote programs at Regional Chiefs Association meetings, committee chairs/members to attend meetings.
- Hold two meetings for the upcoming year for each subcommittee (ILEAP and Certification)
- Identify all agencies in the ILEAP program and develop strategies and processes to ensure that the program is responsive and streamlined moving forward for the agencies to obtain their accreditation or reaccreditation.
- Develop an internal spreadsheet for each program (ILEAP and Certification) detailing the steps that the applicant or agency is at for reporting purposes back to the Executive Board on the progress of each program

Public Relations/Content Strategy

Chair: Dave Webb

- Create a format for mass notification to legislators, media, general public and the association membership using social media and other communication platforms
- Increase the promotion and awareness of the ILACP's legislative issues, training, positive police incidents, and ILACP's 75th anniversary celebration.
- Develop a procedure or policy to quickly respond to issues that affect the association.
- Increase the association's presence in the media.

Public/Private Liaison Committee

Chair: Tony Ramos

- Demonstrate the significance of partnerships between the public and private sector by identifying two police agencies that have working partnerships and then publicizing the results. Hopefully, this will show value for both sides.
- Begin the See Something Say Something campaign.
- Put together a training session at the April Conference for police wanting to transition to the private sector.

Police Psychological Services

Chair: Pam Church

- Support "Chiefs Lead the Way" program.
- Create a resource list of psychologists for use by police chiefs.
- Develop a training program for clinicians, peer support members, and officers to have a better understanding of each other's professions.

Other Committees

- 75th Anniversary** - Fred Hayes, chair
- Campus Law Enforcement** - Pat O'Connor, chair
- Funeral Protocols** - John Konopek, chair
- Police Memorial** - Steve Neubauer, chair
- Special Olympics Torch Run** - Jeff Price, chair



YEAR END 2015 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

By Laimutis "Limey" Nargelenas
Lobbyist for the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police



On November 12, 2015, the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police (ILACP) Legislative Committee met in Springfield, Illinois at Southwind Park. In attendance were almost 50 police chiefs who provided discussion and input regarding the ILACP Illinois 99th General Assembly Legislative Initiatives 2015-2016.

It was noted that two of the most important legislative initiatives that were supported by the ILACP passed and have become law. The two initiatives included:

1. Eavesdropping exemption for police worn audio/video camera recordings. HB 1304; PA 99-352.
2. 9-1-1 Funding. SB 096; PA 99-0006

The ILACP Legislative Committee also approved a motion to continue supporting the remaining Legislative Initiatives for the 99th General Assembly.

The ILACP Legislative Committee also supported budget initiative bills that would fund the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, and 9-1-1 Centers. On December 7, 2015, the Illinois Legislature passed SB 2039 and the Governor signed the legislation as PA 99-0491. We thank Governor Rauner and the legislators for their bipartisan support of these very important budget issues.

The ILACP Legislative Committee also recommended that the following public officials shall be honored by the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police as ILACP Public Officials of the Year for 2015:

- Senator Antonio Munoz (D-1, Chicago)
- Congressman Darin M. LaHood
- Richard A. Jorgensen, DuPage County Coroner

Please go to the ILACP website www.ilchiefs.org to view the minutes of the November 2015 Legislative Committee Meeting. Also included herein are the Illinois 99th General Assembly Legislative Initiatives for the ILACP.

1. Eavesdropping Exemption for Police Officer Worn Video/Audio Camera Recordings – ILACP Supports – PASSED HB1304, PA 99-352

Under current Illinois law, in-car video recordings are exempt from the eavesdropping law under certain circumstances, but officer-worn cameras are not. Legislation is needed to allow this new technology – officer worn video cameras – to be used under the same limited circumstances as the law currently allows for in-car video recordings. Officer worn video camera's ability to capture evidence from the officer's point of view helps protect officers from false claims,

enhances public trust, improve civilian behavior, decreases litigation and makes communities safer at a lower cost than in-car dashboard video cameras for other video solutions.

2. Requiring an Individual to Provide Identification to include Expansion of Obstructing Police Officer

Recently, the United States Supreme Court in the *Hibel* case decided that police officers have the constitutional power to obtain a suspect's identification if there is a reasonable suspicion that the suspect is about to commit a crime or has committed a crime. Unfortunately, the State of Illinois has no statute that provides for arresting a suspect who refuses to provide some form of identification. The implications for Illinois law enforcement are problematic because Illinois does not have a statute that specifically states that it is a violation of the law to refuse to identify oneself to the police. To be in compliance with the Supreme Court ruling, it is necessary to seek legislation that would make it a violation for failure to provide identification.

3. 9-1-1 Funding – PASSED SB 096, Now PA 99-0006 Increase Surcharge to better fund 9-1-1 centers.

4. Sex Offender Registration Act – Senator Morrison

The ILACP recommends that the Sex Offender Registration Act needs to be amended. Requires a person registering or a registered sex offender or sexual predator under the Sex Offender Registration Act whose place of employment is in a municipality or county, other than the municipality or county of primary registration, to report in person and provide the business name and address where he or she is employed to: (1) the chief of police in the municipality in which he or she is employed for a period of time of 5 or more days or for an aggregate period of time of more than 30 days during any calendar year, unless the municipality is the City of Chicago, in which case he or she shall register at the Chicago Police Department Headquarters; or (2) the sheriff in the county in which he or she is employed for a period of time of 5 or more days or for an aggregate period of time



Continued from page 7

of more than 30 days during any calendar year in an unincorporated area or, if incorporated, no police chief exists. A person registering shall report the employment information required within 3 days of registration; and, if the person is registered under this Act on the effective date of this amendatory Act, he or she shall report the information on or before March 1, 2016. In addition to updating his or her registration, if a registered sex offender changes employment to a municipality or county, other than the municipality or county of primary registration, he or she shall, within 3 days of the change in employment, report and provide information on his or her place of employment to the appropriate law enforcement agency where the employment is located.

5. Distracted Driving

The number of motor vehicle accidents involving distracted driving has been increasing and there is a need for legislation to impact this unsafe practice.

A) "Distracted driving" means the failure of an operator of a motor vehicle, while driving, to devote their full time and attention to such operation of a motor vehicle that results in the unsafe operation of the vehicle caused by the manipulation of items within the vehicle, reading, writing, performing personal grooming, interacting with pets or unsecured cargo, using an electronic communication device, or engaging in any other activity which causes distractions; B) No person shall operate a motor vehicle on a street or highway in this state while distracted as defined in this section and the distraction causes the driver to operate the motor vehicle in an unsafe manner or in violation of any provision of the Illinois Vehicle Code. C) Penalty: (1) Any person convicted of a violation of Section (B) shall be guilty of a petty offense; (2) Any person who is convicted of a violation of Section (B) and the distracted driving is the proximate cause of a traffic crash resulting in a minor injury to any person shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor; (3) Any person who is convicted of a violation of Section (B) and the distracted driving is the proximate cause of a traffic crash resulting in death or great bodily harm to any person shall be guilty of a Class 4 Felony.

6. Aggravated Fleeing and Attempting to Elude a Peace Officer

Recent studies have indicated that the number of persons failing to stop for police and fleeing and attempting to elude has been increasing. Legislation needed to reduce number of these incidents.

(a) The offense of aggravated fleeing or attempting to elude a peace officer is committed by any driver or operator of a motor vehicle who flees or attempts to elude a peace officer, after being given a visual or audible signal by a peace officer in the manner prescribed in subsection (a) of Section 11-204 of this Code, and such flight or attempt to elude:

- i. Is at a rate of speed at least 21 miles per hour over the legal speed limit;
- ii. Causes bodily injury to any individual;
- iii. Causes damage in excess of \$300 to property; or
- iv. Involves disobedience of two or more official traffic control devices.

(b) A person convicted for a violation of this Section who at the time of the violation was determined to be under the influence of alcohol, drugs or intoxicating compounds in violation of Section 11-501 of this Code is guilty of a Class 3 felony.

(c) A person convicted for a violation of this Section who at the time of the violation was determined to have committed a violation of the Criminal Code and that person:

- (c-1) committed a misdemeanor violation of the Criminal Code shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony
- (c-2) committed a Class 4 felony violation of the Criminal Code shall be guilty of a Class 3 felony
- (c-3) committed a Class 3 felony violation of the Criminal Code shall be guilty of a Class 2 felony
- (c-4) committed a Class 2 felony violation of the Criminal Code shall be guilty of a Class 1 felony
- (c-5) committed a Class 1 felony violation of the Criminal Code shall be guilty of a Class X felony

(d) The offense of aggravated fleeing or attempting to elude a peace officer is committed by any driver or operator of a motor vehicle who flees or attempts to elude a peace officer, after being given a visual or audible signal by a peace officer in the manner prescribed in subsection (a) of Section 11-204 of this Code, and prior to such flight or attempt to elude the person:

- (1) is fleeing after having committed any felony violation of law; or
- (2) is determined to be under the influence of (b) (c) Any person convicted of a first violation of this Section (a) shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony. Any person convicted of a first violation of this Section (b) (1) shall be guilty of a first violation of this Section (b) (2) shall be guilty of a Class 3 felony. Upon notice of such a conviction, the Secretary of State shall forthwith revoke the driver's license of the person so convicted, as provided in Section 6-205 of this Code. Any person convicted of a second or subsequent violation of this Section shall be guilty of a Class 3 felony, and upon notice of such a conviction, the Secretary of State shall forthwith revoke the driver's license of the person convicted, as provided in Section 6-205 of the Code.

7. Automated Traffic Law Enforcement System to include Expanding Program Statewide – ILACP Supports



8. Fight Crime: Invest in Kids Illinois

70 E. LAKE, SUITE 400, CHICAGO, IL 60601
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 WWW.FIGHTCRIME.ORG/ILLINOIS/



FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS *ILLINOIS* is a bipartisan, nonprofit anti-crime organization led by 300 police chiefs, sheriffs, state's attorneys, leaders of police officer organizations, and victims of violence. Our mission is to take a hard-nosed look at the research about what really works to keep kids from becoming criminals and to share that information with the public and policymakers. Among the strategies proven effective are quality early care and educational programs for preschoolers, after-school programs and prevention of child abuse, as well as programs that nip delinquency in the bud by getting troubled kids back on track. We are still far from meeting the need in all these areas. Continued failure to do so is a crime prevention disaster. Adoption of the reasonable recommendations outlined below will keep us moving in the right direction. **The 2016 Crime & Violence Prevention State Police Recommendations may be found at <http://www.fightcrime.org/illinois/policy/2016-policy-plan/>** ■

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The Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police will continue to oppose bills that attempt to enact legislation such as the following:

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- B) Any attempt to prohibit police officers from utilizing non lethal weapons such as "Tasers"
- C) Police Promotion Act
- D) Public Labor – Manning Levels
- E) Restrictions to use of Automatic License Plate Recorders
- F) Change from two license plates to one license plate
- G) Restriction of Automated Red Light Enforcement
- H) Restricting police from making arrests for serious crimes on school property SB3004
- I) Transfer of Training Board Funds
- J) Sexual Assault investigation on college or university campus by agencies other than by the college and university police

The Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police 2016 Legislative Reception

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 Congressman Darin M. LaHood (R-18, Peoria)
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UPDATE ON INTERROGATION LAW

MIRANDA: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION; WHAT CONSTITUTES; TWO-STEP INTERROGATION PROCESS; MISSOURI V. SEIBERT

By James P. Manak

State v. Maciel, No. 1CA-CR 14-0243 (Az. App. 2015).

<http://caselaw.findlaw.com/az-court-of-appeals/1712881.html>

SUMMARY

Asking a defendant “what he was doing” next to a vacant building with a broken window was not custodial interrogation within the meaning of *Miranda*. The court set forth various factors used to determine *Miranda* custody and the need to give warnings.

After placing the defendant in a patrol car and advising him of his *Miranda* rights, an officer again questioned him about the apparent entry into the building and defendant gave incriminating responses. This was ruled not part of a two-step interrogation process condemned by the Supreme Court in *Missouri v. Seibert*. The court noted that the procedure outlawed in *Seibert* was essentially a deliberate two-step process and ruled on the facts that the police had not employed the interrogation procedure in this case.

FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Carlos Maciel appeals his conviction and sentence on one count of burglary in the third degree. Maciel contends the trial court erred in denying his motions: (1) to suppress his statements to police, and (2) for judgment of acquittal on the basis that the State failed to establish the *corpus delicti*. For reasons set forth below, we affirm. *[Issue number two is not covered in this presentation except to note that the court rejected defendant’s corpus delicti argument].*

On April 10, 2013, a motorist observed Maciel seated next to a vacant building with a broken window. The motorist noticed the board that previously covered the broken window had been removed and, aware of prior break-ins at the building, called the police. An officer was dispatched to what was reported as a possible burglary.

Upon arrival, and after speaking with the motorist, the officer contacted Maciel, who was still seated a few feet from the broken window, obtained his identification, and conducted a pat-down search for weapons. Finding no weapons on or outstanding warrants for Maciel, the officer asked him “what he was doing” and if he knew “how the board got removed from the window.” **Maciel replied that he was just sitting down and denied any knowledge of the board being removed from the window. The officer asked Maciel to sit in his patrol vehicle until another officer arrived at the scene.** A second officer arrived within minutes, and Maciel was then asked to sit on the curb next to the building while the second officer stood nearby. Maciel complied with the officer’s requests.

The pastor of the church on the property adjoining the vacant building arrived and advised that the board had been in place over the broken

window three days earlier. **With that additional information, the first officer again asked Maciel about the window. Without further prompting, Maciel admitted removing the board the day before and entering the building to look for money.** He stated that another male told him to go inside, but Maciel alone had entered the building. Maciel was then placed under arrest, handcuffed, and placed in the patrol vehicle.

Two officers then entered the building to search for evidence of a burglary or persons possibly still in the building. Shoe prints inside did not match the shoes worn by Maciel at the time of his arrest, and there was no other evidence of entry. The pastor was unable to identify anything missing or stolen.

Then, the first officer went back to the patrol vehicle, advised Maciel of his rights pursuant to *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436 (1966), and again asked him about going into the building. Maciel again reported he removed the board and entered the building. Maciel stated he pulled the board off “by hand,” and when he was advised the shoe prints inside did not match his shoes, Maciel stated “he hadn’t gone in very far.” The entire investigation lasted approximately one hour.

Following a jury trial, Maciel was convicted of one count of burglary in the third degree. The trial court suspended the sentence, placed Maciel on intensive probation for thirty-six months, and ordered him to serve thirty days in jail as a condition of probation. Maciel timely appealed. We have jurisdiction pursuant to Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) sections 12–120.21(A)(1), 13–4031, and –4033(A)(1).

THE COURT’S ANALYSIS

I. Motion to Suppress

Before trial, **Maciel moved to suppress his statements to the police, arguing the officer engaged in an improper “two-step” interrogation process by deliberately soliciting incriminating statements from him while he was in custody but prior to providing *Miranda* warnings, and then re-soliciting those same statements after he was arrested, in violation of *Missouri v. Seibert*, 542 U.S. 600, 604 (2004).** Following an evidentiary hearing, the trial court determined Maciel’s statements were voluntary. It further found Maciel’s pre-*Miranda* statements were not obtained during a custodial interrogation, but rather resulted from permissible “on-the-scene questioning.”

In doing so, the trial court specifically rejected Maciel’s two-step *Miranda* violation argument, finding the questioning during the on-scene investigation did not constitute a “first *Miranda* violation,” and there was no evidence the officer intended to engage in improper or coercive tactics. The court reasoned: “The second questioning [at the curb] had come after [the officer] knew somewhat more about the circumstances,” had “some questions” about the truthfulness of Maciel’s initial statements,



Continued from page 11

and was “simply following up.” The court noted favorably that “[a]s soon as [Maciel] made statements that gave the officer probable cause for arrest, he ceased questioning, and then before he reinitiated questioning, he advised [Maciel] of his *Miranda* rights.” Thus, the court concluded all of Maciel’s statements were admissible.

Maciel argues on appeal that the trial court’s ruling is erroneous, and his statements were both involuntary and obtained in violation of *Miranda*. We review the trial court’s decision to admit statements of a defendant for an abuse of discretion. *State v. Ellison*, 213 Ariz. 116, 126, 25 (2006) (citing *State v. Jones*, 203 Ariz. 1, 5, ¶ 8 (2002)). In doing so, we consider only the evidence presented at the suppression hearing and view it in the light most favorable to upholding the trial court’s ruling. *Id.* (citing *State v. Hyde*, 186 Ariz. 252, 265 (1996)). We defer to the trial court’s factual findings, but review its legal conclusions de novo. *State v. Box*, 205 Ariz. 492, 495, ¶ 7 (App.2003) (citing *State v. Valle*, 196 Ariz. 324, 326, ¶ 6 (App.2000)).

A. Maciel Was Not in Custody During the Officer’s Initial Inquiry or While Waiting at the Curb.

Before police engage in “custodial interrogation,” or “questioning initiated by law enforcement officers after a person has been taken into custody or otherwise deprived of his freedom of action in any significant way,” the suspect must be given a *Miranda* warning. *State v. Kennedy*, 116 Ariz. 566, 568–69 (App.1977) (citing *Miranda*, 384 U.S. at 444, and *State v. Bainch*, 109 Ariz. 77, 79 (1973)). **While the circumstances of each case will determine whether a suspect is in custody for the purpose of triggering *Miranda* warnings, being “in custody” is an objective condition with “the ultimate inquiry [being] simply whether there is a ‘formal arrest or restraint on freedom of movement’ of the degree associated with a formal arrest.”** *State v. Cruz–Mata*, 138 Ariz. 370, 372–73 (1983) (quoting *California v. Beheler*, 463 U.S. 1121, 1125 (1983)); see also *Kennedy*, 116 Ariz. at 569 (“The vital point is whether, examining all the circumstances, the defendant was deprived of his freedom of action in any significant manner, and the defendant was aware of such restraint.”) (quoting *Bainch*, 109 Ariz. at 79).

When determining whether questioning is actually custodial, there is no one factor that controls whether a person is in custody; rather, we consider objective factors, the most important being: (1) the site of the interrogation; (2) whether objective indicia of arrest are present;

and **(3) the length and form of the interrogation.** *Cruz–Mata*, 138 Ariz. at 373 (approving three of four factors identified in *Kennedy*). In our consideration of these factors, we bear in mind the purpose of *Miranda* warnings: to curtail involuntary admissions elicited through mental or physical intimidation. See *Kennedy*, 116 Ariz. at 569 (citing *State v. Tellez*, 6 Ariz. App. 251, 255 (1967)).

Maciel first disputes the trial court’s findings that he was not in custody either when he was asked to sit in the patrol vehicle or when he was thereafter asked to sit at the curb. However, the transcript of the hearing demonstrates the court fully considered the circumstances before concluding that Maciel was not in custody prior to his formal arrest. The record supports this conclusion.



At the suppression hearing, the officer testified he was initially the only officer on the scene and had no idea whether Maciel was involved in any crime or whether there was anyone inside the building. **He therefore asked Maciel to sit in the patrol vehicle for “both of our safety,” explaining they both would be in danger if an armed person emerged from the building.** Maciel was not handcuffed, was not escorted to or placed in the patrol vehicle by the officer, and was not under arrest. The officer did not question Maciel while he was in the patrol vehicle, but simply “watch[ed] the building just to see if anyone came out.” Within minutes, another officer

arrived, and the first officer asked Maciel to exit the patrol vehicle and sit on the curb next to the building while the other officer stood nearby.

In *Cruz–Mata*, our supreme court affirmed a trial court’s ruling that a defendant was not in custody where he agreed to accompany an officer to the police station for questioning, was transported in a patrol vehicle, and was questioned for approximately ninety minutes before confessing. 138 Ariz. at 373. Although a police station could be considered a “coercive environment,” the court found no other objective indicia of arrest: “Defendant was not subjected to the booking process, nor were physical restraints such as handcuffs used, nor was a weapon drawn.” *Id.* The court further noted “no force, threat[] or other compulsion” was used to elicit responses. *Id.* This analysis compels a similar conclusion here.

The trial court found the officer’s initial questions to Maciel were not an interrogation but rather, reasonable “on-the-scene questioning” to assess the situation. See *State v. Morse*, 127 Ariz. 25, 28 (1980) (excluding



general, on-the-scene questioning during a criminal investigation from the definition of custodial interrogation). The record is clear that Maciel was near the broken window when the motorist made his report and remained there when the officer arrived. As the only law enforcement officer at the scene of an alleged burglary, it was an appropriate first step for the officer to ask Maciel what he knew about the removal of the board, just as the officer questioned the pastor as to the issue upon his arrival.

Once the officer observed evidence of a potential illegal entry, the building and the surrounding area became the scene of a criminal investigation over which he was in control. **Rather than direct Maciel to leave the crime scene or allow him to continue to sit by the open window when an intruder might still be inside, the officer asked Maciel to sit in the patrol vehicle where the officer believed he would be safer.** The trial court accepted the officer's testimony, and we defer to its assessment of witness credibility, especially where, as here, none of the objective indicia of arrest were present. See *Pima Cnty. Juv. Action No. 63212–2*, 129 Ariz. 371, 375 (1981) (“The deference which appellate courts accord the trier of fact, whether judge or jury, to make determinations based on assessments of the credibility of witnesses is elementary.”) (citations omitted). **Moreover, the record supports the determination that safety was the officer's concern.** [Contrary to the concerns expressed in the dissent, *infra* ¶ 44, the officer did articulate a potential danger in allowing Maciel to remain seated by the uncovered window, noting: “If someone had emerged from the broken window and I had to contact them and if they were armed, we might have . . . both been in danger in the close proximity to the window.”] Following his direction to Maciel, the officer did not, himself, breach the building but simply watched and waited to enter until another officer arrived, asking no further questions of Maciel throughout that period. The court implicitly found Maciel was not in custody while in the patrol vehicle, and the conclusion is supported by the record. See *State v. Zamora*, 220 Ariz. 63, 67, ¶ 7 (App.2009) (noting we will infer findings necessary to affirm the trial court as long as there is no conflict with any express findings) (citing *State v. Ossana*, 199 Ariz. 459, 461, ¶ 8 (App.2001), and *Coronado Co. v. Jacome's Dep't Store, Inc.*, 129 Ariz. 137, 139 (App.1981)).

Turning to the curbside questioning, the record shows the trial court fully considered the cumulative effect of Maciel's interactions with the police before considering whether he was in custody while sitting at the curb. The court began its analysis by noting Maciel had been in the patrol vehicle for safety reasons and had not been handcuffed, reiterating its conclusion that Maciel was not then in custody. After considering anew the relevant “indicia of custody,” the court then determined Maciel was likewise not in custody while sitting at the curb. **Again, Maciel was not handcuffed or told he was under arrest, no weapons were drawn, no physical force was used, and there was nothing coercive or inherently threatening about the curb itself.** There is nothing in the record to suggest the second officer was directed to treat Maciel as if

he were in custody or that the second officer believed Maciel to be in custody. Nor can the testimony that Maciel “sat by the building with [the second officer],” viewed in the light most favorable to upholding the conviction, reasonably support the dissent's statements, *infra*, that the second officer “stood guard” or “watched over” Maciel while he sat on the curb. **Additionally, the “length and form of the interrogation,” consisting of “two or three questions” that lasted “a few moments, at most,” did not objectively indicate Maciel was in custody.** The court thus concluded, “[g]iven all of those circumstances . . . the questioning that took place in the second part of the interrogation after [Maciel] had been taken out of the police car and seated on the curb was not a custodial interrogation.”

Again, the record reflects the area remained an active crime scene. **It was reasonable for the officer to control the movement of any persons within the area when he did not and could not have known who or what danger may have been inside. Having Maciel remain at the curb with an officer who could prevent him from wandering around the crime scene provided a degree of safety to everyone.** *Cf. State v. Johnson*, 220 Ariz. 551, 557 (App.2009) (noting law enforcement officer “must be able to control the scene of a traffic stop to protect the driver, passengers, and the public in general”) (citing *Arizona v. Johnson*, 555 U.S. 323, 333 (2009)).

Moreover, the curbside questioning occurred only after the officer was advised by the pastor that the board had been on the window three days earlier. **It was not improper for the officer, armed with additional information, to return to Maciel and attempt to further narrow the time frame during which the board may have been removed and the crime committed. Maciel then, without further prompting, admitted removing the board. With that, the questioning of Maciel ceased and he was placed under arrest. In the absence of any testimony or evidence that Maciel was improperly compelled to answer the officer's questions, the trial court's determination that Maciel was not in custody at the time the first officer asked him for additional information is supported by the evidence.** [Even if the record could be reasonably read to conclude the officer “was also encouraging a third party [the pastor] to pursue a speculative criminal complaint against the individual who was the focus of his care [Maciel],” it would be irrelevant to a determination of whether an objectively reasonable defendant would have believed he was “in custody” at the time of questioning.]

B. The Officer Did Not Engage in a Two-Step Interrogation Process Under *Seibert* or *Elsstad*. The trial court next considered Maciel's argument that the officer engaged in a two-step interrogation process prohibited by *Seibert*—the first occurring at the curb, and the second following Maciel's formal arrest. In *Seibert*, the U.S. Supreme Court examined the propriety of a police protocol whereby officers were instructed not to give *Miranda* warnings until their interrogation produced a confession that, although admittedly inadmissible, was then used to coerce “the suspect



Continued from page 13

to cover the same ground [] a second time” after *Miranda* warnings were given. 542 U.S. at 604. A plurality of the Supreme Court held: “The impression that the further questioning was a mere continuation of the earlier questions and responses” creates a coercive environment, depriving a reasonable person of a true sense of choice to remain silent. *Id.* at 616–17. Therefore, post-warning statements obtained in such a fashion are inadmissible. *Id.*

We find no merit in Maciel’s argument. **First**, having concluded there was no “first *Miranda* violation” because Maciel was not in custody during the curb-side questioning, there cannot, by definition, have been a second *Miranda* violation that would implicate the two-step interrogation process discussed in *Seibert*. . . .

Second, even assuming Maciel was in custody during the curb-side questioning, no evidence was presented to suggest either the police department generally, or the officer individually, engaged in any deliberate tactic to withhold *Miranda* warnings, or that the officer used pre-*Miranda* statements to pressure Maciel during the post-*Miranda* questioning. To the contrary, the trial court specifically determined **“there was no malic[e] or intent by the officer trying to subvert *Miranda* by questioning without *Miranda* and then later going back to questioning with *Miranda*.”** This finding is supported by the record. Indeed, it is only with the benefit of hindsight—a luxury not available to law enforcement officers attempting to conduct a thorough investigation, nor instructive in our analysis—that the officer could have known Maciel would volunteer incriminating statements.

Finally, because no evidence exists here of the deliberate use of a two-step procedure as addressed in *Seibert*, the proper test is that set forth in *Oregon v. Elstad*, 470 U.S. 298 (1985). *Zamora*, 220 Ariz. at 70, ¶ 18. Under *Elstad*, the trial court must determine: (1) whether the initial, pre-*Miranda* warning statements were coerced, and if so, (2) whether “the taint from such coercion has not dissipated through the passing of time or a change in circumstances.” *Elstad*, 470 U.S. at 314. If the initial statements were coerced, and the coercion did not dissipate through the passing of time or change in circumstances, all of the statements must be suppressed. *Id.* However, “a suspect who has once responded to unwarned yet uncoercive questioning is not thereby disabled from waiving his rights and confessing after he has been given the requisite *Miranda* warnings.” *Id.* at 318. Therefore, if uncoerced statements are made pre-*Miranda*, they are nonetheless admissible if voluntarily repeated post-*Miranda*. *Id.*

THE COURT’S CONCLUSION

As noted above, reasonable evidence supports the trial court’s finding that Maciel’s statements at the curb were not coerced. After placing Maciel in custody and following additional investigation, the officer properly provided *Miranda* warnings before questioning Maciel further. Maciel then voluntarily chose to speak further with law enforcement and

waived his *Miranda* rights. We find no error in the admission of Maciel’s subsequent statements.

Giving due deference to the trial court’s factual findings, we find no abuse of discretion in the admission of Maciel’s statements to law enforcement.

One judge dissented.

ILLINOIS PRACTICE POINTER

The two-step process used in *Missouri v. Seibert* can be a trap for unsuspecting interrogators who are not aware of its nuances. Basically, it turns on the **intent** of an interrogator to set a suspect up to making incriminating statements while in custody without *Miranda* warnings and then giving the warnings and going over the same type of questioning, obtaining a confession or incriminating statements. The practice taught in some law enforcement departments in years past, has been for the most part eliminated.

Courts will not impose the *Seibert* rule where the interrogator acts in good faith in not giving the *Miranda* warnings in an initial encounter. Knowledge of the difference between custodial questioning and mere questioning to determine facts at an initial encounter is essential to Illinois law enforcement officers to avoid the *Seibert* rule. Clearly, the officer had no reason to believe the initial encounter in this case was “custodial” in nature. ■



Mr. Manak is Amicus Advocate for Americans for Effective Law Enforcement; Adjunct Counsel at the Center for Public Safety, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL; Adjunct Professor of Law at John Marshall Law School, Chicago, IL; and has served as consultant to the National District Attorneys Association.

Mr. Manak is the present and former author/editor of several law enforcement publications, including Criminal Law and Its Administration (7th Ed. 2008), coauthored with the late professor Fred E. Inbau; the Illinois Law of Criminal Investigation; the Law Enforcement Legal Defense Manual; the Law Enforcement Legal Review; and Case Commentaries and Briefs, formerly published by the National District Attorneys Association.



ALERT TODAY, ALIVE TOMORROW



Too many tragedies occur when drivers disregard traffic safety regulations and laws. Within the last three years, two Illinois State Police troopers were killed in the line of duty and a third trooper suffered from serious third-degree burns, all as a result of fatigued driving. These tragedies, and countless others across the nation, could have been prevented if drivers remained alert and simply followed the laws designed to keep emergency workers and motorists safe.

Driver fatigue is a growing problem for all motorists and one known to have deadly consequences. The Illinois State Police, Illinois Department of Transportation, Illinois State Toll Highway Authority and several trucking organizations collaborate to raise public awareness across the state and within the motor carrier industry on the importance of safety regulations, namely driver fatigue.

The Illinois Move Over law is also known as **Scott's Law**, named after Chicago firefighter Scott Gillen who was struck by a vehicle and killed in the line of duty on Interstate 94 while assisting at a traffic crash scene. In recent years, many states have expanded their move-over laws to include construction and maintenance vehicles. Violators of Illinois' move-over law can be fined up to \$10,000 and have their driver's license suspended for up to two years. **December 23rd was declared Scott's Law Day in Illinois.**

Public safety agencies in Illinois are taking steps to educate the motoring public and the motor carrier industry about enforcement initiatives aimed at increasing awareness. Across Illinois, motorists can find *Move Over* signs on every major interstate, billboards, flyers and signage at rest areas, and television, web and radio commercials are sent as constant reminders.

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) concluded in a 1995 study that the critical factors in predicting crashes related to sleepiness were largely due in part to the amount of sleep within the previous 24-hour period.



An ISP trooper survived this impact from a truck tractor semi trailer with severe injuries.



An Illinois State Police trooper inspects a crash scene involving a fatigued truck driver.





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End of Watch 11/26/2012 R.I.P. #6128

KYLE DEATHERAGE

Trooper Kyle Deatherage was killed in the line of duty on November 26, 2012, by a fatigued truck driver.



Continued from page 15

effect on driving ability as a Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) of 0.05. Not sleeping for 24 hours has the same effect as a BAC of 0.10, well over the legal limit.

In 2005, the NTSB published a Large Truck Crash Causation Study showing that 13 percent of commercial motor vehicle (CMV) drivers were considered to be fatigued at the time of their crash. Most of the crashes involving CMVs occur on highways at a high rate of speed with often catastrophic results.

The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) passed new hours of service regulations in February 2013 restricting long-haul drivers to 70 hours of driving per week, a 15 percent reduction from the previous limit. According to FMCSA, the rule mainly affects drivers who work more than 70 hours a week on a continual basis. The goal of the more stringent regulation is to reduce excessively long work hours that increase both the risk of fatigue-related crashes and long-term health problems for drivers. While a rule cannot ensure drivers will be rested, it serves as a reminder to take time off to obtain adequate rest on a daily and weekly basis.

Federal regulations also require CMV drivers who spend more than 11 hours behind the wheel during any 14-hour shift to take a 10-hour break. But fatigue is not the only factor in the recent fatalities and serious injuries to Illinois' first responders.

According to the NHTSA, as of January 2008, 40 states have instituted move-over laws intended to protect fire, emergency medical services and law enforcement personnel. The laws vary from state to state but generally, motorists must vacate the lane closest to an emergency vehicle or, if not safe to change lanes, reduce their speed to help prevent crashes or injuries to first responders.

Expanding federal oversight, and strengthening state laws will help increase accountability and generate voluntary compliance with laws.

We all play a role in addressing these potentially life threatening driving behaviors. Let's make sure all of us contribute to improving highway and traffic by remaining: **Alert Today, Alive Tomorrow.** ■

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 *18 years service with ISP
 *5 years Patrol, 9 years Investigations, 4 years Public Information.
 * Retired Captain - Illinois Army National Guard (21 years),
 1 tour Iraq 2004.



Trooper James Sauter was killed in the line of duty on March 28, 2013, by a fatigued truck driver.





REGISTRATION FOR THE 2016 POLAR PLUNGE SEASON IS NOW OPEN!

The Illinois Law Enforcement Torch Run is excited to announce that registration for the 2016 Polar Plunge season is now open! The athletes and families of Special Olympics Illinois encourage you to gather your family, friends, classmates and co-workers to join us at one of 21 locations across the state for the official event of winter! Our Public Safety Division is specifically reserved for teams featuring law enforcement, fire fighters, EMTs, paramedics, DNR, DOC and military personnel.

Special Olympics Illinois will also be hosting an Early Registration giveaway! Plungers who register and raise funds online early will be entered to win a 2015 Samsung Tablet! Visit www.plungeillinois.com for more details! You can also contact polarplunge@soill.org or call 800-394-0562. ■

There are some great new additions to the 2016 Plunge season. Plungers will now have the opportunity to brrrave the icy waters in Macomb and Oak Brook or participate in the inaugural 5K Donut Dash in Mahomet.

Jim Fitzpatrick, Director – Development, Torch Run Marketing and Community Relations | Special Olympics Illinois, 605 East Willow St. | Normal, IL 61761



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DO POLICE EXECUTIVES RELY TOO MUCH ON THE DIRECTIVE LEADERSHIP STYLE?

By Joseph Fitzgerald, Ph.D.



Police organizations are traditionally structured in a top-down hierarchal order and characterized by directive leadership styles^[1]. This structure facilitates the effective mobilization of police groups and the achievement of shared social and legal goals, but are police executives relying too much on their directive leadership skills and not enough on the other leadership styles available to them? As police leaders continue to run organizations that encounter more complex situations, the need to appropriately incorporate a

collaborative style of leadership may help them deal with a variety of internal and external issues more effectively.

Law enforcement organizations have historically operated in an authoritative and hierarchical top-down structure that favors a more directive style of leadership. The “old guard” of law enforcement generally gravitates to these styles of leadership, because it is what they worked with throughout their career. To these leaders, it is the only strategy that makes sense. However, there is a “new guard” of law enforcement professionals that is armed with critical analysis skills gained in higher education. These professionals tend to lean toward the use of collaborative and supportive styles of leadership^[2]. Although it may seem like an uphill battle, it is possible for leaders to affect small changes that will eventually lead to big results. The following article focuses on the need and current use of a directive leadership style in law enforcement and discusses why moving toward a collaborative style of leadership, when appropriate, would not only be beneficial for the leader employing it, but also for the organization as a whole.

Directive and Collaborative Leadership Defined

A directive leadership style entails setting expectations for followers in a clear manner through specific directions^[3]. Subordinates, in turn, are expected to comply with rules and regulations. Directive leadership has been described as autocratic, task-oriented, manipulative, and persuasive [3]. Notably, most traditional organizations value this kind of leadership, and this style is also reflected in a top-down hierarchal organizational structure. Subordinates must follow the chain of command when making reports, complaints, or inquiries. Persons are frowned upon if they approach a superior not directly above them as this can be considered a sign of disrespect to one’s immediate supervisor. In this type of leadership culture, ideas, and opinions regarding projects will come only from those holding higher positions, and decisions are solely the domain of the organization’s top management.

This leadership style has its benefits, especially in terms of effectiveness in communicating a clear and concise message regarding short- and long-term goals. This style is highly useful when an organization

needs to make fast decisions^[4]. A directive leader’s primary objective is to exact immediate compliance, and this style is most effective when applied to straightforward tasks, in crisis situations when deviating from the directions will result in significant problems, and when dealing with problem employees^[5]. However, the more complex the task, the least effective this style will be. It also has the potential to lead to rebellion from capable and self-motivated employees^[5].

Collaborative leaders are those who are perceived to make things happen and work with the resources they have^[6]. It is also known as facilitative leadership because the leader helps make things happen. Hence, it may be said that collaborative leadership is really defined by processes rather than the exact activities leaders undertake. Collaborative leaders work upon the premise that if they bring the right people together constructively with good information, then these individuals will be able to develop clear and authentic visions and strategies to address organizational issues^[7].

A characteristic of this leadership style is the promotion of collaborative problem-solving and decision-making, in which the group is given the opportunity to think out problems, discuss alternatives, and then make a decision as to what the appropriate action must be. Here, the role of the leader is to help provide focus. Another characteristic of the collaborative leader is the use of open processes. The leader does not impose his/her vision upon the group and then steer them in that direction. Instead, the collaborative leader encourages people to cooperate with one another and the end-point is decided upon by the group instead of by the leader.

Why the Reliance on a Directive Leadership Style?

The structure of police organizations generally supports the use of directive leadership, a traditional model of leadership based upon placement within the established hierarchal order^[8]. The external environment that law enforcement operates in is characterized by a high degree of stress. As a result, effective police leaders must possess the competencies required to lead effectively while under a high degree of stress. These demands appear to strongly encourage the use of an authoritative leadership model and have proven to be more effective within the explicit context of crisis^[9]. Within such stressful situations leaders cannot waste time persuading their followers or encouraging them to debate different solutions to the organization’s pressing problems. Within a challenging environment where police are tasked with responding to criminal behavior, clearly outlined directives handed down by a figure of authority supports efficiency and group cohesion. Additionally, efficiency in particular has often been used as the primary benchmark for evaluating the effectiveness of police organizations^[2].

Directive leadership is also ideal for law enforcement because it provides police leaders a mechanism for overcoming any interpersonal issues that might otherwise impede performance, especially when group relations are very poor and task goals are not clear^[10]. A group struggling to attain cohesion should perform better under a directive leader than a



Continued from page 19

non-directive leader, because the leader's focus remains fixed upon the attainment of identified group task-goals, rather than the improvement of interpersonal relationships. Nevertheless, it is assumed that police organizations operate with an authoritative leadership framework in which those with legitimate authority exercise power embedded within the hierarchy, which is usually followed due to a strict respect for rank.

Is There an Overreliance on Directive Leadership?

The exercise of authoritative leadership is not without its critics. Directive leadership styles can generate a breakdown in communication and an inability to inspire subordinates to act because these types of leaders rely mainly on their authoritative status and do little to earn their workers' loyalty and respect^[1]. An overreliance upon directive leadership models may result in low employee motivation, low productivity, and high turnover rates. Police scholars writing within the context of community policing also encourage enhanced empowerment strategies that run contrary to the traditional authoritarian leadership model, reasoning that reliance upon authoritarian leadership is antiquated and ineffective^[2]. Previous attempts by police administrators and police officers to stray from directive leadership styles have been met with strong opposition within police organizations^[1]. This resistance is no doubt linked to the historical precedent established by generations of directive leaders and the emulation of military authority models. Police officers are already acclimated to a police culture that privileges rank over other factors, such as consensus building.

Taking the Role as a Collaborative Leader

The collaborative leader actually plays three roles within the organization. First, as a steward, the collaborative leader establishes the inclusiveness, transparency, neutrality, and civic character of the group^[6]. As a mediator, the collaborative leader arbitrates and then nurtures relationships between group members or stakeholders. The leader manages disputes, facilitates the construction of shared meaning, and builds trust among group members. Finally, the collaborative leader is a catalyst who identifies value-creating opportunities and encourages group members to pursue them^[6].

To achieve this, the collaborative leader engages in systems thinking, frames the current perspective, and creates the crucial link between collaboration and innovation^[6]. Leaders who follow the collaborative approach provide autonomy to subordinates so that they are able to take part in decision-making and problem-solving. Employees now are not only skilled, but also highly knowledgeable due to their experience and continuing education. As such, they would expect greater trust from management, as well as more incremental increases in responsibilities that keep them challenged and engaged. These are meaningful activities to people in a work place, which is why these leadership styles result in higher employee satisfaction levels.

Police executives need to consider the question of leadership style within the context of their respective organizations. Relying too much on what feels comfortable or what has worked in the past can be a hindrance for progress. Furthermore, agencies continuously experience generational

transitions as veterans naturally attrition out through retirement and will be faced with a millennial perspective that tends to favor engaging work environments fostered by collaborative leadership. Although the roots of police leadership should remain directive, especially when dealing with street operations, discussion regarding an incremental shift to a collaborative style should not be ignored. Opening constructive dialogue as to how it can fit into your organization is a good first step toward making you and your organization well rounded and adaptable to change. ■

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About the Author

Joseph Fitzgerald is currently a sergeant, patrol supervisor of 14 years with the Berwyn Police Department in Illinois. He received his Bachelor's degree in criminal justice from Kaplan University; his Master's is in public policy from Northwestern University, his Doctoral degree in organizational leadership from the Chicago School of Professional Psychology and is a graduate of Northwestern Staff and Command Class 360. Joseph is a subject matter expert in the field of organizational leadership within the context of leadership alignment and change management within law enforcement agencies.



PROTECTING THE PROTECTORS

SECURITY OF MILITARY STAND-ALONE FACILITIES IN THE WAKE OF THE CHATTANOOGA SHOOTINGS

By: Major Matt Goodwin, US Army Military Police

On the morning of July 16, 2015, Mohammad Youssuf Abdulazeez drove past a military recruiting station at a strip mall in Chattanooga, Tennessee, spraying bullets at the center from an AK-47 style weapon. After wounding one marine at the recruiting station, Abdulazeez drove to a Navy Reserve Center (known in the as a Navy Operations Support Center; or NOSC), rammed the front gate with his vehicle, and began his assault on the service members stationed there. Before being killed by police, Abdulazeez attacked an administrative building and a fenced-in motor pool. In total, the attack lasted over 30 minutes, killing four Marines and critically wounding a Sailor (who later died at the hospital) at the reserve center, wounded a Marine at the recruiting station, and wounded a police sergeant during the shootout that claimed Abdulazeez's life.



This is just the latest incident of violence at a military recruiting station or similar “stand-alone” facility, and one of the most deadly. Since 2008, there have been four instances of violence directed at a military “stand-alone” facility – including the Chattanooga shooting – in which a total of six U.S. service members have been killed, and at least two others have been wounded. From Chattanooga to New York and Virginia to Little Rock, these incidents have occurred with much greater frequency and much more severe consequences than ever before; all done at the hands of Homegrown Violent Extremists, or HVEs.

The Department of Defense has over 1,000 recruiting stations all over the U.S.; many – like Chattanooga's – located in strip malls in smaller communities. In addition, thousands of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard reserve centers, and Army and Air National Guard armories dot the map all across the U.S. The vast majority of these facilities lie in populated areas without security, police, or other guard forces on duty to protect the service members who work there. So, then, who protects the protectors?

No different than a school, community center, or a sports venue, the answer is you do; your police or sheriff department. For too long, the

belief has been held, on both sides, that the military will protect itself and there is no need for civilian law enforcement assistance. Or, the aura of the military facility in the community is one of an impregnable fortress that civilian law enforcement cannot penetrate. These beliefs, held by both military personnel and civilian law enforcement agencies, has created the barrier to cooperation between the two that exists today. Some of you are reading this and thinking, “that isn't true in my town. We have a great relationship with our reserve center/recruiting station/armory.” You are definitely the exception; by and large, the cooperation does not exist.

The U.S. Army Reserve Command, or USARC, who oversees all Army Reserve facilities world-wide, and the U.S. Army Military Police School, who is the proponent for Army physical security and antiterrorism training and doctrine, have significantly increased the emphasis on military and civilian law enforcement interaction and partnerships on matters of

safety and security of Army personnel, facilities, and equipment at these “stand-alone” facilities. Despite devoting chapters and volumes to cultivating these relationships, we, the military, still have a ways to go before we get there; and this is where you, the law enforcement executive, can influence the change.

Every military reserve center, armory, and recruiting station has a senior leader who is responsible for that facility. Many of the larger facilities hold physical security steering committees, antiterrorism working groups, or real property management boards where issues of safety and security are discussed. These are great opportunities for your agency to reach out and get to know the people and facilities in your community. Attend one of these meetings or call the facility commander and see if your SRT/SWAT commander, or a shift supervisor, can tour the facility. This information alone can pay significant dividends in the event of an active shooter response. Even better, ask for a map of the facility that you can put in every squad car, just like we do for our schools. That way, every responding officer knows what to expect



Continued from page 21

when they arrive. Coordinate active shooter or disaster response drills and exercises, get copies of the unit training calendars so you know when there will be large gatherings of service members at the facility, or at least ensure a squad conducts a directed patrol of the facility at least once per shift.

At a minimum, know who the antiterrorism, physical security, law enforcement, or facility security point of contact is. Do more than exchange business cards with them. Make an office call once in a while; go drink their coffee. Opening that dialogue, making that connection, and cultivating that relationship is the first step towards protecting our protectors. An incident at our military facilities is no less serious or damaging than one in our schools. Our kids certainly deserve the protection, but don't those who protect our freedom deserve it too? ■

About the Author

Major Matt Goodwin has been a Military Police Officer in the U.S. Army for 16 years and he is an Associate Member of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police; 416th Theater Engineer Command in Darien, IL. He holds a Master's Degree in Public Safety Administration from Lewis University and he is a 2012 graduate of the Northwestern University School of Police Staff and Command. He can be reached at matthew.a.goodwin2.mil@mail.mil.

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Brian Willis is recognized throughout North America as a thought leader and a catalyst for change in the law enforcement profession. His style is engaging and interactive. Brian operates Winning Mind Training, a company dedicated to help the men and women of law enforcement Embrace the Suck, focus on What's Important Now and Dare to Be Great.

You will leave with strategies and tools to help you be a better leader, and you will also leave with great questions that will help you be the leader your family, your officers, your agency, your community and the profession need you to be and deserve you to be.

Brian Willis was a full-time police officer for 25 years and has more than 26 years of law enforcement training experience. He currently serves as Deputy Executive Director for the International Law Enforcement Educators and Trainers Association (ILEETA) and is a past recipient of the Law Officer Trainer of the Year Award.



Conference Online Pre-Registration Ends April 19, 2016

SCHEDULE AT-A-GLANCE

Thursday, April 21, 2016

8:00 AM – 5:30 PM	VENDOR EXHIBITS
9:00 AM	Opening Ceremony Executive Board Includes Legislative Committee report General Session
NOON	Lunch
1:30 PM	Keynote Speaker Presentation (Brian Willis)
5:00-8:00 PM	Host President's reception (incoming president is Chief Steve Casstevens, Buffalo Grove PD) AND Special Olympics Illinois Auction

Friday, April 22, 2016

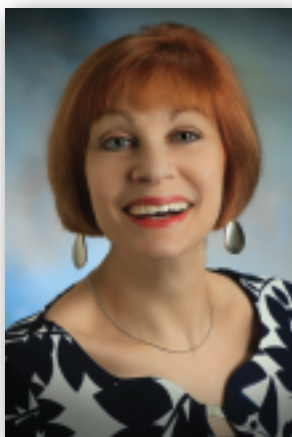
8:00 AM – 3:00 PM	VENDOR EXHIBITS
8:30 AM	Legal Update Featuring Don Zoufal, ILACP Legal Counsel <i>Association side sessions:</i> – Police Chief Certification test – ILEAP update and training
11:30 AM	Lunch for Illinois Special Olympics and all conference participants
1:00-5:00 PM	Breakout Sessions (Check Online for more details www.ilchiefs.org)
6:00 PM	Reception
7:00 PM	Installation of Officers and Awards Banquet
9:30 PM	Conference adjourns



“HEY DOC”

STIGMA AND THE HUMAN STAIN

By Marla W. Friedman, Psy.D. PC



S-T-I-G-M-A. These six powerful letters stop our officers from getting the help they need. In fact, it stops many people from seeking mental health treatment. Somehow, we leapt into the 21st century – but brought our 20th century ignorance and misconceptions with us. Like holding on to the idea that the world is flat or that smoking is not harmful to you. Some people believe that seeking help to maintain and build resilience through mental health treatment is a

character flaw or personality weakness. **It is not.** It is a strength. It takes guts to ask for help and then follow through on seeing a mental health professional.

Humans are not built for continual assault and punishment without it having a long lasting influence. Cumulative trauma is etched in the hearts, minds and bodies of our first responders like a stain that spreads to engulf all of the good around them. If you have any doubts about this, just ask the parents, spouses and children of law enforcement officers. They see their loved ones through a special lens. Sometimes they cannot label what is wrong, but they can feel it. Go ahead ask the first responder in your life. Watch them deny any problems. “I’m just tired” – “I just want to have a few drinks and relax” – “I don’t want to talk about work at home.” If you ask them to get help, they will most likely refuse because they are afraid of the stigma. “What will my peers, chief or friends say if they find out? Who will trust me on the job?”

The fact is no one can handle seeing a dead or injured child and walk away without that face living inside them forever. Add to that the daily stress required by dealing with a hostile public year in and year out. The violence, hatred and neglect that are experienced on many shifts makes a small cut each time. Like a surgeon, they learn to stuff down their feelings so they can do their job.

Stigma is the number one reason law enforcement officers forgo mental health checks and suffer in silence instead. This is always to their detriment. No amount of pretending it doesn’t hurt or doesn’t have a negative effect on the mind and body to see human destruction of the most unimaginable kind makes it true. In fact, very few go unscathed.

If officers can fight criminals, they can surely learn to fight stigma.

Recently I participated in a discussion about the Guardian versus Warrior model for police officers. Some suggested that officers used to be trained to be peace officers, but now that has changed and they are expected to model military-style behavior. What remains the same, regardless of which side of the discussion you fall on, is the concept of accepting that the mind and body are one. We are affected on all levels by traumatic experiences.

The release of stress hormones accompanied by the visual memory of past encounters as well as the mind’s propensity to imagine future assaults can cause anticipatory anxiety, panic attacks, clinical depression, psychological numbness, withdrawal, distracted cognition, avoidance and rage. Feelings of depersonalization and derealization are also common. Additionally, the officer will become hypervigilant and suspicious. These reactions, which result in an understandable and defensible survival mode response may cause behavioral manifestations, which are over-reaction to minor events, aggressive actions toward the public, peers and family members, and in extreme cases the person becomes overwhelmed with these ongoing feelings and resorts to suicide. While suicide is statistically rare, it still represents a devastating outcome to a treatable phenomenon. The result of this ongoing assault is well documented, yet stigma still unfortunately trumps science when it comes to seeking appropriate diagnosis and required mental health care.

The decision to avoid treatment due specifically to the concept of stigma has been tested using three statistically valid measures. These assessment tools were originally used to assess the attitudes and behavior of an elderly population living in rural settings. The



Continued from page 27

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“CHIEFS LEAD THE WAY” is a call-out to all Chiefs of Police to have a mental health check-in and then inspire all their sergeants and command staff to do the same. Then, have all your first line supervisors call a meeting and encourage every member in the department to go for their private mental health check-ins. Chiefs can safeguard the lives of those who serve and protect us all.

The Police Psychological Services group is preparing a list of licensed mental health professionals and will provide it by March 2016. Watch your email Bulletins and future issues of Command.



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SECRETARY OF STATE JESSE WHITE ANNOUNCES CHANGE TO DRUNK DRIVING LAWS, ACCEPTS '2015 LEGISLATIVE CHAMPION' AWARD FROM MOTHERS AGAINST DRUNK DRIVING



Jesse White, Secretary of State

NEW DUI LAW INCREASES PARTICIPATION IN ILLINOIS' BREATH ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK DEVICE PROGRAM

Effective Jan. 1, 2016, Public Act 99-467 will make Illinois roads safer by strengthening the state's Breath Alcohol Ignition Interlock Device (BAIID) program. The new law originated from my Advisory Committee on Traffic Safety, and received support from Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) and the Alliance Against Intoxicated

Motorists (AAIM). It was sponsored by state Rep. John D'Amico (D-Chicago) and state Sens. Steve Stadelman (D-Rockford) and Jason Barickman (R-Bloomington). ■

The new law contains five measures.

- Adds a signature line to the **Warning to Motorists** form, which the driver will be required to sign. If the driver refuses, the law enforcement officer would indicate, "refused to sign."
- Eliminates 30-day hard time for all offenders, as well as 12/36 month hard time statutory summary suspension and one-year DUI conviction hard time for repeat offenders, provided a BAIID is installed in their vehicles.
- Requires BAIID if a person is convicted of driving on a revoked license, which was the result of a fatality.
- Requires BAIID if an offender has any combination of two or more DUI/reckless homicide convictions or statutory summary suspensions. (Currently, BAIID is required only if offenses occurred within a 10-year period).
- Requires BAIID on a first DUI conviction that results in great bodily harm or permanent disability or disfigurement.

MADD HONORS SECRETARY OF STATE WITH '2015 LEGISLATIVE CHAMPION' AWARD

I was proud to be recognized by MADD as their "2015 Legislative Champion" for our efforts to combat drunk driving. I applaud MADD and MADD National President Colleen Sheehey-Church for all that they do to help us combat drunk driving in Illinois and throughout the country. I look forward to continue working with MADD and other advocacy groups, as well as law enforcement, to make our roads safer.

Previously, MADD gave Illinois a top 5-star rating for its DUI countermeasure efforts, specifically citing the BAIID program as a key element in combating drunk driving fatalities. Over the last two years, this program has prevented more than 90,000 vehicles from starting because driver breath tests detected alcohol. Since 2009, when our office expanded BAIID to include first-time DUI offenders, drunk driving deaths in Illinois have dropped by 24 percent. My office remains committed to combating drunk driving and reducing alcohol-related traffic fatalities. ■



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*For each billing period we use the first publication of the Wall Street Prime Rate published in The Wall Street Journal. APR for purchases is Wall Street Prime plus 3.90%. APR for cash advances and balance transfers is Wall Street Prime plus 6.90%. Rates quoted are for the ISPFUCU VISA Platinum Elite without rewards. This card is for individuals with excellent credit. Individuals with less than excellent credit may be offered a different ISPFUCU VISA at a higher rate. Visit www.ispfcu.org for complete terms and conditions.





COMMAND MAGAZINE

NEW CHIEFS ARTICLE

In the Spring 2014 issue of Command, the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police debuted a new article featuring new police chiefs that have been appointed throughout the state. Every year, law enforcement agencies in Illinois experience retirement of police chiefs and new chiefs are appointed. Quite often, we are not aware of these appointments for some time. Even for those that we are aware of, we may not know a lot about the new chief.

This recurring article will give all members the opportunity to know about new chiefs appointments and to get to know more about them personally. We will continue to feature as many as we can in each edition of Command magazine, and we encourage our members to notify us when you are aware of new appointments. New chiefs will be sent a simple questionnaire to complete and return, along with a photo. Please take the time to call, send an e-mail, and welcome these new police chiefs! Also, please convey their contact information to ILACP Membership Committee Chair, John Tannahill, Chief of Police, Lake County Forest Preserve District, 847-968-3405 or jtannahill@lcpd.org. Thank you.



Robert J. Kowalski

Chief of Police, Sauk Village PD

Age: 58

Years in Law Enforcement: 35

Date Appointed Chief: 09/25/2015

E-mail contact: rjkowalski@saukvilleage.org

Phone # 708-753-5151

Family? (wife, kids, pets): Married 28 years to Elisa Kowalski, 2 sons Adam

age 24, pilot, First Lieutenant in the Illinois Army National Guard, Matt age 16, Junior at Downers Grove South High School, plays Varsity football.

Hobbies: I love to vacation at Disney World; I am the President of the Downers Grove South Football Booster Club and the webmaster for the club's website

Tell us about your agency (#sworn/non-sworn, specialty units, population of community, etc): I have 17 sworn officers and 4 sworn sergeants. We participate in the South Suburban Emergency Response Team as well as the South Suburban Major Crimes Task Force. The population of Sauk Village is very diverse with a population of approximately 10,000.

Tell us about your history in law enforcement: I have been involved in Law Enforcement for 35 years. I started my career as a Patrolman with the Village of Forest Park, IL and worked there for 9 ½ years. I resigned from Forest Park Police Department after being selected as a Special Agent

with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. After completing my FBI training in Quantico, VA, I was assigned to various FBI offices in Indiana and Illinois. I retired from the FBI in 2010, after 30 years in law enforcement. At this time I took a position in the private sector as the National Director of Security for Career Education Corporation for 3 ½ years. My desire to return to a career in law enforcement led me to a brief position as Chief of Security with the Department of Homeland Security in DuPage County. In 2014, I accepted a position as Director of Public Safety and Security for the Cook County Health and Hospital System. Most recently, I have accepted the position as Chief of Police in Sauk Village, IL.

Are you a graduate of SPSC, FBINA, SPI, etc.? Since I was an Agent and Supervisory Special Agent with the FBI, I have specialty training through the Bureau.

What got you interested in a career in law enforcement? I have always had an interest in making an impact on society and felt this was a way I can do that in a positive way.

When did you realize that you wanted to be a chief? I actually thought about becoming a chief when I was a patrolman in Forest Park. I was influenced by both good and bad leaders and felt that I had what it took to be a good chief. I also felt that my time in the FBI and in the private sector has prepared me for this position.

What are your plans/priorities for your agency? The department needs leadership. It also needs someone who has vision that can bring the department into the forefront of departments. I feel I have those qualities that can lead and provide the department with the tools necessary to do the job.

Are you a Certified Police Chief through the ILACP? No

If not, would you like to be? Yes

Are you a member of the ILACP? Yes

If so, for how long? 2 months

What do you see as the greatest value of being a member of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police? I believe the ILACP provides its members with plenty of information needed to succeed. It is also a great networking tool, which is crucial in these tumultuous times of law enforcement.

Are you interested in serving on a Committee? Yes

Lastly, and most importantly:

CUBS _____ **White Sox** **other:** _____



WELCOME OUR NEWEST 2015 & 2016 ILACP MEMBERS

(Members added prior to December 1, 2015)

ACTIVE MEMBERS

City	Full Name	Title	Agency Name
Albany	Wyann M. Heyvaert	Chief of Police	Albany Police Department
Braidwood	Nick Ficarello	Chief of Police	Braidwood Police Department
Barrington Hills	Joseph S. Colditz	Deputy Chief of Police	Barrington Hills Police Department
Carol Stream	John P. Jungers	Deputy Chief of Police	Carol Stream Police Department
Chenoa	Travis Cornwall	Chief of Police	Chenoa Police Department
Chicago	Rob Moon	Admin. Asst. to Sheriff	Cook Co. Sheriff's Department
Downers Grove	Michael DeVries	Lieutenant	Downers Grove Police Department
Freeport	Travis Davis	Lieutenant	Freeport Police Department
Genoa	Robert W. Smith.	Chief of Police	Genoa Police Department
Glendale Heights	Steven Ewoldt	Deputy Chief of Police	Glendale Heights Police Department
Hanover Park	Andrew Johnson	Deputy Chief of Police	Hanover Park Police Department
Hazel Crest	Anthony Gray	Chief of Police	Hazel Crest Police Department
Hazel Crest	Malcolm Jeffrey White	Deputy Chief of Police	Hazel Crest Police Department
Hodgkins	Chris Milojevich	Lieutenant	Hodgkins Police Department
Jacksonville	Rodney J. Cox	Deputy Chief of Police	Jacksonville Police Department
Kankakee	Robin Passwater	Deputy Chief of Police	Kankakee Police Department
Lindenhurst	Thomas Jones	Chief of Police	Lindenhurst Police Department
Manhattan	Joseph Wazny	Chief of Police	Manhattan Police Department
Oak Park	Frank Limon	Deputy Chief of Police	Oak Park Police Department
Oak Park	Joseph Waitzman	Commander	Oak Park Police Department
Oak Park	LaDon Reynolds	Commander	Oak Part Police Department
O'Fallon	James F. Cavins	Captain	O'Fallon Police Department
Pekin	John V. Dossey	Chief of Police	Pekin Police Department
Pingree Grove	Richard Blair	Lieutenant	Pingree Grove Police Department
Sauk Village	Robert Kowalski	Chief of Police	Sauk Village Police Department
South Elgin	Randy Endean	Sergeant	South Elgin Police Department
University Park	John Pate	Chief of Police	University Park Police Department
Walnut	Glenn Lawson	Chief of Police	Walnut Police Department
West Frankfort	Sean J. Talluto	Chief of Police	West Frankfort Police Department
Westchester	Mike O'Hagan	Deputy Chief of Police	Westchester Police Department

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

City	Full Name	Title	Agency Name
Orland Park	Lawrence Doria	Principal	The Protection Group
Orland Park	Dennis Gano	Executive Director	IL Security Professionals
Sugar Grove	Dr. Jada Hudson	Counselor	Hudson Clinical Counseling
West Frankfort	Dr. Robert Marsh	Police Psychologist	West Frankfort Police Department



FIRST RESPONDERS ELECTRICAL SAFETY: NEW SAFETY VIDEO AVAILABLE TO FIRST RESPONDERS

When it comes to electricity, knowing what's safe and unsafe can mean the difference between life and death - not just for the victims and onlookers at the scene, but for first responders as well. Our work is an inherently dangerous job and electric utility equipment can add additional dangers in some emergencies.

That's why Illinois' electric utilities want you to see a new first responder electrical safety video, available to you at no cost. They have great respect for your work as first responders and are also committed to your safety.

Produced by the non-profit Energy Education Council and their Safe Electricity® program, it features a utility lineman who also spent years as a volunteer firefighter, Illinois State Trooper Tracy Lillard, and Illinois Fire Service Institute Deputy Director Jim Keiken, a veteran fire chief.

It shows scenarios as well as numerous real life emergencies caught on video, illustrating the kinds of electrical dangers firefighters and other first responders can encounter. The 28-minute video can be viewed all at once or by chapter for viewing and training flexibility.

The five main topics include:

- pulling electric meters from homes and buildings
- downed power lines
- elevated equipment in contact with overhead power lines
- pad mount transformers
- power pole fires

In addition to detailing safe actions to take, it emphasizes the need to call your electric utility as soon as you are aware utility equipment is involved or may be an issue. Line workers are part of the emergency response team and are there to help. That includes neutralizing dangers and keeping you and the public safe.



The streamed video can be viewed at this link: <https://www.emailmeform.com/builder/form/XjqpC017w3L>. Illinois departments with limited internet service can request a free DVD copy at info@SafeElectricity.org

Make sure you and your fellow first responders view this life-saving video - and get to know your electric utility line workers. You are all members of a very important team!

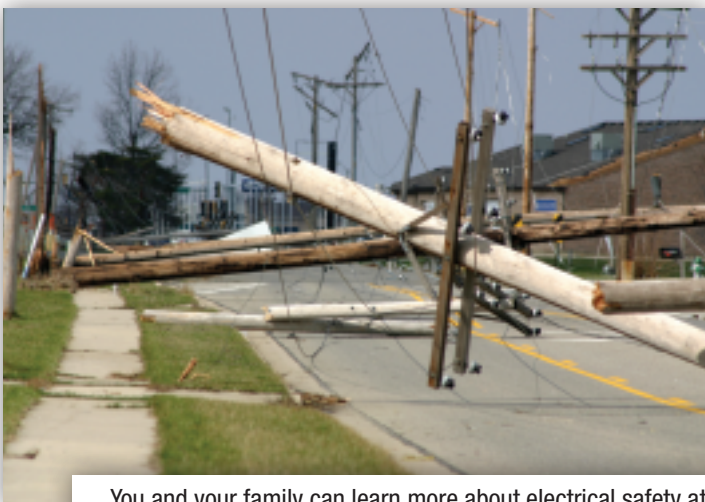
EEC is a 501 (c) 3 non-profit committed to creating a safer, smarter world. We have been connected to the University of Illinois since our inception more than 60 years ago and all of the resources we produce are science-based and educational.

Our largest outreach program is Safe Electricity (www.SafeElectricity.org) and this year we produced a first responder electrical safety video to help educate fire fighters, police and other first responders about electrical hazards and steps needed to maintain both first responder and public safety. ■

Molly M. Hall, IOM, CAE

Executive Director, Energy Education Council - Safe Electricity

The electric industry's partner in creating a safer, smarter world
mollyh@illinois.edu | 217.546.6815 | SafeElectricity.org



You and your family can learn more about electrical safety at www.SafeElectricity.org, where you'll find other videos, articles, interactive games for kids, teacher resources and much more. They are committed to keeping everyone safe!



ENHANCING COMMUNICATION: REMOTE VIDEO INTERPRETING CONNECTION FOR THE DEAF

By Angela Botz and Eric Arnold

Advancing technologies are helping law enforcement across the country ensure effective communication with individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing. These new technologies assist law enforcement personnel with gathering information, responding to calls, conducting investigations, and supporting deaf and hard of hearing victims. Video Remote Interpreting (VRI), Videophones (VP), Video Relay Services (VRS), and FaceTime Interpreting are examples of advancing technologies that are assisting law enforcement in meeting the regulations of the U.S. Department of Justice as well as the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Through these advancing technologies law enforcement can now provide reasonable accommodations or modifications for equal access and equal effective services that ensure all citizens covered by the ADA understand and have the ability to communicate their circumstances and situations effectively. Under the ADA and its regulations, law enforcement agencies must consult with the deaf or hard of hearing individual about the choice of auxiliary aid or service that would assist in effective communication. Law enforcement must give primary consideration to the accommodation requested by the individual who is deaf or hard of hearing.

For people who communicate primarily by American Sign Language, qualified interpreters are a critical link to the hearing world. For people who do not communicate primarily by American Sign Language (ASL), there are mobile apps available using voice recognition software, such as talk to text, where you speak into your phone and the words are transcribed on the screen of the device. Text to speech and speech synthesis are also available. Additionally, art voice recognition technology, such as Captioned Telephone (CapTel), "captions" everything your caller says. Some individuals are comfortable with using text sms/mms tools or a note application on their phone rather than using pen and paper.

For too long, accessibility has been an afterthought for the main mobile tech companies. However, many are now offering real-time language

interpretation, which is a tremendous development that has been long overdue. Available technologies, such as Video Remote Interpreting, Videophone, and FaceTime Interpreting, are considered auxiliary aids and services that are necessary requests of the individual who is deaf or hard of hearing. These advances have made it possible to bring greater access to interpreting when and where it is needed.

We hope that these advancing technologies will promote commitment by law enforcement to improve interpreting practices in their communities. For more information you may contact your nearest Center for Independent Living.

Video remote interpreting (VRI) is a fee-based interpreting service conveyed via videoconferencing where at least one person, typically the interpreter, is at a separate location. As a fee based service, VRI may be arranged through service contract, rate plans based on per minute



or per hour fees, or charges based on individual usage. VRI can be provided as on-demand service and/or by appointment. You can set up an account with the interpreting service. This can be used on a larger visual screen such as a laptop, tablet, or TV monitor. You can contact a center for independent living for more information. Video remote interpreting is currently used in a variety of settings and provides communication access for situations with an immediate need for interpreters. In addition, it meets interpreting demands when qualified onsite interpreters

are not available, especially in rural areas where qualified interpreters are less accessible. And yes, VRI can reduce interpreting costs through fee structures and elimination of travel and mileage costs. Successful VRI uses qualified sign language interpreters who have linguistic competence, are experienced in settings for which they will work, and adhere to professional interpreting standards. It is imperative for law enforcement to be familiar with the equipment and videoconferencing protocols, effective environmental controls, and compatibility of technical set-up and connectivity. VRI may not be appropriate for situations involving individuals with a secondary disability (e.g. low vision) that



impedes their ability to utilize the technology. Similarly, VRI may not be appropriate for situations with complex dialogic exchange, such as abstract philosophical interchange, dialogue with veiled intentions or multiple meanings, and situations involving communications of a sensitive nature.

Videophone (VP) is a two-way video communication system employing a videophone at each end. The videophone incorporates a personal video camera and display, a microphone and speaker, and a data-conversion device. It is a video camera that simultaneously transmits and receives both audio and video signals through high speed internet. Oftentimes, the police do not understand when a deaf person requests a VP, which would mean they need to call their family member or someone such as lawyer, social worker or others to contact.

Video Relay Services (VRS) is a 24- hour service, paid for by the government's Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS) fund. VRS empowers a deaf person to place and receive calls with a professional American Sign Language (ASL) interpreter via a videophone or other compatible device and a high speed internet connection. Through a high-speed internet connection, deaf or hard of hearing individuals

using a videophone, PC, Mac, tablet, or mobile device place VRS calls that are routed to a VRS interpreting center. The deaf individual signs to the interpreter, who then calls the hearing user via a standard phone line and relays the conversation between the two parties. A request for a videophone or VP is considered a standard phone call for a visual communication method.

FaceTime Interpreting is Apple's FaceTime ASL video interpreting (VRI) service. This technology uses FaceTime to connect to individuals nationwide who are deaf or hard of hearing for a service up to 30 minutes. This technology is rather new, like community/onsite interpreting to deaf citizens. Therefore, it is critical that law enforcement understands what VRI and FaceTime ASL are, how they function, and the benefits of utilizing them. With this service, any person can submit a form to FaceTime Interpreting, such as CODA Brothers, and set up as an account. This service can be paid for by the individual or organization.

Additionally, there are other mobile apps for communication besides video interpreting services, including voice recognition converting to captioning. These alternative applications can be utilized by someone who prefers reading. ■



Angela Botz is a leader, mentor, and a civil rights and liberties advocate. She is committed to her community, both state and national, and the people around her. Botz has years of experience in leadership skills/development, value-based decision making, and mentoring. She is a Community Outreach Coordinator and also coordinates Deaf Services at IMPACT Center for Independent Living in Alton, IL. Botz became the first deaf woman to serve 2nd term President of the Illinois Association of the Deaf. She was the President and co-founder of Show-Me Accessible Health Care, Inc., a nonprofit organization dedicated to helping deaf and hard of hearing individuals by increasing access to and improving the quality of health care in the Saint Louis metropolitan area and other counties in Missouri and Illinois. In 2012, she received the Robert M. Greenmun Memorial Award from the National Association of the Deaf, in recognition of an individual State Association member who has demonstrated volunteer leadership excellence and contributions to his or her State Association. Botz also received the Legislative Advocate of the Year Award from LINC, Inc. She was involved in numerous committees and boards including the Illinois School for the Deaf Advisory Board. She is the District 5 Representative for the Illinois Telecommunications Access Corporation.

She is a Mary Kay Cosmetics entrepreneur for 14+ years. Botz is Sponsorship and Exhibitor Coordinator for the St. Louis Deafestival 2016. She plans to continue building a professional, positive image and brand for the deaf and hard of hearing community by assisting the community through self-advocacy awareness, political empowerment, cultural preservation, and disability awareness so the community will continue to be the driving force to empower younger generations and promote equality in our society.

Botz is known for her bubbly personality, optimistic attitude, and her undeniable passion for fighting for civil and disability rights. Her interests include painting, graphic design, and spending time with her family and friends. Email: botz@impactcil.org



Continued from page 35



Eric C. Arnold is the Program Manager for the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board (ILETSB) Executive Institute at Western Illinois University in Macomb, Illinois. Eric joined the ILETSB Executive Institute as a Program Manager in 2009.

Eric manages the ILETSB Executive Institutes Online Learning Network (OLN) as well as the Effective Police Supervision-Transformation to Leadership curriculum. Eric has developed 7 state and federally funded violence against women training modules for the OLN system. In addition, Eric has worked with the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) on conducting the Illinois Leadership Institute on Violence Against Women as well as IACP curriculum development for frontline supervisor training.

Eric works extensively on the topic of human trafficking. Through collaboration with the Polaris Project and other state and federal agencies Eric has organized, trained, and developed executive summits, Uniform Crime Reporting training, and online curriculum development on this topic.

Eric has served on the Interpersonal Violence Prevention Initiative at Western Illinois University at both the advisory board and grant partnership level. Eric has organized and deployed both online and face-to-face campus law enforcement trainings on the topic of interpersonal violence. In addition, Eric serves on several advisory committees for the Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council arrest grant initiative.

Eric is a 15 year veteran of several law enforcement agencies including the Bradley University Police Department, Tazewell County Probation Department, Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice and IPPC Technologies Inc. Eric has a Bachelor's Degree in Administration of Justice from Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. Email: EC-Arnold@wiu.edu

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Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police



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For a breakdown of costs or other additional information about this helpful service available through the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police, please contact Executive Director Ed Wojcicki at 217-523-3765.

Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police

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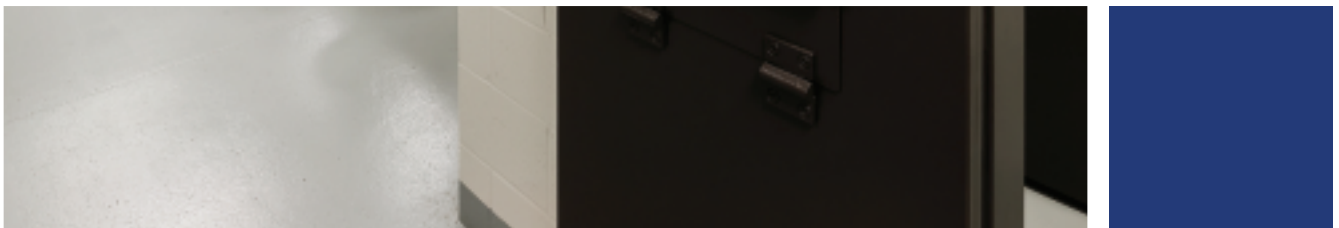
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