

JUNE 2018  
Volume 28 Issue 2

# COMMAND

The Official Publication of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police

## President Fengel announces 3 goals



**ILACP BEGINS PARTNERSHIP WITH COURTSMART  
TO PROVIDE ONLINE TRAINING**

**HOW YOUR DEPARTMENT CAN SIGN ON TO  
"TEN PRINCIPLES" WE SHARE WITH NAACP**

**OHM, GUENTHER EARN MAJOR AWARDS**



## 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](mailto:ckent@ilchiefs.org); Website Forms Online at [www.ilchiefs.org](http://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  
Phone (217) 523-3765 — Toll-Free (877) 244-3345 — Fax (217) 523-8352



Volume 28 Issue 2 • June 2018

[www.ilchiefs.org](http://www.ilchiefs.org)

Welcome to the ILACP's June 2018 COMMAND magazine.

## ILACP BOARD OF OFFICERS

### PRESIDENT

**Brian Fengel** *Chief of Police*

### 1ST VICE PRESIDENT

**Steven Stelter** *Chief of Police, Westchester*

### 2ND VICE PRESIDENT

**James Black**, *Chief of Police, Crystal Lake*

### 3RD VICE PRESIDENT

**Mitchell R. Davis III**, *Chief of Police, Hazel Crest*

### PAST PRESIDENT

**James R. Kruger, Jr.**, *Chief of Police, Oak Brook*

### VICE PRESIDENT AT-LARGE – REGION 1

**Dan Ryan**, *Chief of Police, Leland Grove*

### VICE PRESIDENT AT-LARGE – REGION 2

**Dean Stiegemeier**, *Chief of Police, Maple Park*

### VICE PRESIDENT AT-LARGE – REGION 3

**William Kushner**, *Chief of Police, Des Plaines*

## PARLIAMENTARIAN

**Russell B. Laine**

*Chief of Police Retired*

## ILACP STAFF

### EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

**Ed Wojcicki**

### COMMUNICATIONS AND

### MEMBER RELATIONS

**Sherrie Phipps**

### ASSISTANT BUSINESS MANAGER

**Carmen Kent**

### PROJECT DIRECTOR

**Krista Kolis**

### ASSISTANT TO EXEC. DIRECTOR

**Karen Fagg**



**On the Cover:** Chief Brian Fengel, chief of police in Bartonville, was sworn in as ILACP President by Illinois Supreme Court Justice Thomas Kilbride on April 27, 2018, in Peoria. He became the first association president from Peoria County. During his inaugural address, he announced three goals for his presidency. They are explained in articles on pages 3 and 15.



From the President: 3 goals for 2018-19.....	3
From Ed: New partnership and a new employee.....	5
Update on interrogation law: odor of marijuana.....	6
NAACP, ILACP agree on 10 Shared Principles.....	9
How your department can adopt the principles.....	11
2018 Annual Conference photos.....	12
Welcome: List of new members.....	14
Fengel installed as 70th president.....	15
Register for Expo: August 14-15 in Tinley Park.....	16
2018 Lobby Day photos.....	18
Eric Guenther named Chief of the Year.....	21
Interviews with five new Illinois chiefs.....	25
CourtSmart attorneys: How attitudes have changed.....	26
Ohm named Public Private Partnership winner.....	32

The COMMAND magazine is published by the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police, 426 S. Fifth Street, Springfield, IL 62701. The magazine has been jointly produced and created by the staff of ILACP and Cedar Graphics Inc. of Peoria, IL. The entire contents of the magazine are subject to copyright protection and cannot be reproduced in any manner whatsoever without the express written consent of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police. All submissions for articles and ad placements are subject to acceptance and editing of ILACP. Copyright ©2018. All rights reserved.



# ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

## 2017-2018 BOARD OF OFFICERS

Brian Fengel (Bartonville) - President  
Steven Stelter (Westchester) - 1st Vice President  
James Black (Crystal Lake) - 2nd Vice President  
Mitchell R. Davis III (Hazel Crest) - 3rd Vice President  
James R. Kruger, Jr. (Oak Brook) - Immediate Past President  
Dan Ryan (Leland Grove) VP At-Large, - Region 1  
Dean Stiegemeier (Maple Park) - VP At-Large, Region 2  
William Kushner (Des Plaines) - VP At-Large, Region 3

## PARLIAMENTARIAN

Russell Laine (Algonquin, Ret.)  
Past President, Illinois;  
President 2009, International Assn. of Chiefs of Police

## ACTIVE PAST PRESIDENTS

James R. Kruger, Jr. (Oak Brook)  
Steven Casstevens (Buffalo Grove)  
Frank Kaminski (Park Ridge)  
Fred W. Hayes (Elwood)  
Robert Porter (Huntley)  
Patrick O'Connor (Moraine Valley Community College)  
David Weigand (Crestwood)

## APPOINTED EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

### SERVE UNTIL APRIL 2019

Sylvester Bush (Peoria Park District)  
Robert Copley (Quincy)  
Jay Keeven (Edwardsville)  
Michael Kilbourne (Carpentersville)  
Daniel O'Shea (Rockford)  
Dawn Tondini (Marion)

### SERVE UNTIL APRIL 2020

Brendan Heffner (Bloomington)  
Tim McCarthy (Orland Park)  
Scott Mettile (Chillicothe)  
Bob Pavelchik (Willowbrook)  
Tom Smith (Mendota)  
Eric Van Hook (O'Fallon)  
Tom Weitzel (Riverside)  
David Wermes (Wauconda)  
Kristen Ziman (Aurora)

## SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

Robert Copley (Quincy)

## RETIRED PAST PRESIDENTS

Russell Laine (Algonquin)  
Raymond Rose (Mundelein)  
Gary Schira (Batavia)  
Eric C. Smith (Sherman)  
Lawrence Burnson (Homewood)  
R.T. Finney (Champaign)  
I. Joe Pena (Channahon)  
Robert D. Jones (Gurnee)  
F. Thomas Braglia (Elmwood Park)  
David Bradford (Glen Carbon)  
Douglas Hayse (Minooka)  
Charles Gruber (Elgin)  
Don Slazinik (O'Fallon)  
Darrell Sanders (Frankfort)  
John Millner (Elmhurst)  
James Roche (St. Charles)  
Roger Richards (Fairview Heights)  
George Graves (Downers Grove)  
Robert Bonneville (Prospect Heights)  
Charles McDonald (SIU-Edwardsville)  
Michael Haeger (Wheeling)  
M.E. "Duke" Gorris (Orland Park)  
*[List shows Agency at time of retirement; excludes Deceased Past Presidents]*

## LAW ENFORCEMENT TORCH RUN DIRECTOR

Steven Stelter (Westchester)

## HONORARY EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

Leo Schmitz (Illinois State Police)  
Eddie Johnson (Chicago Police)

## STANDING COMMITTEES AND CHAIRS (SUBCOMMITTEES)

*1st Vice President Stelter has Oversight.*

### FINANCIAL & STRATEGIC PLANNING

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

### OFFICER WELLNESS COMMITTEE

Robert Marsh (West Frankfort)

*2nd Vice President Black has Oversight:*

### MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

John Tannahill (Lake Co. Forest Preserve)  

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

### EDUCATION & PROGRAMS

Ray Cordell (South Barrington, Ret.)

### TRAFFIC SAFETY

Lou Jogmen (Highland Park)

### HOMETOWN SECURITY

Brian Baker (Skokie)  
Curt Barker (Macomb)

*3rd Vice President Davis has Oversight:*

### PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION

Patrick Rollins (Sugar Grove)  

- ILEAP - Jeff Hamer (Macomb)
- Police Chief Certification
- Police Chief Mentoring

### COMMUNICATIONS & TECHNOLOGY

Craig Allen (Illinois State Police, Ret.)  
Kelly Walter (Illinois State Police)

### CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS & RESOLUTIONS

Phil Smith (Berkeley)

### LEGISLATIVE & POLITICAL ACTION (PAC)

Marc Maton (Lemont), Chair

*Immediate Past President Kruger has Oversight:*

### ETHICS

Russell Laine (Algonquin, Ret.)  
Gary Schira (Batavia, Ret.)

### PUBLIC & PRIVATE POLICE LIAISON

Paul Ohm (Allied Universal Security)

### NOMINATING COMMITTEE

### PERSONNEL COMMITTEE

*President has Oversight of these special committees:*

- Funerals Protocol – John Konopek (Plainfield)
- Police Memorial – Daniel Watton (Rockford)
- Past Presidents – Ray Rose (Mundelein, Ret.)  
Gary Schira (Batavia, Ret.)  
Charles McDonald (SIU-E, Ret.)
- PR/Content Strategy – Andrew Johnson (Hanover Park)



## 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



**FROM THE PRESIDENT**  
**CHIEF BRIAN FENGEL – BARTONVILLE PD**  
*COMMUNICATION IS THE KEY*



**Once again, I would like to thank all the members of the ILACP for allowing me to serve as your President for 2018-2019. I hope you enjoyed the conference in Peoria.**

The ILACP is an organization that is always out in the forefront of each new challenge seen by law enforcement. We look for solutions that are often ahead of even the national lawmakers and law officers. We are the “Illinois Voice

of Professional Law Enforcement.”

We are, as an organization and me personally, extremely proud of the 10 Shared Principles we have committed to last March. These statements are very profound and set the stage for rapid enactment and service if not already in place. We all know that we have diversity within our communities. We need to accept and protect all races, cultures, religions. We need to accept and protect all rights as they are given to us through the constitutions and laws of the nation and the state. This is what is expected of us. Therefore, all law enforcement officers should be responsible for following the principles of this document. We, as leaders, need to continue to move forward and set examples of practicing these 10 Shared Principles. Our departments need to be the first trained and have leaders who can work outside the department to expand these principles to community, other law enforcement agencies, and government offices, just to name a few.

The same principle goes for leadership in working with the Illinois government. Currently, our Legislative Committee has been working very hard and has been very successful in implementing change. We, as ILACP members, need to get to know our local representatives and senators. It will open doors for good communication. Find out what their beliefs and goals are and whether or not they are a supportive resource. I could go to all the districts and introduce myself as President of ILACP, but that is not what will mean the most when we want help with a Senate or House bill or a request a particular position in a committee. You, as Police Chiefs and members of the ILACP, need to go, represent us and share our accomplishments, concerns and assistance we can help provide.

Examples of policies under discussion are concerns over legalizing marijuana, which ILACP has opposed from the beginning; House Bill 3142, which we oppose but if passed would prohibit colleges from asking about criminal history of applicants, including murderers, rapists, sex offenders, hate crime offenders; and other bills. You can always look up our list of positions on bills on our website. Our opinions need to be expressed by making sure our voice is heard to all members of the House and Senate regarding these and any other bill that are being considered and have a direct effect on law enforcement agencies .

The final point, which I briefly mentioned at the conference dinner, was that we are a fiscally responsible organization and have a very wide positive reach in the State of Illinois. However,



Two days before being sworn in as ILACP President, Chief Brian Fengel of Bartonville addresses the Executive Board in Peoria.

new members are always needed and valued. The staff and membership are a very strong united group of individuals. I cannot emphasize enough that through leadership we continue to make our voice heard. I want to start out on the path of a long journey already shared by many others and that has brought us respect and power. I want to be available to all chiefs and listen to your ideas and plans for your agencies. Communication is the key to all of the steps we are taking. ■

# LET YOUR VOICE BE HEARD!

By Supporting the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police  
**POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE**

*Benefits to you and the association:*



- *Regular legislative updates from our Legislative Committee*
- *Legislative Alerts when necessary*
- *Support for our annual Lobby Day in Springfield, when we present our Legislator of the Year awards*
- *Support for our active legislative activity to influence critical legislation*

*YES, I am pleased to provide my support of the ILACP Legislative endeavors through my contribution to the ILACP PAC FUND (suggested donation \$50).*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Name of Contributor/Agency (Please print clearly.)*

- Enclosed is my personal check for \$\_\_\_\_\_.
- Please charge my [ ] Visa [ ] MasterCard [ ] Discover  
Card # \_\_\_\_\_  
Exp. \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Security # \_\_\_\_\_ (3 digits on back of card) Billing Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
Billing Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Employer (required disclosure) \_\_\_\_\_

**Please return this form, along with your credit card information OR personal check, payable to the ILACP PAC Fund to:**

**Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police**  
426 South Fifth Street – Springfield, IL 62701  
Phone: 217-523-3765 Fax: 217-523-8352





## A GREAT NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR ONLINE TRAINING AND A GREAT NEW EMPLOYEE FOR COMMUNICATIONS

By Ed Wojcicki

Executive Director, Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police



**PEOPLE WANT ONLINE TRAINING.** It's not the wave of the future. It's here; it's been here. I discovered that in the past decade while working for a university before joining the Illinois Chiefs. Not only were many students in online-only programs; more than half of them living on campus took at least one online course every semester. Convenience. There's no denying the appeal and convenience of online training and academic degrees. Especially for younger officers and our own members climbing in the ranks.

**Enter Dale Anderson** and his colleagues at **CourtSmart**. They've been active in Illinois a long time, and now they are our partner in providing online training to law enforcement. Others already are doing it. We understand that. But our partnership with CourtSmart allows us to enter this market with high quality, it puts ILACP's endorsement on CourtSmart's training, and so we encourage police departments throughout the state to consider what CourtSmart offers.



Dale Anderson provides video training online

CourtSmart offers comprehensive standardized approaches to ongoing learning and to professionalization:

1. A legal source book that is updated every year and is available in both hard copy and e-book. Officers can use for both educational and research purposes;
2. Monthly recent case updates that help officers keep up with the changes in the law, particularly constitutional law; officers take monthly exams online to show they have read and understood the material;
3. Questions from officers answered by e-mail.

Anderson and his colleagues also provide live seminars, and we have some scheduled in August at two or three downstate locations. Watch our website and Weekly Bulletin for more information.

How CourtSmart works: A department must enroll all of its sworn officers in the online training program. The cost is \$50 per year per officer. The training keeps officers up to date. Some of the training is designed to satisfy state mandates on certain topics. To get credit for this with the Training Board requires the local Mobile Training Unit to approve the training. That has happened regularly with MTU 3 (Northeast Multi-Regional). Now ILACP is in the very early stages of talking to other MTUs and the ILETSB staff about this.

I want to be clear that at this point, we cannot guarantee that every MTU will provide that credit, and we respect their independent judgment. We believe our member departments will find the training valuable for their officers whether or not they receive the Training Board credit. CourtSmart and Dale Anderson come with the highest of recommendations from our Education and Programs Committee, and that led to the Board of Officers' endorsement in March.

Other attorneys working with Anderson at CourtSmart are Anthony Polse, a former Lake County assistant state's attorney; Steve Scheller, currently assistant Lake County state's attorney; and Wheaton Police Chief Jim Volpe, who has his law degree from the DePaul College of Law. They wrote an article for this issue of Command about the development of training on 4th Amendment issues. The article begins on page XX.

If you would like more information about partnering with CourtSmart through the Association, contact Dale Anderson at [daa2000@aol.com](mailto:daa2000@aol.com) or call him at 815-861-0320. Or first go to [www.leotraining.com](http://www.leotraining.com) for more details. He will also be providing some training at the Midwest Expo in Tinley Park in August.

**SHERRIE PHIPPS** started with the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police on June 4 in a Communications and Member Relations position. Her duties at the association include the website content, legislative updates, the Weekly Bulletin, and working with photos and video. After she gets settled in, she will become the staff liaison to committee chairs and handle a variety of formal interactions with ILACP members. She also will write press releases and work with the Public Relations Committee on the association's social media sites.



She replaces Linda Kunz, who retired May 15 after a 28-year career with the association.

I am delighted to have Sherrie join our staff. She is a talented writer and videographer, and she has legislative staff experience that will be invaluable in helping us communicate what's happening in the Illinois General Assembly about legislation important to law enforcement. I am excited about learning from her how we can do even more with our internal and external communications, especially in doing more with photos and video.

Before coming to ILACP, Sherrie had been a legislative communications staffer and videographer for the Illinois Senate. One of her roles was to coordinate communications for the Black Caucus. Prior to that position, she was a reporter for a Springfield television station. She is a native of Bolingbrook and is a proud alumna of Southern Illinois University-Carbondale. There she studied journalism with a minor in psychology. Sherrie also holds a master's degree in Public Affairs Reporting from the University of Illinois Springfield.

Her email address at the association is [sherrie@ilchiefs.org](mailto:sherrie@ilchiefs.org). ■

*Ed Wojcicki*



## UPDATE ON INTERROGATION LAW

### MIRANDA: CUSTODY; WHAT CONSTITUTES; RIGHT TO COUNSEL; HOW INVOKED; TRAFFIC STOP CONTEXT

By James P. Manak

**State v. Khalil, No. A 17 085 (Neb. App. 2018).**

<http://caselaw.findlaw.com/ne-court-of-appeals/1886067.html>

#### SUMMARY

Defendant was stopped by a traffic enforcement officer and given a warning ticket for following a vehicle too closely. The officer suspected the defendant was transporting narcotics and questioned defendant without giving *Miranda* warnings. The court ruled the warnings were not required because a traffic stop does not constitute *Miranda* custody.

The officer then asked the defendant if he would participate in a controlled delivery of narcotics. Defendant said “he would have to talk to his attorney first.” When the officer asked if he was invoking his right to counsel at that point defendant replied that it “depends on the questions you ask me.” The court ruled that these responses by defendant were not an “unambiguous and unequivocal request for counsel” under *Miranda* and the Fifth Amendment and therefore the officer was free to continue asking the defendant questions which ultimately led to a conviction for possession of narcotics with intent to deliver.

#### FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On January 25, 2015, Lancaster County Deputy Sheriff Jason Henkel was patrolling Interstate 80 near mile marker 397 when he observed a Nissan Altima that was following a semi truck too closely. He observed another vehicle, a Ford Edge, following the Nissan too closely and believed the Nissan and Ford were traveling together based on “their driving habits.” Henkel called for Deputy Sheriff Jason Mayo to assist him. Henkel performed a traffic stop on the Nissan, and Mayo stopped the Ford.

The driver of the Nissan, later identified as Khalil, provided his driver’s license and a vehicle rental agreement when requested. **While at the window of the Nissan, Henkel noticed a faint odor of what he believed to be raw marijuana, but he could not confirm it at that point due to strong winds.** Henkel asked Khalil to accompany him to Henkel’s patrol car in order to talk with him while Henkel prepared the warning ticket for following too closely. Khalil

did so and sat in the front passenger seat. **He was not in handcuffs and was not under arrest, but was detained for the traffic violation.**

**Henkel made general conversation with Khalil while preparing the warning ticket by asking questions about his travels.** Khalil said that he had attended a convention in Salt Lake City, Utah, for the trucking company he owns and was trying to obtain additional business. Khalil said that he lives in the Chicago, Illinois, area. Henkel asked if Khalil was traveling with the driver of the Ford, and Khalil said yes, the driver of the Ford, Abu Serieh, was his friend. Throughout the time Henkel and Khalil sat in Henkel’s patrol car, Henkel exchanged communication with Mayo via the mobile data terminal in each of their patrol cars. Mayo told Henkel that Abu Serieh said he was not traveling with Khalil. **Khalil and Abu Serieh provided additional inconsistent information, with Abu Serieh reporting that he had attended a bachelor party in California and was returning home to Chicago, while Khalil stated that Abu Serieh lived in the Salt Lake City area.**

After issuing the warning ticket to Khalil, Henkel asked if there were any guns, bombs, cocaine, heroin, or marijuana in the vehicle, and Khalil said no. Henkel then asked Khalil for permission to search the vehicle because he suspected that there was criminal activity afoot, and Khalil responded that “he wanted to be on his way.” **Henkel was suspicious based on several factors:** the odor of raw marijuana coming from the vehicle, which he was unable to confirm; the business attire hanging in the window of the Nissan and a suitcase in the back seat; the vehicle had a “lived in look,” and it appeared that Khalil had slept in the vehicle; Khalil exhibited signs of nervousness, including shaking and trembling hands, labored breathing, and “a pulse [visible] in his stomach”; and the numerous air fresheners in the front and back of the Nissan. In addition,

Khalil was driving a rental vehicle and traveling with a companion who drove a separate vehicle, but both vehicles were rented in Khalil’s name, and when questioned, Khalil and the other driver provided inconsistent information.

**Less than 3 minutes after issuing the warning ticket to Khalil, Henkel deployed his drug dog, which was in his patrol car, and the canine alerted and indicated to the odor of narcotics coming**







from the Nissan. Upon searching the vehicle, Henkel discovered 128 pounds of marijuana in the trunk. While at the scene of the traffic stop, Henkel handcuffed Khalil and read him his *Miranda* warnings. Henkel asked Khalil if he would be interested in participating in a controlled delivery of the marijuana, and Khalil indicated that “he’d have to talk to his attorney first.” Henkel asked whether Khalil was requesting an attorney at that point, and Khalil responded that it “depends on the questions you ask me.” Throughout further questioning later at the jail, Khalil admitted that he was receiving \$7,000 to deliver the marijuana.

Khalil was ultimately charged with delivery or possession with intent to deliver marijuana. Prior to trial, he filed a motion to suppress the statements he made and the results of the search of the Nissan. A suppression hearing was held, and the testimony revealed the information detailed above. The district court subsequently announced its findings from the bench. The court determined that there was probable cause for the traffic stop based on the traffic violation of following too closely. The court additionally found that Henkel had reasonable suspicion to detain Khalil in order to conduct a canine sniff and had probable cause to search the Nissan based on the alert and indication of the canine. **Finally, the court concluded that Khalil did not unequivocally invoke his right to counsel and that therefore, his statements were admissible.**

The motion to suppress was therefore denied. [Only the *Miranda* right to counsel; incriminating admissions issues will be covered in this Commentary].

Thereafter, a stipulated bench trial was held. The evidence presented consisted of the video recordings of the traffic stops from Henkel’s patrol car and Mayo’s patrol car, law enforcement reports, and the transcript of the suppression hearing. The court ultimately found Khalil guilty of delivery or possession with intent to deliver marijuana. He was sentenced to 18 to 36 month’s incarceration. He now appeals to this court.

### THE COURT’S ANALYSIS OF THE *MIRANDA* ISSUE

In reviewing a trial court’s ruling on a motion to suppress based on a claimed violation of the Fourth Amendment or the safeguards established by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436, 86 S. Ct.

1602, 16 L. Ed. 2d 694 (1966). we apply a two part standard of review. See, *State v. Baldwin*, 283 Neb. 678, 811 N.W.2d 267 (2012); *State v. Nelson*, 282 Neb. 767, 807 N.W.2d 769 (2011). Regarding historical facts, we review the trial court’s findings for clear error. *State v. Baldwin*, *supra*; *State v. Nelson*, *supra*. But whether those facts trigger or violate Fourth Amendment or Fifth Amendment protections is a question of law that we review independently of the trial court’s determination. *State v. Baldwin*, *supra*; *State v. Nelson*, *supra*.

### Fifth Amendment

Khalil argues that Henkel’s question to him of whether he had any drugs “created a hazard of incrimination” and that he was compelled to answer the question or be penalized for asserting his right to refuse to answer. Brief for appellant at 40. He therefore concludes that Henkel was required to read him his *Miranda* rights prior to posing the question. Khalil also argues that he later invoked his right to counsel, but Henkel continued to question him in violation of his Fifth Amendment rights. We disagree.

We reject Khalil’s argument that Henkel was required to read him his *Miranda* rights because Khalil was not in custody. The safeguards provided by *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436, 86 S.Ct. 1602, 16 L.Ed. 2d 694 (1966), come into play whenever a person in custody is

subjected to either express questioning or its functional equivalent. *State v. Landis*, 281 Neb. 139, 794 N.W.2d 151 (2011). *Miranda* warnings are required only when there has been such a restriction on one’s freedom as to render one in custody. *Id.* **A person is in custody for purposes of *Miranda* when there is a formal arrest or a restraint on his or her freedom of movement to the degree associated with such an arrest.** See *State v. Landis*, *supra*.

Persons temporarily detained pursuant to an investigatory traffic stop are not in custody for purposes of *Miranda*. *State v. Landis*, *supra*. **When a person is detained pursuant to a traffic stop, there must be some further action or treatment by the police to render the driver in custody and entitled to *Miranda* warnings.** *Id.* In *State v. Landis*, the Supreme Court observed that the defendant’s presence in the trooper’s cruiser did not raise the interaction to the extent analogous to an arrest,





Continued from page 7

because there was no indication that the trooper used force or threats to get the defendant to enter the cruiser or to remain there.

Likewise here, Khalil was temporarily detained pursuant to a traffic stop and voluntarily entered Henkel's patrol car while Henkel prepared the warning ticket. **Thus, some further action or treatment by the deputy that would raise Khalil's detention to an extent analogous to an arrest was required.** Because there was none, Khalil was not "in custody," and thus, *Miranda* warnings were not required before he could be questioned. Having determined that Khalil was not in custody for *Miranda* purposes, we need not address whether he was subjected to an interrogation during that time. **Accordingly, any statements he made to Henkel while seated in the patrol car were not obtained in violation of his Fifth Amendment rights and were admissible.** As such, the motion to suppress was properly denied on these grounds.

***Khalil further asserts that he invoked his right to counsel and that Henkel unconstitutionally continued to question him after he had done so.***

The U.S. Supreme Court adopted a set of prophylactic measures to protect suspects from modern custodial interrogation techniques. *Miranda v. Arizona*, supra. See, also, *State v. DeJong*, 287 Neb. 864, 845 N.W.2d 858 (2014). **The *Miranda* safeguards come into play whenever a person in custody is subjected to either express questioning or its functional equivalent.** *State v. DeJong*, supra. The safeguards include the familiar *Miranda* advisements of the right to remain silent and the right to have an attorney present at questioning. *Id.* If the suspect in custody indicates that he or she wishes to remain silent or that he or she wants an attorney, the interrogation must cease. *Id.*

**In order to require cessation of custodial interrogation, the subject's invocation of the right to counsel must be unambiguous and unequivocal.** *State v. Goodwin*, 278 Neb. 945, 774 N.W.2d 733 (2009). **"Statements such as "maybe I should talk to a lawyer" or "I probably should have an attorney" do not meet this standard."** *Id.* at 959, 774 N.W.2d at 744 45.

#### **THE COURT'S CONCLUSION ON THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL ISSUE**

**In the case at hand, Khalil never unambiguously and unequivocally invoked his right to counsel.** When discussing whether Khalil would be interested in assisting law enforcement by participating in a controlled delivery of marijuana, Khalil remarked that "he'd have to talk to his attorney first." **Henkel then asked whether Khalil was requesting an attorney at that point, and Khalil responded that it "depends on the questions you ask me."** **We cannot find that this language constitutes an unambiguous and unequivocal request for counsel, particularly when Khalil's reference to speaking with his attorney was made in**

***the context of agreeing to participate in a controlled delivery rather than discussing specifics about the events of this case. Therefore, law enforcement's continued questioning of Khalil did not violate his Fifth Amendment rights and the district court did not err in denying the motion to suppress.***

#### **PRACTICE POINTER**

It is firmly established law that temporary traffic stops do not constitute "custody" for *Miranda* purposes. On the other hand the right to counsel under *Miranda* and the Fifth Amendment always turns on the facts of the case. The rule is that the defendant must exercise his right to counsel "unambiguously" and "unequivocally."

**The cases dealing with what constitutes "unambiguous" and "unequivocal" are legion and ultimately turn on the language used by the defendant and often the surrounding circumstances.** The role of the interrogator is to guide the conversation with a suspect in the direction of a clear and unambiguous statement of his or her intent or to have, or not have, the assistance of counsel. This is the interrogator's challenge; to produce a clear and unequivocal statement of intent by the suspect without using compulsion, force, fear, or artifice, so that the record indicates a truly free and independent, **and clear**, statement of intent on the part of the suspect. ■



*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.*



## ILLINOIS NAACP AND ILLINOIS POLICE CHIEFS RELEASE LIST OF 10 SHARED PRINCIPLES DESIGNED TO BUILD TRUST

The Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police (ILACP) and the Illinois NAACP State Conference gathered in the Old State Capitol in Springfield on March 22, 2018, to announce an affirmation of 10 Shared Principles that are designed to bridge the gap of mistrust between police and communities of color. The first of its kind in our nation's history, the agreement between an NAACP state conference and a statewide law enforcement agency identifies the common ground between local law enforcement and communities of color in their commitment to safe communities.

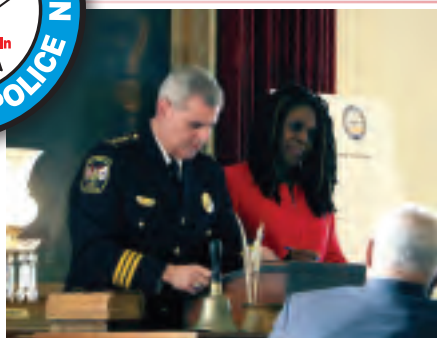
The announcement took place in the in the same room where Abraham Lincoln gave his famous "House divided" speech in 1858.

ILACP President James R. Kruger, Jr., and Illinois NAACP State Conference President Teresa Haley signed the document during the ceremony.

The announcement is the result of three years of conversations involving hundreds of people throughout the state, including "World Cafes" in Bloomington, Champaign, the Quad-Cities and Lake County.

Building on the success of the Unity Partnership in DuPage County and expanding it statewide was a major goal of ILACP President James R. Kruger, chief of police in Oak Brook. The release of the Affirmation of Shared Principles was the culmination of that effort.





*Affirmation  
of  
Shared Principles*



**March 22, 2018**

**WHEREAS**, the Illinois NAACP State Conference is part of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, established in 1909 following race riots in Springfield, Illinois; and the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police was established in 1941, and

**WHEREAS**, the NAACP “advocates for smarter, results-based criminal justice policies to keep our communities safe, including . . . an end to racial disparities at all levels of the system,” and

**WHEREAS**, the NAACP’s principal objective “is to ensure the political, educational, social and economic equality of rights of all persons and to eliminate racial hatred and racial discrimination,” and

**WHEREAS**, the Illinois Chiefs declare in their Vision Statement that the association values “Compassion, Integrity, Accountability, Fairness, Professionalism, Innovation, Continuous Improvement, Diversity, [and] Inclusion,” and

**WHEREAS**, both organizations acknowledge that there are historical reasons for some mistrust between police and communities of color, and

**WHEREAS**, both organizations have a mutual passion for defending and protecting the civil rights of all citizens and in keeping our communities and citizens safe, and

**WHEREAS**, the associations conducted four joint leadership-level gatherings called “World Cafes” in 2016 and 2017 in Bloomington, Lake County, the Quad-Cities, and Champaign, where a total of ninety-seven leaders from law enforcement and communities of color discussed common concerns and “what most needs our attention going forward,” and

**WHEREAS**, the associations conducted four joint leadership-level gatherings called “Let’s Talk” -- in 2016 in Tinley Park and Bloomingdale, and 2017 in Tinley Park and Mt. Vernon, where a total of one hundred and seventy-seven leaders from law enforcement and communities of color discussed common concerns and “where do we go from here,”

**NOW BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED** that we affirm the following principles regarding the relationship between law enforcement and the communities and people they serve in Illinois:

1. We value the life of every person and consider life to be the highest value.
2. All persons should be treated with dignity and respect. This is another foundational value.
3. We reject discrimination toward any person that is based on race, ethnicity, religion, color, nationality, immigrant status, sexual orientation, gender, disability, or familial status.
4. We endorse the six pillars in the report of the President’s Task Force on 21st Century Policing. The first pillar is to build and rebuild trust through procedural justice, transparency, accountability, and honest recognition of past and present obstacles.
5. We endorse the four pillars of procedural justice, which are fairness, voice

(i.e., an opportunity for citizens and police to believe they are heard), transparency, and impartiality.

6. We endorse the values inherent in community policing, which includes community partnerships involving law enforcement, engagement of police officers with residents outside of interaction specific to enforcement of laws, and problem-solving that is collaborative, not one-sided.
7. We believe that developing strong ongoing relationships between law enforcement and communities of color at the leadership level and street level will be the keys to diminishing and eliminating racial tension.
8. We believe that law enforcement and community leaders have a mutual responsibility to encourage all citizens to gain a better understanding and knowledge of the law to assist them in their interactions with law enforcement officers.
9. We support diversity in police departments and in the law enforcement profession. Law enforcement and communities have a mutual responsibility and should work together to make a concerted effort to recruit diverse police departments.
10. We believe de-escalation training should be required to ensure the safety of community members and officers. We endorse using de-escalation tactics to reduce the potential for confrontations that endanger law enforcement officers and community members; and the principle that human life should be taken only as a last resort; and

**THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that we vow by mutual affirmation to work together and stand together in our communities and at the state level to implement these values and principles, and to replace mistrust with mutual trust wherever, whenever, and however we can, and

**THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we work collaboratively to publicize widely the adoption of this resolution throughout the state of Illinois.**

**Teresa Haley**, President  
NAACP Illinois State Conference

**James R. Kruger, Jr.**, President  
Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police

Substantial agreement by:

Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police Board of Officers  
January 31, 2018

Illinois NAACP State Conference of Branches  
February 10, 2018



## HOW YOU AND YOUR DEPARTMENT CAN SIGN ON TO THE SHARED PRINCIPLES AND OBTAIN A POSTER WITH YOUR NAME, DEPARTMENT, AND LOGO ON IT

### JOIN MORE THAN 60 DEPARTMENTS THAT ALREADY HAVE SIGNED ON

What next? That's the question that Immediate Past President James R. Kruger, Jr., and new ILACP President Brian Fengel were asked after the March 22 historic signing of the Shared Principles agreement with the NAACP.

Here's the answer: Your department and you personally can sign on to the Ten Shared Principles. By doing so, your name and your department will be added to a list of other signers on the ILACP website.

You can also order an 18x24-inch or 24x36-inch poster with the logos of the ILACP, NAACP, and your department.

Details about signing onto the principles and ordering the form can be found on the Illinois Chiefs website – [www.ilchiefs.org](http://www.ilchiefs.org) – then go to the "NAACP Shared Principles" quick link button on the right side of the home page.

As of June 25, more than 60 departments had adopted the Shared Principles and had their names added to the list on the ILACP website.



### Adoption of Shared Principles by Leland Grove Police Department

**WHEREAS**, on March 22, 2018, the NAACP Illinois State Conference and the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police agreed to 10 Shared Principles designed to build trust between law enforcement and communities of color, and

WHEREAS, the two statewide associations vowed "by mutual affirmation to work together and stand together in our communities and at the state level to implement these values and principles, and to replace mistrust with mutual trust wherever, whenever, and however we can,"

**NOW BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED** that the Leland Grove, Illinois, Police Department adopts these same Ten Shared Principles as their own, and thereby adds its name to the historic agreement between the Illinois NAACP and the ILACP. These are the Ten Shared Principles:

1. We value the life of every person and consider life to be the highest value.
2. All persons should be treated with dignity and respect. This is another foundational value.
3. We reject discrimination toward any person that is based on race, ethnicity, religion, color, nationality, immigrant status, sexual orientation, gender, disability, or familial status.
4. We endorse the six pillars in the report of the President's Task Force on 21<sup>st</sup> Century Policing. The first pillar is to build and rebuild trust through procedural justice, transparency, accountability, and honest recognition of past and present obstacles.
5. We endorse the four pillars of procedural justice, which are fairness, voice (i.e., an opportunity for citizens and police to believe they are heard), transparency, and impartiality.
6. We endorse the values inherent in community policing, which includes community partnerships involving law enforcement, engagement of police officers with residents outside of interaction specific to enforcement of laws, and problem-solving that is collaborative, not one-sided.
7. We believe that developing strong ongoing relationships between law enforcement and communities of color at the leadership level and street level will be the keys to diminishing and eliminating racial tension.
8. We believe that law enforcement and community leaders have a mutual responsibility to encourage all citizens to gain a better understanding and knowledge of the law to assist them in their interactions with law enforcement officers.
9. We support diversity in police departments and in the law enforcement profession. Law enforcement and communities have a mutual responsibility and should work together to make a concerted effort to recruit diverse police departments.
10. We believe de-escalation training should be required to ensure the safety of community members and officers. We endorse using de-escalation tactics to reduce the potential for confrontations that endanger law enforcement officers and community members; and the principle that human life should be taken only as a last resort.

\_\_\_\_\_ Date

\_\_\_\_\_ Chief of Police



# ILACP ANNUAL CONFERENCE



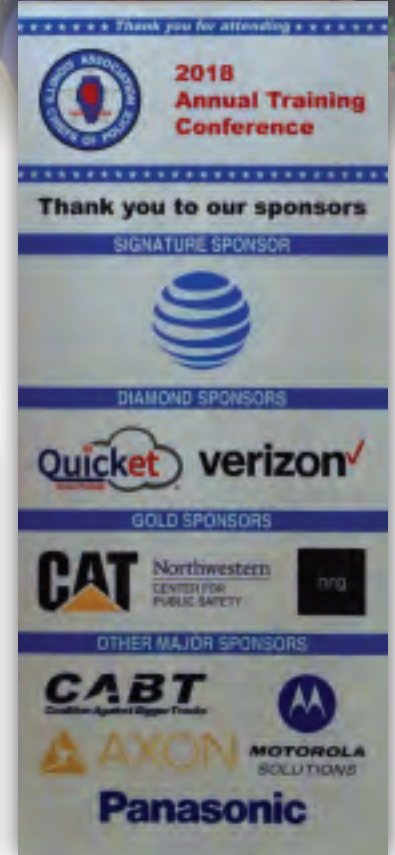
John Chambers of AT&T



Rick Myers and Eddie Johnson



New 3rd VP Mitchell R. Davis III



NAACP leaders and supporters gave a workshop



Pat Hahn of the Training Board



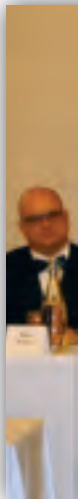
Lake County Sheriff Mark Curran (second from left) celebrates being the first sheriff's department in Illinois to earn ILEAP accreditation.



ISU PD Chief Aaron Woodruff



Louis and Russell



Ray Cor...





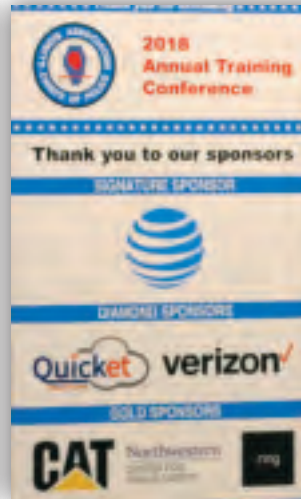
Louis and Linda Kunz recognized upon her retirement by Past Presidents Gary Schira and Russell Laine



Attorneys Yvette Heintzelman and Jill Leka make a presentation



Ray Cordell (right), chair of the Education and Programs Committee, receives the President's Award from James R. Kruger, Jr.



Marc Maton reports on legislative action





## WELCOME NEW 2018 ILACP MEMBERS

*(Added since publication of Command February 2018 Vol 28, Issue 1)*

### ACTIVE MEMBERS

City	Full Name	Title	Agency Name
Antioch	Norman Johnson	Commander	Antioch Police Department
Arlington Heights	Nathan Hayes	Deputy Chief of Police	Arlington Heights Police Department
Aurora	Yvonne Meyer	Chief of Police	Aurora University Police Department
Belleville	Daryl May	Assistant Director of Public Safety	Lindenwood University Police
Belleville	Bruce Fleshren	Captain	St. Clair County Sheriff's Department
Bensenville	Brian Dooley	Deputy Chief of Police	Bensenville Police Department
Bensenville	Juliann Wilson	Sergeant	Bensenville Police Department
Blue Island	LaSalle King	Chief of Police	Blue Island Police Department
Calumet Park	Kenneth Mann	Chief of Police	Calumet Park Police Department
Calumet Park	Kurtisa Curtis	Assistant Chief of Police	Calumet Park Police Department
Carol Stream	Michael Zochert	Commander	Carol Stream Police Department
Channahon	Shane Casey	Chief of Police	Channahon Police Department
Chicago	Francis Valadez	Commander	Chicago Police Department
Chicago	Anthony Riccio	First Deputy Superintendent	Chicago Police Department
Chicago	Brian Stoffer	Chief of Police	Moody Bible Institute Police Dept.
Chicago	Reyes Moran	Special Agent in Charge	Norfolk Southern Railway Police Dept.
Chicago	Darrell Parks	Commander	Saint Xavier University Police Dept
Chicago Ridge	Brian Galske	Deputy Chief of Police	Chicago Ridge Police Department
Chicago Ridge	James Jarolimek	Deputy Chief of Police	Chicago Ridge Police Department
Clarendon Hills	Paul Dalen	Chief of Police	Clarendon Hills Police Department
Dixon	Steven Howell, Jr.	Chief of Police	Dixon Police Department
Downers Grove	Jason Bradley	Lieutenant	Illinois State Police
Durand	Jeff Schelling	Chief of Police	Durand Police Department
East Dundee	Michael Governale	Lieutenant	East Dundee Police Department
Evergreen Park	Keith Hojek	Deputy Chief of Police	Evergreen Park Police Department
Fulton	David Bartels	Chief of Police	Fulton Police Department
Glen Carbon	Todd Link	Chief of Police	Glen Carbon Police Department
Markham	Mack Sanders	Chief of Police	Markham Police Department
Mason City	Adam Anderson	Chief of Police	Mason City Police Department
Midlothian	Daniel Delaney	Chief of Police	Midlothian Police Department
Moline	John Hitchcock	Chief of Police	Moline Police Department
New Lenox	Louis Alessandrini	Deputy Chief of Police	New Lenox Police Department
O'Fallon	Kirk Brueggeman	Captain	O'Fallon Police Department
Palos Hills	Mark O'Donnell	Lieutenant	Moraine Valley Community College Police
Phoenix	Ruperto Samuels	Deputy Chief of Police	Phoenix Police Department
Pingree Grove	Christopher Harris	Lieutenant	Pingree Grove Police Department
Rantoul	Anthony Brown	Chief of Police	Rantoul Police Department
Rosemont	Joseph Balogh	Sergeant	Rosemont Police Department
Round Lake Park	George Filenko	Chief of Police	Round Lake Park Police Department
Sandwich	Salvatore Paletta, Jr.	Sergeant	Sandwich Police Department
Shiloh	Richard Wittenauer	Chief of Police	Shiloh Police Department
South Holland	Shawn Staples	Chief of Police	South Holland Police Department
South Jacksonville	Tim Mann	Chief of Police	South Jacksonville Police Department
Springfield	Mark Peyton	Colonel	Illinois State Police
Springfield	Chris Trame	Lieutenant Colonel	Illinois State Police
Streamwood	Joshua Norum	Deputy Chief of Police	Streamwood Police Department
Sugar Grove	Steven Collins	Sergeant	Waubonsee College Police Department
Waukegan	Howard Cooper	County Coroner	Lake County Coroner's Office
Western Springs	Daniel Albrecht	Deputy Chief of Police	Western Springs Police Department
Worth	Rob Petersen	Sergeant	Worth Police Department
Worth	Cristiano Fernandez	Sergeant	Worth Police Department

### ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Addison	Stehen Oskroba	Officer	Addison Police Department
Elmwood Park	John Idleburg	President	Illinois Police Association (IPA)
Naperville	Steve Mancione	Vice President, Sales	Pace Scheduler
Oakbrook Terrace	Jordan Berman-Cutler	Program Manager	ComEd Energy Efficiency Program
Springfield	Patrick Connolly	Deputy Director, Field Operations	IL Law Enforcement Training & Standards Board (ILETSB)
Sycamore	Dale Anderson		LawEnforcementTraining.com
Westchester	Dan LeTourneau	Director, Risk Mgmt. Services	Intergovernmental Risk Management Agency (IRMA)





## Chief Fengel becomes 70th president; sets three priorities for the next year



**PEORIA** – Bartonville Police Chief Brian Fengel was installed as the 70th president of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police on Friday evening, April 27, 2018, during the installation of officers in downtown Peoria. He became the association's first president from Peoria County in our 77-year history. He succeeded Chief James R. Kruger of Oak Brook in a one-year term.

Originally from Canton, Fengel has been in law enforcement for nearly 30 years and has lived in Peoria County for the same length of time. He has served as Chief of Police in Bartonville for 20 years and has more than 7,000 hours of post-academy law enforcement training. Fengel is a lifelong resident of central Illinois and is a former president of the Peoria County Chiefs Association, former president of the Police Benevolent Association, former gubernatorial appointee to the Law Enforcement Medal of Honor Committee, and current member of the United States National Medal of Valor Selection Board, which has garnered him more than one visit to the White House.



Chief Brian Fengel takes the Oath of Office from Illinois Supreme Court Justice Thomas Kilbride on April 27, 2017.

He has expertise in providing safety for older citizens. He established the Bartonville Safety of Seniors Program and in 2012, he was designated by the State of Illinois as the Elderly Service Officer of the Year. He also was a member of the Illinois Endangered Missing Person Advisory Silver Search Task Force. He also represents the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police on the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board.

He was an adjunct professor at Illinois Central College and graduated from the FBI National Academy (Session 201) in Quantico, Virginia,

and the Illinois Law Enforcement Executive Management Program at Northwestern University.

Fengel and his wife Tanya live in Bartonville and have two children. He is originally from Canton, Illinois. A candidate for Peoria County sheriff in 2018, Fengel would be able to continue his presidency of the Illinois Chiefs if he wins the election because the ILACP bylaws allow leaders of any law enforcement agency, including a sheriff's department, to be a member.

After being sworn in, he told the crowd at the Peoria Marriott Pere



President Brian Fengel and his family

Marquette Hotel that he wanted to thank his dad, who received a huge round of applause when Fengel said his father is "a 90-year-old veteran from the Navy who served in World War II in the South Pacific, where he witnessed the first test of the atomic bomb at Bikini Island. Dad, would you stand for a minute?"

He also mentioned three areas of priority for the next year:

- The first is our continued work with the Illinois NAACP and the Shared Principles.
- The second is legislative advocacy.
- The third is the financial viability of this organization to continue to provide a voice for police on both State and National levels.

"My third priority is to ensure that the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police provides one voice for all of us," he said. "We are 1,300 members strong across this state. I want to ensure that this organization is addressing issues on a state level that each department could not do on its own. Your involvement is key to our operational effectiveness and to our financial stability. Continued training and education is vital to our growth and ability to meet the challenges we face." ■



**MIDWEST  
SECURITY  
& POLICE  
CONFERENCE/EXPO**

August 14-15, 2018  
**Tinley Park Convention Center**  
Tinley Park, IL

# ***FREE Education, Training, Camaraderie, and Networking***



Attend Two Days of  
Cutting-Edge Educational  
Sessions, Absolutely **FREE**



Meet 150 Top Suppliers of  
Products You Can Use, On the  
Job, Every Day



See the Latest Law  
Enforcement and Security  
Products, Services, and  
Technologies.

Presented by:



Collocating with:



Supported by:



Produced by:



(for the IL Assoc. of Chiefs of Police)  
1963 University Lane, Lisle, IL 60532  
Phone: 1-630-271-8210  
Email: info@rocexhibitions.com

**A sampling of conference content...**

- Combatting Opioids
- Leveraging Drones
- Protecting Retirement
- Officer Wellness
- Community Partnering
- Emotional Survival
- Facial Recognition

## **MSPCE Conference Program (as of May 16, 2018)**

### **TUESDAY, AUGUST 14**

#### **8:00 AM - 10:00 AM**

ILACP Executive Board Meeting /  
Legislative Update

#### **8:30 AM - 10:00 AM**

Personal Safety Strategies for the Workplace  
*Michael Ross, MPR Protection Consultants, LLC*

Obtaining Real Time Data from Drones  
*Jake Keams, Beyond Reach UAS*

The Resilient Life for Law Enforcement  
*Tim Perry, President, 10-41 Incorporated*

#### **12:30 PM - 2:00 PM**

Automating Police Department Customer Service  
*Rahul Sidhu, SPIDR Tech*

Battle to Badge: OEF/OIF Combat Veterans with  
Post-Traumatic Stress Transitioned to Police  
Patrol Officer Careers  
*Juli Wegne, Oklahoma State University*

The Resilient Life for Leaders  
*Tim Perry, President, 10-41 Incorporated*

Using LPR and Facial Recognition to  
Develop Leads and Solve Cases  
*Nancy Ann Martin, Bright Computers*

#### **2:30 PM - 4:00 PM**

Compassion Fatigue: What's on Your Plate?  
*Sharon McGloin, Experiential Alternatives*

How to Protect your 457 Plan from  
Long-Term Care Costs  
*Sev Meneshian, NFP Insurance Solutions*

Police Interventions to Combat the Opioid  
Crisis: Exploring Deflection, Diversion, and  
Post-Opioid Overdose Response Options  
*Jessica Reichert, ICJIA*

A Candid Conversation Between  
NAACP & Police  
*Teresa Haley, MPA, NAACP*  
*IL State Conf President*

### **WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15**

#### **8:30AM - 10:00AM**

Next Gen 911  
*Donald R. Zoufal, J.D., C.P.P.,*  
*Safety & Security Consultant*

Bulletproof Spirit: Emotional Survival  
and Wellness Strategies  
*Dan Willis, FirstResponderWellness.com*

Building Community and Police Partnerships  
*Deanna Shoss, M.A., CEO, Intercultural Talk*

Using Public Safety Drones in the US  
*Rob Schield, Firecam*

#### **10:30 AM - 12:00 PM**

Advanced technologies in Law Enforcement  
*Donald R. Zoufal, J.D., C.P.P., Safety & Security*  
*Consultant*

Next Generation of Outdoor Security  
*Dan Hartman, V5 Systems*

PTSD, Then and Now, Why Wellness Matters  
*Robert Marsh, Clinical Psychologist*

#### **12:30 PM - 2:00 PM**

Strengthening Law Enforcement Responses  
to Persons with Mental Illness: CIT and  
Co-responder Models in Illinois  
*Alysson Gatens, ICJIA*

Crime Prevention Through  
Environmental Design (CPTED)  
*Samuel-Louis Bandy, Jr. CPP,*  
*Elsinore Security Services*

Officer Self-Awareness and Positive Coping  
Strategies: the Frontline Leaders Role  
*Danny McGuire, Assistant Professor,*  
*National Louis University*



**For complete event info, and to  
register, visit [www.mspce.com](http://www.mspce.com)**



ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

# ILACP LOBBY DAY





# ILACP LOBBY DAY



Then-ILACP President Kruger presented the Public Officials of the Year Awards to Senator Elgie Sims (D-Chicago) and Senator Michael Hastings (D-Tinley Park), with members of the Board of Officers and Legislative Committee Chair Marc Maton joining in.

# Law Enforcement Counts on IPRF.

## *The Leader in Workers' Compensation Coverage*

Since its inception in 1985, the Illinois Public Risk Fund has invited public entities and government agencies to examine its outstanding record for cost-effective workers' compensation coverage.

- It's AAA Exceptional Rating
- Money-Saving Grant Programs
- First Dollar Coverage with No Deductible
- Consistent Cost Savings Through Low Overhead and Investment Income
- A Dedicated Claims Unit with Easy Access and Aggressive Subrogation
- Interest-Free Premium Financing

Discover why nearly 700 risk managers rely on IPRF.

**IPRF**  
**ILLINOIS PUBLIC  
RISK FUND**

*Cost Control Through Cooperation Since 1985*

[www.iprf.com](http://www.iprf.com)

800-289-IPRF • 708-429-6300

FAX 708-429-6488



PROUDLY SERVING THE PUBLIC SECTOR



## Mundelein's Police Chief Eric Guenther Named Illinois Chief of the Year for 2018



**SPRINGFIELD** – Mundelein Police Chief Eric J. Guenther has been named the 2018 Chief of the Year by the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police. The award is for leadership in his community, leadership in his own police department and the law enforcement profession, and service to the association. ILACP is a 1,300-member organization representing more than 450 agencies in Illinois.

Guenther received the award April 27 during the association's Annual Awards Banquet in Peoria. "It is incredible how highly regarded

Chief Guenther is among his peers in Lake County, and for good reason," said Ed Wojcicki, the ILACP Executive Director.

In thanking his family, co-workers, village officials, and law enforcement leaders with whom he has worked, Guenther said at the banquet: "I am really thankful to be a part of such progressive and innovative thinkers that have continued to advocate for the law enforcement profession. Times are tough right now, but we're cop and we're tougher. Nobody is stronger than we are, standing together, one voice, one vision. We are obligated to serve, we are obligated to support good work. That is why I am so proud to be in this room with all of you. Because I know you are all engaged in important work, you are all supporting work that will determine the safety of your communities and the future of our profession."

Among Guenther's accomplishments cited by the Illinois Chiefs:

- His role in creating the Lake County Opioid Initiative and the program called "A Way Out." This is a diversion program that allows law enforcement to help place drug abusers into substance abuse programs. Guenther made a presentation on this program in 2017 at the International Association of Chiefs of Police conference in Philadelphia.
- His implementation of a Latino Police Academy, "which has become a huge success in our community," his nomination said. "The academy opened lines of communication and built trust between the Latino residents and the Mundelein Police Department. This academy became so popular that a second session was added later in the year to keep up with the demand. Furthermore, graduates of the academies enjoyed the experience so much they formed a Latino Police Academy Alumni Association."
- Other community policing initiatives, such as a Women's Self Defense class twice a year, an A-May-Zing Mundelein event, a day to help

senior citizens of the community, Citizen Academy, Senior Academy, and Junior Academy.

- Implementation of employee wellness screening for all Mundelein Police Department sworn officers. The Lake County Major Crimes Task Force is also looking to mirror this program with all task force officers. This reflects a growing national concern about the physical and psychological health of sworn officers and how they handle and process the tragic events they see and experience.
- The local awards the Mundelein Police Department has received. Also, the Daily Herald commended the department in 2017 "for its new program in which officers serve as classroom teachers at Mundelein High School. The more non-adversarial contact between kids and cops, the better."
- While a deputy chief, Guenther and former Mundelein Chief Ray Rose, along with Deputy Chief Michael O'Brien, co-authored an article for the international Police Chief magazine in 2011 about promoting services for the Hispanic community. This was part of Mundelein's broader community policing philosophy, which has been in effect since the early 1990s.
- Guenther has the distinction of being a Certified Police Chief by ILACP, which means he has mastered the knowledge and skills to be a successful 21st century police chief. About 10 percent of active Illinois chiefs have this certification. Also, his department has achieved National Accredited Agency status "With Excellence" by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA).

Guenther has been the Mundelein police chief since 2013. He was also named Director of Public Safety on an interim basis in 2015, with oversight of police and fire. He was first hired by the Mundelein Police Department in 1995 and climbed through the ranks of investigator, sergeant, commander, and deputy chief.

"The Village of Mundelein should be very proud of its chief because he excels in so many ways," said ILACP President James R. Kruger, who is also police chief in Oak Brook. "Chief Guenther cares a great deal about the community he serves, the officers in his department, and the role of law enforcement in society."

Guenther earned a bachelor's degree from the University of Wisconsin-Platteville in Criminal Justice-Law and a master's degree from the University of St. Thomas in Public Safety Administration. He attended two prestigious professional development schools: the Northwestern University School of Police Staff and Command and the FBI National Academy at Quantico, Virginia. He also attended the Senior Management Institute for Police hosted by the Police Executive Research Forum and Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. ■



## Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police Testing Program

**Are You Hiring New Officers or Dispatchers?**

**Are You Planning an Upcoming Promotional Process?**

Try these quality written examinations developed by Stanard & Associates, Inc. and offered by the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police. Exams are easy to administer, job-related, and affordable.



- THE NATIONAL POLICE OFFICER SELECTION TEST (POST)
- THE NATIONAL DISPATCHER SELECTION TEST (NDST)
- THE NATIONAL FIRST AND SECOND-LINE SUPERVISOR TESTS (NFLST/NSLST)
- ASSESSMENT EXERCISES AND PROMOTIONAL ORAL BOARD INTERVIEW PROGRAMS

For more information about these testing products and services or to place an order, please call the **ILACP** at **(217) 523-3765**



## Illinois Accreditation Adds Pride to Your Department and Your Community

- ◆ Reduce your risk of liability
- ◆ Save on insurance costs
- ◆ Send the message that you care about professional standards
- ◆ Give your officers and elected officials additional pride
- ◆ Full support from ILACP's ILEAP team

### List of Illinois Accredited Agencies as of June 2018

- |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Algonquin PD                | Northeastern Illinois Univ. PD |
| Bannockburn PD              | Oak Brook PD                   |
| Benedictine Univ. PD        | Oak Forest PD                  |
| Bensenville PD              | Orland Park PD                 |
| Braidwood PD                | Park Ridge PD                  |
| Carbondale PD               | Rock Island PD                 |
| Champaign PD                | Roselle PD                     |
| Channahon PD                | Round Lake Beach PD            |
| Itasca PD                   | Skokie PD                      |
| Kankakee PD                 | Southern Illinois Univ.-       |
| Lake County Sheriff's Dept. | Carbondale PD                  |
| Lake in the Hills PD        | Sycamore PD                    |
| Macomb PD                   | Univ. of Illinois-Urbana PD    |
| Morton Grove PD             | West Chicago PD                |
| Mt. Prospect PD             |                                |

**ILEAP Coordinator: Lt. Jeff Hamer**  
jhamer@macombpolice.com 309.833.4505



# JOIN THE CHIEFS FOR 2018

## Application for Membership NEW RENEW

**Online: Click "Join/Renew" Option at [www.ilchiefs.org](http://www.ilchiefs.org)**



I herewith present my application for membership in the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police, promising if selected, to be governed by the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association. **Incomplete Applications will be RETURNED.**

Full Name: \_\_\_\_\_ First name (Nickname) for Nametags: \_\_\_\_\_  
(first) (middle) (last)

Title/Rank: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_ Private Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Agency/Business: \_\_\_\_\_ Work Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone: (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ Business Phone: (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ Cellular: (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_  
(area code) (area code) (area code)

Office Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_  
(number/street) (city & state) (zip + four)

Home Address: \_\_\_\_\_ County (REQUIRED): \_\_\_\_\_  
(number/street) (city & state) (zip + four)

**\* New Member's Sponsor:** \_\_\_\_\_  
(IL Chief's Association Member's Name) (Title) (Agency)

**\*ALL NEW Applications for Active, Associate or Sustaining membership MUST be endorsed by an Active Member in good standing of this Association. Further, FINAL APPROVAL of membership shall be determined by the ILACP Membership Committee. Dues are renewable annually.**

In 2017 the ILACP began offering an additional membership benefit at no extra cost to your agency. As an ILACP member, if you would like to have an **Administrative Contact** who shall receive all of our weekly electronic Bulletins, Legislative Alerts and other Special Email messages, please provide:

- 1.) **full name of your administrative contact:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.) **their email address:** \_\_\_\_\_ You will be listed as the "sponsor" of this additional email contact.

NOTE: Applicants for Associate Membership shall, if so requested by the Membership Committee, provide documentation to indicate their qualifications for Membership by virtue of their training and experience in Police and other Law Enforcement activity, and other professional attainments in Police Science or Administration, or their legitimate special interest in Law Enforcement activity compatible with the goals of this Association.

*By returning your completed application with payment, you agree to allow ILACP to send your communications via fax (217.523.8352) and/or email ([ilacp@ilchiefs.org](mailto:ilacp@ilchiefs.org)). Your information will not be used for the purposes of telemarketing or Internet Spam of any kind.*

**I AM APPLYING FOR THE FOLLOWING MEMBERSHIP TYPE:** (Check applicable category below. For an explanation of membership types, consult Article III of the By-Laws on the website at [www.ilchiefs.org](http://www.ilchiefs.org).)

- Active** - 1<sup>st</sup> member of agency =  (1 to 10 sworn) \$110; or  (11 to 99 sworn) \$220; or  (100 or more sworn) \$330
- Active Other** - 2<sup>nd</sup>/add'l members of agency =  (1 to 10 sworn) \$85 each; or  (11 to 99 sworn) \$95 each; or  (100 or more) \$105 each
- Associate** - 1<sup>st</sup> member of agency/company =  \$170 **Associate Other** - 2<sup>nd</sup>/additional members of any agency/company =  \$110 each
- Sustaining or Business/Corporation Member** =  \$500 Persons and Corporations known to be consistent advocates of law enforcement who may desire to lend their aid to the forces engaged in that pursuit, may apply for sustaining membership.
- Life Associate Member** =  \$170 (**RENEWAL** option only for our LIFE members in full-time but non-law enforcement employment)
- Life Associate Other Member** =  \$110 (**RENEW** option only for our LIFE members in full-time, 2<sup>nd</sup> add'l member, non-law enforcement employment)

**NOTE:** Any current Retired Active Member should contact the ILACP Headquarters to verify their correct Dues Renewal Amount. (The Retired Active classification is reserved for any Active Member who retired from law enforcement with less than 10 years of membership but who desires to attain Life Membership status.)

**PAYMENT METHOD CHOICE:**

Please use this signed application as your invoice. Reference it as **INVOICE NUMBER**, using 1<sup>st</sup> six characters of your LAST NAME, dash, 1<sup>st</sup> six characters of DEPARTMENT NAME, dash, 18 (i.e. jones-peoria-18). A copy of this completed form **MUST** also accompany any check(s). If check covers multiple persons, attach copy of ALL individual member forms (**regardless of whether NEW or RENEWALS**).

**INVOICE NUMBER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature of Applicant:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date Signed:** \_\_\_\_\_

- Payment Enclosed with Check, payable to Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police.
- Please Charge My: VISA  / MASTERCARD  DISCOVER  Card # \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 3Digit ID: \_\_\_\_\_
- Name on Credit Card: \_\_\_\_\_ (only VISA, MasterCard or DISCOVER accepted by ILACP)
- Billing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Contributions or gifts to the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police are not deductible as charitable contributions for federal income tax purposes. However, dues payments may be deductible by members as an ordinary and necessary business expense, when applicable.

## Excerpts from ILACP Constitution & By-Laws

### ARTICLE III – CLASSES OF MEMBERSHIP

#### Section 1. ACTIVE MEMBERS

The following persons shall be eligible for active membership:

- a. Commissioners, Superintendents, Chiefs, Directors and Sheriffs having actual supervision of and receiving salaries from any legally constituted state, county, or municipal police department of any political subdivision or governmental jurisdiction of this state, having authority to adopt and enforce police regulations under the Constitution and the laws of the State of Illinois.
- b. Executive assistants, Executive heads, Assistant Chiefs, Deputy Chiefs, and Division, District or Bureau commanding officers, all of such persons having command authority, and including legal advisors who are employed full time by the same governmental unit, when their application is approved by the Chief Executive of the department. This approval by the Chief Executive of the department must be renewed annually.
- c. The executive head or commanding officer of federal law enforcement agencies stationed within this state; and division or bureau commanding officers of such department only when recommended for such membership by the commanding officer of such departments annually.
- d. The chief executive officers of railroad police systems that maintain offices within this State; chief executive officers of university police departments with statutory authority; and division or bureau commanding officers of such departments only when approved for such membership by the chief executive of these departments. This approval by the chief executive of these departments must be renewed annually.
- e. All applicants for active membership must be recommended by an active member in good standing.

#### Section 2. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

- a. Any person not eligible for active membership, but qualified by training and experience in police or other law enforcement activity, or by other professional attainments in police science or administration, or persons who have a legitimate special interest in law enforcement activity compatible with the goals of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police shall be eligible for associate membership in this Association. Associate members shall have all the privileges of active membership except:
  1. Associate members shall not hold office;
- b. All applications for associate membership shall be recommended by an active member who possesses knowledge of the qualifications and the character of the applicant.

#### Section 3A. RETIRED MEMBERS

- a. Any person who has been honorably retired as an active member and who was an active member upon retirement, but who does not qualify in length of time of **membership** for life membership, may retain membership as a retired member.
- b. A retired member shall be required to pay dues as determined by the Executive Board, is eligible to vote, but may not hold elected office.
- c. A retired member, upon attaining the years necessary for life membership, may apply for life membership.

#### Section 5. SUSTAINING MEMBERS

- a. Persons and Corporations known to be consistent advocates of law enforcement, who may desire to lend their aid to the forces engaged in that pursuit, may apply for sustaining membership.
- b. Corporations applying for membership shall designate one person to be representative of that membership.
- c. The corporation and representative(s) must be approved by the Executive Board and represent the quality and character required by the Association.
- d. Sustaining membership remains with the Corporation upon termination of the representative.
- e. All applicants shall be recommended by any member who possesses knowledge of the qualifications and character of the applicant.
- f. Sustaining members or their representatives shall have all the rights and privileges of active membership except that of voting or of holding office.

#### Dues

- The annual dues for all membership classifications are determined by the Executive Board and reviewed on an annual basis. Article III, Section 7.
- Current dues structure is posted on the ILACP website.
- Dues shall be payable to the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police on January 1st of each calendar year. New members joining after **September 30th** of any calendar year shall pay the total dues amount for the current year and shall be credited membership for the following calendar year.

#### Important Reasons To Join The Illinois Chiefs Association

- Training Conferences
- Assessment Centers
- COMMAND Magazine
- Weekly Email Bulletins
- Linebacker "Interim Chief" Program
- Networking
- Legislative Email Updates
- Rising Shields Awards
- International Police Chiefs Conference Block Housing
  - Website [www.ilchiefs.org](http://www.ilchiefs.org)
- Positions Available Posted Online
- Voluntary Police Chief Certification Program
  - Traffic Safety Challenge Program
- Police Officer Selection Tests Discount
- Midwest Security & Police Conference/Expo (MSPCE)
  - Police & Citizen Awards Program
  - Online Membership Directory
- Life Memberships
- Command Training Scholarships
- Professional Voice for Legislative Issues

By returning your completed application with payment, you agree to allow ILACP to send you communications via fax and/or email. Your information will not be used for the purposes of telemarketing or Internet Spam of any kind.

**(NOTE: For a review of all membership classifications, see Article III of the By-Laws)**

Form Rev. AUGUST 2017



## COMMAND MAGAZINE

# GET TO KNOW 5 NEW CHIEFS

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@lcfpd.org. Thank you.



### Chief Shane Casey

**Age:** 48

**Agency:** Channahon Police Department

**Years in Law Enforcement:** 22

**Date Appointed Chief:** 12-04-17

**E-mail contact:**

scasey@channahon.org

**Phone:** 815-467-5152

**Family:** Wife, 2 daughters

**Hobbies:** Fishing, hiking, being outdoors, baseball, homework and

whatever else my daughters are into.

**Tell us about your agency:** 23 sworn, K9 unit, bike patrol, ATV patrol, ILEAS Mobile Field Force, ILEAS WMD, population of 13,000, Village is situated at the crossroads of I-55 and I-80, Channahon is uniquely situated where the Des Plains, Du Page, and Kankakee Rivers converge to form the Illinois River.

**Are you a Certified Police Chief through the ILACP?** No

**If not, would you like to be?** Maybe

**Are you a member of the ILACP?** Yes

**If so, for how long?** On and Off for 10 years

**What do you see as the greatest value of being a member of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police?** Networking, Training opportunities, and resources

**Are you interested in serving on a Committee?** Not Currently

**Any other information you would like members to know about you that we haven't asked?** Great sense of humor.

**Lastly, and most importantly:** CUBS: White Sox: X Other:



### Chief John Hitchcock

**Age:** 50

**Agency:** Moline Police Department

**Years in Law Enforcement:** 26

**Date Appointed Chief:** 01/24/2018

**E-mail contact:**

jhitchcock@moline.il.us

**Phone:** (309) 524-2230

**Family:** 2 daughters, Taylor and Brooke

**Hobbies:** Golf, snowmobiling

**Tell us about your agency:**

81 sworn, 20 non-sworn/Community Oriented Policing Unit, traffic investigations, criminal investigations, bicycle patrol, elder watch, school liaisons, drug investigations, computer forensics, tactical team including negotiators

**Tell us about your history in law enforcement:** Started at Moline 1992 served in following areas: patrol, drug investigations, criminal investigations, public information officer, services division (property, records, dispatch) Promoted through ranks, served as a supervisor in each division.

**Are you a graduate of SPSC, FBINA, SPI, etc.?** FBINA

**What got you interested in a career in law enforcement?** Father was a county deputy and my interest started growing from there as I learned more about law enforcement

**When did you realize that you wanted to be a chief?** After I made Captain, it became a possibility. I then seriously thought about it because I wanted to have a hand in the future direction the PD took, and I had ideas I believed would be beneficial to the organization.

**What are your plans/priorities for your agency?** Body cameras, revamped community policing unit, total immersion and partnership with the community, and attain full staffing levels to start.

**Are you a Certified Police Chief through the ILACP?** No

**If not, would you like to be?** Yes



Continued from page 25

**Are you a member of the ILACP?** Yes

**If so, for how long?** Since March 2018

**What do you see as the greatest value of being a member of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police?** Networking

**Are you interested in serving on a Committee?** I would in the future but still new in my position at PD, so I would like to wait for a bit before making that commitment.

**Any other information you would like members to know about you that we haven't asked?** No

**Lastly, and most importantly:** CUBS: X White Sox: Other:



### Chief Jeffrey S. Schelling

**Age:** 55

**Agency:** Durand Police Department

**Years in Law Enforcement:** 28

**Date Appointed Chief:** 05-15-2017

**E-mail contact:**

durandpd@mchsi.com

**Phone:** 815-248-2606

**Family:** Kim (wife), Derek (son), Kaylee (daughter), Alexa (daughter)

**Hobbies:** Golf, Exercising, College Sports

**Tell us about your agency (# sworn/non-sworn, specialty units, population of community, etc.):** Durand is located in the northwest corner of Winnebago County and has a population of 1,500. The current staffing consists of one full-time officer (myself) and four part-time officers.

**Tell us about your history in law enforcement:** I retired from the Rockford Police Department after 24 years of service. I was hired by Rockford University as the Director of Security and where I started a law enforcement agency. I was hired by the Village of Winnebago as a part-time officer.

**Are you a graduate of SPSC, FBINA, SPI, etc.?** No

**What got you interested in a career in law enforcement?** I would say I always had an interest in law enforcement and my aunt was married to a Winnebago County Sheriff's Lieutenant who provided me with the insight I needed to make my decision to pursue this career.

**When did you realize that you wanted to be a chief?** During my experience at Rockford University and with the combined years of experience, including training and mentoring from senior supervisors and commanders it prepared me to take this very important step in my career. I also grew up in a small town in Ogle County (Leaf River) which provided me with the insight as to the difference in policing strategies of a small town versus a large municipality.

**What are your plans/priorities for your agency?** To continue

the level of professionalism and integrity which was developed by my predecessor. Also, to initiate new programs to enhance the communication between the community and its officers.

**Are you a Certified Police Chief through the ILACP?** No

**If not, would you like to be?** Yes I will be looking into this possibility in the future.

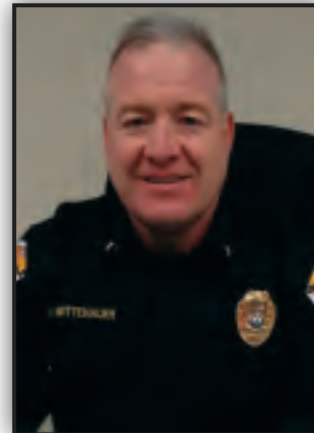
**Are you a member of the ILACP?** Yes

**If so, for how long?** Since March 2018

**What do you see as the greatest value of being a member of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police?** The building of relationships with Chiefs across the State of Illinois and exchanging ideas and practices that will help my department and others in the state.

**Are you interested in serving on a Committee?** As I gain more experience, I will look into this possibility.

**Lastly, and most importantly:** CUBS: White Sox: Other: X



### Chief Richard Wittenauer

**Age:** 49

**Agency:** Shiloh Police Department

**Years in Law Enforcement:** 23

**Date Appointed Chief:** 9/25/2017

**E-mail contact:**

rwittenauer@shilohil.org

**Phone:** 618-566-6835

**Family:** Married, have one daughter just graduated College and one in high school.

**Hobbies:** Some hobbies include reading about and exploring American history, playing golf, outdoor activities and exercising.

**Tell us about your agency (#sworn/non-sworn, specialty units, population of community, etc.):** The Shiloh Police department consists of 20 full time officers which includes 5 Sergeants and an Assistant Chief. We also have 1 full time and 1 part-time civilian employee. The village has a population of 14,000 residents and borders Scott Air Force Base.

**Tell us about your history in law enforcement:** I began my career in January 1994 when I was hired by the Cahokia Police Department here I attended the Belleville Area College Police Academy and worked as a Patrol Officer. I was hired by the Collinsville Police Department in September, 1994. During my time in Collinsville I served as a Patrol Officer, Field Training Officer, Metro East Auto Theft Investigator, Detective, Patrol Sergeant, Detective Sergeant, Lieutenant and Assistant Chief of Police. I was also a member of the Greater St. Louis Area Major Case Squad where I served as an Investigator, Deputy Report Officer, and Deputy Commander. In 2003 I was awarded the Medal of Valor by the ILACP. In September 2017 I became the Chief of Police for the Village of Shiloh.



**Are you a graduate of SPSC, FBINA, SPI, etc.?** I am a 2006 graduate of SPSC 234 at Northwestern and a 2012 graduate of the FBINA session 250.

**What got you interested in a career in law enforcement?** I was always interested in the detective shows at a young age, so the excitement was there. I guess two things got me into law enforcement. The first is wanting to be of service and being a part of something bigger than myself. The second was the want and need to be where things are happening.

**When did you realize that you wanted to be a chief?** It was something that was in the back of mind early in my career as something I wouldn't discount but a passion for the position really wasn't there. I was more interested in working cases and solving crimes. As I moved along into supervisory positions and also saw the challenges that police leaders are currently dealing with. I saw the need industry wide for good leaders. I took in all the things I saw as positives and negatives about this profession and the challenging times in which we live.

**What are your plans/priorities for your agency?** I want to make sure that as a police department we are providing the community with effective police services and engaging the public. I want to make sure that we have a high morale and we are being good public servants. One important thing that needs to be addressed will be hiring 2 new officers to get us up to staff and also appointing a Deputy Chief. Another priority is building a new Police Department. We are currently in the beginning stages of this process. the ground and meeting with the architect.

**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

**How Long?** Since March 2018

**What do you see as the greatest value of being a member of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police?** I believe that networking with professionals who are dealing with the same issues as I, will be a great benefit.

**Are you interested in serving on a Committee?** Maybe in the future

**Lastly, and most importantly:** CUBS: White Sox:  
Other: Cardinals of course!



**Chief Shawn Staples**

**Age:** 45

**Agency:** South Holland PD

**Years in Law Enforcement:** 23

**Date Appointed Chief:** 10/2/17

**E-mail contact:** sstaples@southholland.org

**Phone:** 708-331-3131 Ext: 2

**Family:** Married with 4 children

**Hobbies:** Golf, reading (American History), exercise (marathon running), and youth mentoring

**Tell us about your agency:** 50 sworn, 13 non-sworn, 6 detectives, Truck Enforcement Division, Bike Division, Foot Patrol Division, Community Policing Division, and Special Operations Division

**Tell us about your history in law enforcement:** Began career in 1994 (IL Dept. of Corrections), joined South Holland Police Dept in 2002, achieved the ranks of School Resource Officer, SWAT Operator, Detective, Patrol Sergeant, Special Operations Sergeant, Patrol Lieutenant, Detective Lieutenant, Deputy Chief of Police, and Chief of police.

**Are you a graduate of SPSC, FBINA, SPI, etc.?** Graduate of Northwestern SPSC\_#385

**What got you interested in a career in law enforcement:** Explorer program as a child was my biggest influence. Community policing from my local department and positive interaction with these officers helped motivate me to join a career that allowed for growth, wellness, honor, teamwork, and community partnerships.

**When did you realize that you wanted to be a chief?** I never imagined I would ever achieve the prestigious rank of Chief. I truly believe in doing my job to the best of my ability and always being grateful for the blessings that come as a result. Being Chief is a true honor and testament of not just my hard work and dedication, but also the hard work and dedication of my peers/co-workers that stood with me the entire way.

**What are your plans/priorities for your agency?** Encourage upward mobility by way of higher education, purchase and adopt modernized policing through the use of technology (LPR, predictive policing programs, digital ticketing system, etc.). Enhance our community engagement programs. This allows for partnerships between our residents and law enforcement. Promote an environment togetherness that allows for collaborative sustainability within the Village of South Holland.

**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?** Since late March of this year

**What do you see as the greatest value of being a member of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police?** Networking, team building, and round table discussions that allows for modern concepts that implore effective policing.

**Are you interested in serving on a Committee?** Eventually

**Lastly, and most importantly:** CUBS: White Sox:  
Other: Alabama Roll Tide





## THE CONSTITUTION – HOW HAVE THE ATTITUDES OF COURTS, OFFICERS AND ATTORNEYS CHANGED IN THE PAST 50 YEARS?

By CourtSmart Authors: Dale Anderson, Anthony A. Polse, Steve Scheller and Jim Volpe

Most Americans believe our Constitution is the most important document ever conceived. It probably is.

This article is a brief discussion of the change in constitutional issues, attitudes and training over the past 50 years, especially related to the 4th Amendment. It is a primer to potentially change the way you think about training.

Back in the '60s, '70s and '80s, when officers allegedly violated suspects' constitutional rights, citizens (and officers) would complain about letting dangerous criminals go free because of "technical" violations of constitutional rights. The "Dirty Harry" movies may have been a reaction to the liberal Earl Warren Court's decisions that were letting dangerous criminals go free.

Another classic example during this period, which was not fiction, was the case of *People v Larry Eyer* (1985). Eyer was a serial murderer who got off because officers in the Chicago area violated his rights (See *People v Eyer*, 477 NE2d 774 (1985). Who got criticized for this apparent miscarriage of justice? It was the judge and the defense attorney.

Most attorneys looked at this issue differently from officers, chiefs, and society in general. Lawyers mostly sided with the courts against law enforcement. The United States Supreme Court ruled a long time ago that when officers violate a suspect's rights, the evidence obtained must be thrown out under "the exclusionary rule." Attorneys and judges saw the exclusionary rule as a way to deter officers from violating citizens' constitutional rights.

From our perspective, back then, chiefs didn't seem to take seriously enough the role of training in constitutional law, partly, we think, because they were not criticized. Only the courts were criticized. Chiefs were warned back then that the courts would eventually find other ways to deter unconstitutional conduct unless chiefs began to emphasize officer

training in the constitutional law.

Since that time, after much criticism, the courts have begun switching directions on this issue. In some extreme instances, the courts have even decided to just admit the reliable evidence that was obtained unconstitutionally and, concomitantly, make it easier for officers and their departments to be sued (See *Groh v Ramirez*, 124 S Ct 1284 (2004). In general, courts find themselves free from criticism when officers are successfully sued for constitutional violations but not when throwing out perfectly reliable evidence.

### Section 1983

The "vehicle" for these lawsuits against officers, chiefs and departments is a statute created by Congress, 42 USC Section 1983, a law passed in 1871 that permits people to sue if their constitutional rights are violated. This cause of action was not used much until 1961, but the real change occurred in 1976 when attorneys were awarded their attorney fees (42 USC Section 1988). That has resulted in hundreds of thousands of cases being filed.

In that context, fast forward from the Larry Eyer case to 2010. Less than a decade ago, a judge and jury in *Fox v Hayes*, 600 F3d 819 (2010) ruled that officers obtained an unconstitutional confession from Kevin Fox and awarded Fox and his wife \$15.5 million. That case arose from the abduction and murder of a child in Will County.

The (constitutional) rule that the officers violated in the *Eyer* and *Fox* cases was the same. In *Eyer*, the evidence was suppressed. In *Fox*, the evidence resulted in a \$15.5 million jury verdict. So in the last 30 years, officers have become more and more vulnerable to these Section 1983 lawsuits for even the most ostensibly minor constitutional "mistakes" by the officers.

Now, you are probably asking yourself, what is the rule?

Not one officer sued in the *Fox* case knew he was violating Fox's rights,

***Of particular concern is Section 1983, a law that passed in 1871 and makes it possible for people to sue police departments if their constitutional rights are violated. But the real change in practice did not occur until 1976.***

TH  
SA  
ARR  
F  
Cour  
prog  
in th  
case  
exce  
dead  
Cour  
cour  
staff  
these  
to de  
Secti  
prim  
unco  
learn  
provi  
peop  
viola  
Main  
auth  
in Ill  
Amer  
is on  
Cour  
train  
rece  
with  
of Po  
state  
Who  
com  
Only  
Dat  
Wed  
Rock  
New  
from  
Wed  
- Eri  
4965  
6270  
To re  
homo  
find  
elect



DALE ANDERSON  
WILL PRESENT

TRAINING IN ROCKFORD,  
SPRINGFIELD

THE ILACP "SECTION 1983" RISK  
MANAGEMENT SEMINAR:

*WHAT CURRENT CASE LAW  
SAYS ABOUT EXCESSIVE FORCE,  
ARRESTS, AND AVOIDING LAWSUITS*

Featuring Dale Anderson

**Course Description:** This 4-hour program uses videos and scenarios in the context of U.S. Supreme Court case law focusing primarily on excessive force issues related to both deadly force and non-deadly force.

**Course Goals:** The goal of this course is for chiefs and command staff to get the latest case law on these topics and learn approaches to department policies related to Section 1983 lawsuits and focusing primarily on excessive force and unconstitutional arrests. You will learn what Section 1983 is -- a provision of the law that allows people to sue municipal officials for a violation of civil rights.

**Main presenter:** Dale Anderson, an author, attorney, and popular training in Illinois. He is an expert on the 4th Amendment and Section 1983, and he is one of the trainers in the popular CourtSmart program. He has been training in Illinois for a long time and recently entered into a partnership with the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police to expand his online training statewide.

**Who should attend:** Chiefs and command staff

Only \$39 per person

**Dates and Locations:**

Wednesday, August 1, in Rockford -  
Rockford Police Department, 557 S  
Newtowne Drive, Rockford, IL 61108  
from 1-5 PM

Wednesday, August 29 in Springfield  
- Erin's Pavilion at Southwind Park,  
4965 S 2nd Street, Springfield, IL  
62703 from 1-5 PM

To register: Go to the Illinois Chiefs' home page at [www.ilchiefs.org](http://www.ilchiefs.org) and find more information and a link to electronic registration.

and not one officer after the jury verdict thought he had done anything wrong. In other words, none of them knew the rule.

The rule they violated was very simple. Every officer learned it in the academy: the moment an officer executes an arrest, the officer must possess probable cause.

Unfortunately, most officers do not know what an arrest is **constitutionally**, and they are not sure what probable cause is. There are good reasons. There are probably 20 factors a court will look at in the determination of whether a suspect is arrested or just being detained.

The definitions of probable cause are so vague that they are worthless to the average officer. Here is one try: "Apparent facts discovered through inquiry that would lead a reasonably intelligent and prudent person to believe that an accused person committed a crime." So, since officers do not know the case law related to probable cause, they are just guessing unless the amount of evidence is so great that it's impossible for the officer to be mistaken.

As a result of the fact that officers do not know case law related to probable cause, they often violate citizens' rights. More and more officers will get successfully sued for these violations unless officers are better trained in the Constitution, especially arrests and probable cause.

One thing that we do know is that there are three "deadly" areas (in court) about which officers must become court smart because **these lawsuits are exploding exponentially and have become very expensive:**

- arrests without probable cause;
- excessive / deadly force;
- excessive / non-deadly force.

#### **Arrests Without Probable Cause**

As mentioned above, most officers are not sure what an "arrest" is under the Constitution. It can possibly be anything on a continuum from telling the person they are under arrest to putting someone in the back seat of the police car to locking someone in an "interview" room and telling them to sit back down when they get up to leave.

It is also a totality of circumstances test issue. For example, giving suspects their *Miranda* warnings alone will probably never result in a court ruling that the suspect is arrested, but it is a factor reflecting an arrest. Add up the factors in what police did with Fox--gave *Miranda* warnings, went through several secured doors, locked the interview room, and told Fox to sit down when he tried to leave. Do those seem like an arrest? The detectives didn't think so, but the judge and jury did.

And the detectives and their colleagues thought they had probable cause. They didn't. The evidence against Fox was deficient. (If you want to read more about this case simply google 600 F3d 819, and you can read the case for yourself.)

Probably more murderers get off on this issue than all other suppression issues combined. (In fact, the case that more or less created the rule was a murder case decided in 1979, *Dunaway v New York*, 442 US 200 (1979). Now murderers sue after they get off, adding insult to injury about the issue. So it is crucial that officers understand, keep up and follow the rules related

to the issue of probable cause and arrest.

Another critical variable in this calculus are the cases construing the statutes that officers use to arrest. For example, there are dozens of cases interpreting obstruction, resisting, trespass, and related statute(s). Have your officers read them? If they haven't, how can they be sure their arrests are consistent with the case law?

#### **Excessive / Deadly Force**

All officers are familiar with *Tennessee v Garner*, 471 US 1 (1985). That was the case where an officer was called to the scene of a burglary. When the officer saw a suspect running out the back of the home and beginning to climb over a fence, the officer shot the suspect and killed him. The United States Supreme Court held that an officer may not shoot a fleeing felon unless the felon presents a threat of serious bodily injury or death.

A most important concept that officers must understand at this point is "qualified immunity." Most officers believe that qualified immunity has something to do with good faith or some kind of reasonability. Courts grant qualified immunity when there is no case

***Officers' knowledge of case law can be very helpful – if not essential – in making sure that people's rights are protected and in avoiding costly lawsuits.***



Continued from page 29

or body of law that would put officers on notice that they are violating the suspect's rights. So that puts the burden on the plaintiff / alleged victim to prove there is a case that the officer should have known about related to this situation. It also puts a burden on each individual officer to know those cases where the courts of jurisdiction have ruled that the officers' conduct was unconstitutional.

The United States Supreme Court takes very few cases on appeal. The Court, however, has taken more than its share of deadly force cases, because the circuit courts, particularly the 9th Circuit, has dealt relatively harshly with officers related to deadly force. Virtually every case where a circuit court has ruled that officers should not be granted qualified immunity, the United States Supreme Court, on appeal, has granted it.

A classic example is *Brousseau v Haugen*, 543 US 194 (2004). Officer Brousseau, with a no-bond warrant for Haugen, saw Haugen get into his vehicle. Brousseau pointed her gun at him, warned him and then fired when he started the vehicle.

The issue in the case was whether Brousseau should get qualified immunity. The 9th Circuit said she did not deserve qualified immunity as there is no real legal difference between shooting a burglary suspect going over a fence and shooting a suspect trying to escape in a vehicle, so the officer was on notice (based

on *Tennessee v Garner*) that her conduct was unconstitutional. The United States Supreme Court, however, reversed, drawing a distinction between a suspect running away and driving away. The Court held that Brousseau deserved qualified immunity (basically) because an officer could reasonably believe that a vehicle could cause injury to a person in the getaway.

Qualified immunity has as its core a "legal fiction" that officers know case law and think about the case law before they use force. We can all be quite sure they don't -- but they should -- long before they use the deadly force.



**Excessive / Non-Deadly Force**

The level of force is controlled by *Graham v Connor*, 490 US 386 (1989). In that case the Supreme Court explained that the factors to be used in the determination are:

- how serious is the crime?
- what was the immediate threat?
- what was the level of resistance?

Circuit courts may add factors, such as did the officer give a warning?

As reflected in the model above, non-deadly force can range from beanbag guns to hands on.

Beanbag guns at close range can actually be construed as deadly force, but they are usually deemed to be less than deadly force. See e.g. *Bell v Irwin*, 321 F3d 637 (2003)

The level of force below the beanbag is usually characterized by the courts as intermediate force. This would include instruments of force like TASERS, batons and pepper spray.

The Supreme Court has had many opportunities to rule on the use of intermediate force, but has passed on those opportunities. So the question of intermediate force has been left primarily to the circuit courts.

Generally, most circuit courts, including the 7th Circuit (which includes Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin) have been reluctant to condone the use of intermediate force without some kind of threat. So they have put an apparent emphasis on the second prong of the criteria rather than the third prong, the (aggressive v passive) resistance factor. So the crime and resistance factors of *Graham* should sort of meld into the threat factor to create necessity to use intermediate force. There are exceptions to all rules, but can you think of a circumstance where you felt that using intermediate force was required when there was no threat at all?

The main baton case in Illinois is *People v Mandarino*, 994 NE2d 138 (2013), where the court ruled that the video reflecting the beating of a suspected drunk driver resulted in the felony conviction of the officer, Mandarino. The civil suit was settled.

The main 7th Circuit TASER case is *Cyrus v Mukwonago*, 624 F3d 856 (2010). In that case, officers knew Cyrus was very mentally ill. He wandered into a partially constructed home. When the owner saw Cyrus there, the owner called the police. An officer came to the scene and by this time Cyrus was outside the home. The officer tried to reason with Cyrus, but Cyrus refused to listen and started to retreat into the home. The officer then Tased Cyrus. Cyrus fell down. When Cyrus got back up, the officer Tased him again. Cyrus fell again on his stomach and hands.



Anderson, CourtSmart attorneys begin partnership with Illinois Chiefs to provide online training  
  
Dale Anderson and CourtSmart's attorneys have entered into an agreement with the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police to provide online training.  
  
See the Executive Director's column on page 5 for more information.  
  
Said Ray Cordell, chair of ILACP's Education and Programs Committee: "I can't overemphasize my feeling that the CourtSmart program is invaluable as a standalone product. From my perspective as a former police executive and working with Gruber Consulting, the value and importance of the information provided by Dale reduces liability and improves officer confidence and productivity" whether or not a department wants the training to meet state mandates.





Because the officer could not pull Cyrus' hands out to handcuff him, the officer stun Tased him.

The 7th Circuit ruled that the use of a TASER in this case was unconstitutional because:

- the crime, if any, was very minor;
- the threat was non-existent;
- the resistance was minimal.

**Conclusion**

The most important thing that a chief can know is that it is very expensive when your officers do not know constitutional law – particularly the 4th Amendment. All Illinois officers should know the balance between their powers and the citizens' / suspects' rights.

Presently, the most important cases officers must know to avoid liability are the cases related to:

1. probable cause and arrest;
2. deadly force; and
3. non-deadly force.

They are all controlled by the 4th Amendment and must be addressed with lots of training. Knowledge is power in the area of the 4th Amendment, and officers must know how to exercise their power constitutionally.

We predicted in the 1970s that the exclusionary rule would morph into civil liability under Section 1983. That has occurred. Our next prediction is that it's probably going to get worse before it gets better. ■

**Dale Anderson    Anthony A. Polse    Steve Scheller    Jim Volpe**

Dale Anderson, Anthony A. Polse, Steve Scheller and Jim Volpe are attorneys with CourtSmart, which offers online training and has been of service to Illinois police departments for many years. CourtSmart recently entered into a partnership agreement with the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police.

**ISPFCU**  
Your Law Enforcement Credit Union

Enjoy no loan payments for 90 days with an ISPFCU Summer Fun Loan!

- Auto Loans as low as 3.49% with free 90 day payment deferment\*
- Motorcycle, Boat, and RV Loans as low as 4.25% with free 90 day payment deferment\*
- Fixed Rate Home Equity Loans as low as 3.00%\*
- Automatic 0.50% rate deduction on all new qualifying loans
- All Auto Loan refinances beat by at least 1.00% down to as low as 3.49%\*
- All Other Title-Secured Loan refinances beat by at least 1.00% down to as low as 4.25%\*

Open to all Illinois Law Enforcement personnel and their families, ISPFCU is ready to serve you and your entire department, regardless of where you live, with a wide array of online products and services. Join thousands of fellow Illinois law enforcement employees who have experienced why ISPFCU is a better value. Call us today at 800-255-0886 or apply online at [www.ispfcu.org](http://www.ispfcu.org).

\*All rates are stated as an Annual Percentage Rate (APR). Rates are subject to change at any time. Cash Mortgages and HELOCs do not qualify. Special applies to new non-ISPFCU loans. 90 day payment deferral limit and lowest possible rate available for excellent borrowers. Offers cannot be combined. Fixed high rate of 24.99% equals payments of \$43.44 for 60 months for each \$1,000 borrowed. Rates as of 5/30/18.

Member FDIC  
Equal Housing Lender



## Paul Ohm, CPP, named Illinois Chiefs' Public Private Partnership Award winner for 2018

**SPRINGFIELD** – Paul Ohm, CPP, has been named the 2018 winner of the Laurence P. Mulcrone Public Private Partnership Award, given by the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police. Ohm worked in Chicago as Senior Director of Security Operations for Monterrey Security at the time the award was announced, but he since has become senior vice president of Sales and Operations for P4 Security Solutions.

Ohm is chair of ILACP's Public-Public Liaison Committee and has been instrumental in reinvigorating relationships between local law enforcement and private security. He received his award April 27, 2018, during the Illinois Chiefs' Annual Awards Banquet in Peoria.

"Paul is a leader in recognizing the importance of local law enforcement to the work of private security in many venues, and he values their collaborative efforts to catch the bad guys and keep communities and private property safe," said Chief James R. Kruger, Jr., ILACP Immediate Past President. "He is helping to bring us together, and we all appreciate his enthusiasm and energy in doing do. It's work that is never finished, and so he keeps working at it."

Ohm describes himself as an avid learner and someone who proactively seeks out professional development. He has successfully completed

programs and certifications offered through FEMA, the FBI, the Department of Homeland Security, ASIS International, and other private entities. This year he achieved the Certified Protection Professional certification, considered the gold standard for security management professionals.

In the military, Ohm served five years as an Airborne Ranger in the 3rd Ranger Battalion/75th Ranger Regiment. He was honorably discharged as a Sergeant and Team Leader. He completed two tours to Iraq and three tours to Afghanistan in support of the Global War on Terror. He is a graduate of the Army's top leadership course, Ranger School.

He joined the ILACP Public/Private Liaison Committee in 2015 and has served as the Committee Chair for the past year and a half. He lives in Franklin Park, Illinois, with his wife Caterina and two daughters, Ava and Daniela.

The three prior winners of this award were Daniel McDevitt (2017), Larry Doria (2016), and Tony Ramos (2015). ■

## JOIN THE ILLINOIS CHIEFS FOR 2018

Online Application and Easy-Pay  
Membership Dues Registration at

<http://www.ilchiefs.org/JOIN THE CHIEFS>



## Important Reasons To Join the ILACP

- ☆ Training Conferences
- ☆ Rising Shields Awards
- ☆ Assessment Centers
- ☆ Department Accreditation Program (ILEAP)
- ☆ *COMMAND* Magazine
- ☆ Networking
- ☆ Legislative Updates
- ☆ International Police Chiefs Conference Block Housing
- ☆ Website [www.ilchiefs.org](http://www.ilchiefs.org)
- ☆ Voluntary Police Chief Certification Program
- ☆ Traffic Safety Challenge Program
- ☆ Police Officer Selection Tests Discount
- ☆ Midwest Security & Police Conference/Expo
- ☆ Police & Citizen Awards Program
- ☆ Online Membership Directory
- ☆ Command Training Scholarships
- ☆ Life Memberships
- ☆ Tenure Pins
- ☆ Professional Voice for Legislative Issues



YOUR POLICE PARTNER

**"NO TWO PROJECTS OR COMMUNITIES ARE ALIKE. MY FAVORITE PART OF MY JOB IS CRAFTING A DESIGN THAT BRINGS EACH CLIENT'S VISION TO LIFE."**

ANNABELLA ORLANDO  
Senior Associate

FGM ARCHITECTS

FGMARCHITECTS.COM

# Aspire to Inspire

## Illinois Law Enforcement Administrative Professionals (IL-LEAP) Conference

IL-LEAP Registration is NOW OPEN! Join us Sept. 19-21, 2018 at the Marriott Hotel & Conference Center in Naperville. The fee to attend is just \$249 per registrant. The fee includes 16 hours of training, program materials, refreshment breaks, instructional costs, and lunch on September 20<sup>th</sup>.

At this conference you will:

- Hear speakers discuss topics relevant to your role
- Share knowledge and learn from other professionals in our field
- Build your law enforcement network to facilitate quick assistance from others

Please visit [ncjtc.fvtc.edu/il leap](http://ncjtc.fvtc.edu/il leap) for registration, hotel, and more information.

*The IL LEAP Conference planning committee works together with the National Criminal Justice Training Center of Fox Valley Technical College to plan and deliver this annual event.*

*sponsorship provided by*



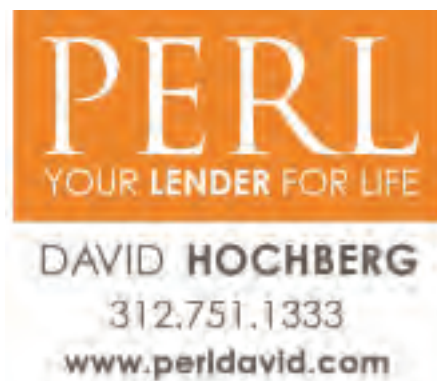


**Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police**  
426 S. Fifth Street  
Springfield, IL 62701

PRESORTED  
STANDARD  
US POSTAGE  
**PAID**  
Cedar Rapids, IA  
Permit No. 214

## “Ask David”

- **Answering questions on the ILACP website about mortgages and house buying**
- **\$400 mortgage discount for first responders**



**David Hochberg** of PERL Mortgage is Vice President of Lending at PERL Mortgage and host of the popular radio show, “Mortgage Professional,” on Chicago’s WLS, 890 AM.

He has a special relationship with law enforcement and this year became a Premium Partner with ILACP. He just launched his “Ask David” column as a way of interacting with ILACP members. Watch the ILACP Weekly Bulletin for details on how to submit questions to him.

**David Hochberg**

[davidh@perlmortgage.com](mailto:davidh@perlmortgage.com)

**312.751.1333.**