

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNERS



Surveys Can Determine What the Public Thinks of Your Agency

By Captain Jim Smith

Why should we even worry about what the public thinks of us? In today's environment every agency has to be conscious of what the public's opinion is the agency and how they rate the service you deliver. With tax dollars being competed for as never before many agencies are turning to surveys to enhance their level of customer service and satisfaction. Public satisfaction and support may determine whether the critically needed tax dollars are allocated to an agency.

Traditionally law enforcement has never had to consider the public as a customer or client. The emphasis on community policing and the expectation of the public for the police to not only respond to their calls regarding criminal activity but resolve issues that have never previously been considered a law enforcement problem has made it important. Now law enforcement serves as not only a referral point but also must solve many non-traditional problems. Quality of life issues, code enforcement and other issues require a holistic multidisciplinary approach.

Part of the problem is how agencies assess themselves. Typically one looks at the overall crime rate, calls for service answered, number of arrests, case clearance rates to coldly and statistically analyze performance. This may be a good indicator of performance but does not reveal what the public really feels about the agency.

One of the methods available to divine the public's opinion of your operation is simple surveys. There are several methods to conduct surveys. The ones explored in this article are simple and reasonably inexpensive while being accurate at gauging the public's perception of your efforts.

The method used by some agencies is to randomly select calls for service in which a victim or person reporting can be identified along with other reports such as offense or motor vehicle crash reports. It is wise also to utilize uniform traffic citations and arrests to obtain information. The agency then mails a survey complete with a self-addressed postage paid return envelope. A code number is assigned to allow identification of the specific event. This will also allow additional follow up if required. The information should come to the chief executive's office and be reviewed by the staff. Weekly and monthly summaries should be addressed along with copies of specific cards that need additional follow up to the appropriate supervisory personnel.

What questions need to be asked? The obvious ones are:

What prompted you to call?

Was the dispatcher prompt, professional and courteous?

Were the officers prompt?

Were their attitude, actions and conduct professional?

Were they courteous?

Was your problem resolved?

What else could have been done?

Do you feel safe in your home?

Comments

These questions can largely be answered with a yes, no, or not applicable. The comments section allows the respondent an opportunity to expand upon the questions or make other comments. A structured format with ten or fewer questions is recommended, as many respondents will not have the time to answer more than this.

Another technique is to utilize a postage paid return post card format. In this format officers can distribute the survey cards on scene. This facilitates a wider variety of police contacts. One technique involves officers giving the cards with an explanation to all persons they have contact with. This includes those who are cited for traffic violations, victims of crimes, those arrested, or casual contacts. The negative aspect of the post card format is the number of questions that can be asked are limited to four or five.

Another positive feature of the system is that if the survey cards are automated they may assist in identifying officers who have poor public relations skills. Repeated negative comments should be investigated. It also allows those officers who have fewer than average returns to be investigated as they may not be handing out the cards. As officers become aware that the public is grading them and they are being critically observed, their attitude and performance may improve. Surveys tend to create improved performance.

The officer's supervisors can follow up on the persons with negative comments that appear to be face valid. This tends to make supervisory personnel more aware of the public's complaints. It is obvious that some persons who complete surveys are going to be unhappy because they were cited, faulted with a motor vehicle crash or arrested. However, repeated complaints on specific officers may indicate an officer who has difficulty communicating, an abrasive nature or simply who is rude. This allows insight for supervisors who can hopefully change the errant officer.

How many questionnaires should be sent? Depending upon the method used the typical response rate will result in a 10% or less return rate. A minimum of 25% of the total contacts should be

surveyed initially until the rate of return is determined. A rate of at least 5% is required with a 10% return rate optimal.

This should give you a reasonable overview of the public opinion. Care must be taken that the cross section selected is truly random. In this vein both positive and negative police contacts should be used. Truly this program can make the entire agency more aware of the public as a customer or client and improve the professionalism shown. Take the information and correct the shortcomings identified. Follow through is critical with this program if it is to work successfully.

Author Information:

Jim Smith is member of IALEP and serves as a Captain with the Dothan, Alabama Police Department. Smith has more than 25 years public safety experience and holds several graduate degrees including a Master of Science in safety, Ed.D. and J.D. Contact Jim at 334 793-0419, or JLSmith@Dothan.Org.

HATE CRIMES STUDY RELEASED

Almost 3,000 of the approximately 5.4 million criminal victimizations reported to police from 1997 to 1999 in more than a dozen states were considered to be hate crimes, according to a new study published by the U.S. Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics. Hate crimes, or bias-motivated crimes, are defined as offenses motivated by hatred against a victim

based on his or her race, religion, sexual orientation, handicap, ethnicity, or national origin.

Of those 3,000 incidents reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Incident-based Reporting System, 62 percent were attributed to racial bias, 14 percent to religious bigotry, 13 percent to sexual orientation, 11 percent to ethnicity, and less than one percent to physical or mental disabilities

Highlights of the Study

In 60 percent of hate crime incidents, the most serious offense was a violent crime, most commonly intimidation or simple assault.

In nearly four out of ten incidents, the most serious crime was a property offense, 73 percent of which

were damage, destruction, or vandalism of property.

The majority of incidents motivated by race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, or disability involved a violent offense, while two-thirds of incidents motivated by religion involved a property offense, most commonly vandalism.

Of incidents motivated by hatred of a religion, 41 percent targeted Jewish victims.

Racially motivated hate crimes most frequently targeted African Americans. Six in ten racially biased incidents targeted blacks, and three in ten targeted whites.

Young offenders were responsible for most hate crimes. Thirty-one percent of violent offenders and 46 percent of property offenders were under age 18.

To receive a copy of the report, call 800-732-3277, fax 410-792-4358, or visit www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/hcm99.htm.

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Responding to Hate Crimes: A Roll Call Training Video for Police Officers

Responding officers play a critical role in the investigation of any crime, but their role following a potential hate crime is critical. *Responding to Hate Crimes: A Roll Call Training Video for Police Officers* presents major steps in responding to investigating potential hate crimes. This 20-minute video is supplemented by an

instructor's guide for an additional 30 minutes of instruction. The instructor's guide answers frequently asked questions, examines the importance of identifying bias indicators, and presents case studies to facilitate group discussion. Up to five copies of the video (NCJ 179015) and accompanying instructor's guide (NCJ 180808) are available free. To order, call 800-688-4252.

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SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER TEACHES TOLERANCE



The Southern Poverty Law Center is a nonprofit organization that confronts hate, intolerance, and discrimination through education and litigation. Started in 1972 by two local lawyers who shared a commitment to racial equality, the center is now known internationally for its tolerance education programs, legal victories against white supremacist groups, and tracking of hate groups. Located in Montgomery, Alabama, the nonprofit center has more than 500,000 individual donors throughout the country and receives no revenues from government sources.

A leader in the struggle for justice, the Center has achieved victories in and out of the courtroom. Attorneys have battled segregation, protected society's most vulnerable members, and fought hate groups whose followers have violated the rights of others. The center has handled pioneering lawsuits, some

reaching the U.S. Supreme Court and many resulting in landmark rulings.

Another initiative of the center includes The Intelligence Project which monitors hate groups and extremist activity throughout the United States. The Project publishes the center's quarterly publication, *Intelligence Report*, which updates law enforcement agencies, the media, and the general public on the Center's monitoring and investigative activities.

The center also hosts www.tolerance.org, a Web site for kids, teachers, and parents, sharing up-to-date information and news on hate crimes, civil rights, and ideas on how to do something positive to support tolerance throughout the world.

One of the center's education programs,

Teaching Tolerance, began ten years ago after research from their Intelligence Project and other sources documented the rising levels of intolerance among young people and their involvement in hate crimes. The center realized it needed to reach out to schools and communities across the country that were interested in fostering an understanding of and respect for differences.

After conducting a six-month study to assess the anti-bias resources available to schools and educators, the center saw a need for educational materials and enlisted the support of its board, donors, and education experts in developing the new anti-bias education project.

Teaching Tolerance supports the efforts of K-12 teachers, educators, and school resource officers to

promote respect for differences and appreciate diversity. Teaching Tolerance:

- serves as a clearinghouse of information about anti-bias programs and activities implemented in schools across the country
- develops and distributes award-winning curriculum packages to schools in the United States and abroad
- publishes a semiannual magazine showcasing innovative, replicable anti-bias activities and initiatives from schools across the country.

The support of the center's donors has enabled Teaching Tolerance to provide its materials to schools and educators for free. "Our materials are used in more than 80,000 schools across the country and more than 300,000 teachers receive our magazine," said Jim Carnes, Director of the program.

Teaching Tolerance has received accolades from a variety of professional organizations. Its materials have earned two Oscar nominations, one Academy Award, and more than 20 honors from the Educational Press Association of America.

To receive a free copy of Teaching Tolerance's most recent kit for middle and upper grades, A Place at the Table, fax your request on letterhead to 334-264-8891. E-mailed requests will not be accepted. The kit includes a video that tells the story of our nation's struggle to ensure liberty and justice for all and is narrated entirely by young people. Thirteen detailed lesson plans, a teacher's guide, and textbook are also included.

To learn more about Teaching Tolerance or to sample its materials,

visit, www.teachingtolerance.org. You may also call 334-956-8200 for more information. The Web site features information on current events, classroom resources, tips for parents and kids, and much more.

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IN THE SPOTLIGHT: SCHOOL SAFETY

Every student will attend a school that is safe and secure, one that is free of fear and conducive to learning" (Center for the Prevention of School Violence, 2000).

Summary

Definitions of the term "school violence" range from very limited—for example, relating only to the use of guns in school—to very extensive, including all youth misconduct and the many community and societal influences on such behavior (Preventing School Violence: Plenary Papers of the 1999 Conference on Criminal Justice Research and Evaluation-Enhancing Policy and Practice Through Research). The Center for the Prevention of School Violence defines school violence as "any behavior that violates a school's educational mission or climate of respect or jeopardizes the intent of the school to be free of aggression against persons or property, drugs, weapons, disruptions, and disorder" (Center for the Prevention of School Violence, 2000).

Although school shootings have attracted public attention to violence associated with schools, the fact remains that the vast majority of America's schools are safe places. Of

all homicides and suicides among children 5-19 years of age, less than 1 percent occur in or around school grounds or on the way to or from school (Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 2000). Still, any amount of school violence is intolerable (Federal Activities Addressing Violence in Schools, 2000).

School-based violence prevention efforts can take many forms. They may work to protect students from danger or victimization and may also seek to prevent students from developing or relying on aggressive behavior as a way to solve conflicts (Peaceful Schools, 1998). Such efforts include adopting zero tolerance policies, requiring students to wear uniforms, employing surveillance cameras and metal detectors, and stationing law enforcement and mental health personnel in the schools (Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 2000).

Recently, the U.S. Department of Education identified the fundamental qualities of a safe and responsible school:

- The school has strong leadership, caring faculty, family and community involvement that includes law enforcement officials and representatives of community-based organizations, and student participation in the design of programs and policies.
- The physical environment of the school is safe and schoolwide policies are in place to promote and support responsible behaviors.
- Prevention and intervention programs are sustained, coordinated, and comprehensive.
- Interventions are based on careful assessment of student needs.
- Evidence-based approaches are used.

- Staff are provided with training and support to help them implement programs and approaches.

- Interventions are monitored and evaluations are conducted to ensure that the programs are meeting measurable goals and objectives (· Safeguarding Our Children: An Action Guide, 2000).

- Schools that incorporate these characteristics will achieve improved academics, reduced disciplinary referrals and suspensions, greater staff morale, and enhanced safety (· Safeguarding Our Children: An Action Guide, 2000).

This topical resource on school safety includes the most up-to-date, comprehensive information regarding school safety, including:

Facts & Figures

Legislation

Publications

Grants & Funding

Programs

Training & Technical Assistance

Links to other websites with school safety information

NCJRS Abstracts Database search on more than 160,000 criminal justice documents

NCJRS Calendar of Events search for relevant events

To access these resources, go to:

http://www.ncjrs.org/school_safety/school_safety.html

BY LAWS REVISIONS FOR 2001

ARTICLE III - OFFICERS, ELECTIONS, TERMS OF OFFICE, AND VACANCIES

Section 3 Terms of Office.

3. Staff Vice-President: The Staff Vice-President shall serve as an ex-officio member of the Certification and Awards Committee and shall assist the President and Executive Vice-President with such other duties as may be assigned by the Executive Board.
 - a. The Staff Vice-President shall serve for a term of one year to begin on January 1, following the annual conference.
 - b. The Staff Vice-President shall succeed to the position of Executive Vice-President upon the conclusion of his/her term.
 - c. The Staff Vice-President shall be elected at-large during the annual conference.
 - d. The Staff Vice-President shall co-ordinate the election process for all vacant Board positions each year at the annual training conference.

ARTICLE III - OFFICERS, ELECTIONS, TERMS OF OFFICE, AND VACANCIES

Section 3 Terms of Office

7. Chapter Representative: The Chapter Representative shall serve as official liaison between the Executive Board and the Chapters.
 - a. The Chapter Representative shall serve for a term of two ~~one~~ years to begin on January 1 of the year following his/her election. Additionally, the Chapter Representative shall serve in this position for no more than two consecutive terms.

RULE 8 - MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Section 2. Expenses

3. The Association, provided funds exist for such payment shall pay expenses for lodging and travel of Executive Board members to attend the Mid-Year board meeting. In addition, the Association shall pay Executive Board members a per diem amount, equal to the federal rates established by the Travel Management policy ~~actual food costs, up to an amount of \$30.00 per day,~~ while attending the Mid-Year meeting. The Association, upon a majority vote of the Executive Board, may also pay expenses for Committee Chairs to attend the Mid-Year board meeting, if their attendance has been requested in advance by the President or a majority of the Executive Board.

IALEP GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING SEPTEMBER 13, 2001

On Thursday, September 13, 2001, a meeting of the General Membership of the INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNERS, a Missouri Nonprofit Corporation, was held at the Hyatt Regency Crown Center, Kansas City, Missouri. The following Executive Board members were present: President Michael Wilson, Executive Vice President Steve Taratula, Staff Vice President Barry Horrobin, Treasurer Laurie Anderson, Repository Director Phil Johnson, and Secretary Navin Puri. Also present was a quorum of the general membership. Absent were Past President Bill Meyrahn and Chapter Representative Tom Smith.

BUDGET REVIEW

President Mike Wilson opened the meeting at 1:10 p.m. After welcoming and thanking the membership for attending, Executive Vice President Steve Taratula then reviewed the proposed 2002 Budget with the membership. He and Treasurer Laurie Anderson went through the expenditure and revenue projections for the upcoming year. The Association recently contracted with Ms. Denise Thurston to serve as the Association Office Manager and this has become a huge help to the Board in getting renewal notices out, updating membership files, and responding to questions from the membership. The overall costs for her services are considerably less than the prior association management so this is one area where the association will be able to save money. There were other questions from the membership to explain various line

items, which were addressed by either Laurie Anderson or Steve Taratula. Currently the monies for the association are held in a savings account, a checking account, and a bond fund. Given the volatilities of the market this past year, these are probably safe places for the money to reside in.

A motion was made by Mark Calhoon, Newport News Police Department to approve the budget as proposed and seconded by Chris Stockard, Alaska Department of Public Safety. The proposed 2002 budget was approved unanimously by the general membership.

PLANNERS COURSE UPDATE AND ELECTION OF BOARD MEMBERS

Staff Vice President Barry Horrobin then addressed the membership with regards to the upcoming Planners Course. The next course will be held in Virginia Beach, Virginia from November 26-November 30, 2001. Mark Calhoon, Newport News Police Department, was very instrumental in working out the arrangements for this class. The goal is to have 35 attendees in the course and the current group of trainers is still interested in conducting two courses a year. Barry also talked about the idea of holding more detailed and/or advanced topical courses, which would emphasize one particular topic area. This could be done in a two or three day module and would definitely help any persons who may want to get more detailed work completed in one area. Barry then concluded his remarks by encouraging everyone to work and complete their certification for the Association.

The Election of Board Members was conducted next. Staff Vice President Barry Horrobin conducted the election by announcing the positions that are currently open. The position of Staff Vice President will be vacated by Barry

Horrobin on January 1, 2002 when he assumes the Executive Vice President position and Steve Taratula assumes the President position from Mike Wilson. The position of Treasurer and the position of Chapter Representative also have to be voted on.

There was a discussion about the Chapter Representative position which should be voted on by the Chapter Presidents and not by the General Membership. The proposed candidate, Michael Heckelman, University of Southern California Department of Public Safety, will need to be conferred by the Chapter Presidents. This will be done in the next month or two, and a notice will be sent out to the general membership notifying them of this conferment.

The proposed candidate for Staff Vice President was Tom Pulaski, Prince William County Police Department, Virginia. Tom formerly served with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and has been a police officer and now serves in the planning and research unit. Mark Calhoon, Newport News Police Department, Virginia made a motion to elect Tom for the position of Staff Vice President and was seconded by Teresa McElwain, State College Police Department, Pennsylvania. A voice vote was taken and Tom Pulaski was unanimously elected Staff Vice President beginning January 1, 2002.

The proposed candidate for Treasurer is the current Treasurer Laurie Anderson. Laurie has served as Treasurer this past year and has done a yeoman's job in helping to get the books straight for the Association. Randy Hass, Sullivan County Sheriff's Office, Tennessee, made a motion to elect Laurie Anderson to the position as Treasurer and seconded by Mark Calhoon, Newport News Police Department, Virginia. A voice vote was taken and Laurie Anderson was elected to another two year term as Treasurer.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Treasurer Laurie Anderson then gave the Treasurer's Report. Laurie took over the position in the middle of an existing term and at that time it was discovered that there were over 100 dues checks that were lost or misplaced. This amounted to approximately \$ 5,000 not accounted for. Since that time, many members have submitted replacement checks and over \$ 4,000 has been recovered. During this past year, Denise Thurston was contracted with to be the Association Office Manager and that has been a tremendous help to the Treasurer. Database modifications performed by Chris Stockard over the past year were instrumental in streamlining the Association's administrative work. This year, due to the transferring of materials from Tallahassee to Torrance, the renewal notices went out late, so beginning with the 2002 calendar year, the notices will go out in January. The total number of paid membership in the Association is now approximately 500. The Treasurer stated that dues checks and membership reports were recently sent out to all the chapters, followed by lists of IALEP members in each chapter's territory who had not joined the local chapter. The reports were sent as Excel spreadsheets that can be used for promoting IALEP via group e-mails, mail merges, etc. Custom membership reports (not for commercial purposes) are available from the Association office upon request. The Treasurer also announced that funds are available to send IALEP members to conferences and other events for the purpose of promoting IALEP.

REPOSITORY DIRECTOR'S AND SECRETARY'S REPORT

Repository Director Phil Johnson then updated the membership on the status

of the Repository and the PALS (Project Abstract Listings) database. The repository is actually on a computer in the Kansas City Police Department. The system has gotten much better with the new Internet Service Provider for the IALEP web site. The submission of PALS entries can now be done much more quickly and clearly, on average 2-3 minutes with the revised formatted entry form. The Repository Director thanked the Association's Webmaster, Chris Stockard for those changes.

Secretary Navin Puri quickly introduced himself to the membership and briefly described his duties.

BYLAW CHANGES

President Wilson then addressed some changes in the bylaws. These changes were posted in the last edition of the Exchange for the membership to review. The most significant change is to make the Chapter Representative position a two-year term instead of one. This would allow that representative more time to develop their relationships with the Chapter Presidents and be able to accomplish more through them. John McBrien, Chandler Police Department, Arizona made a motion to approve the changes in the bylaws and Mark Calhoon, Newport News Police Department, Virginia seconded the motion. A voice vote was taken and the proposed bylaws changes were approved unanimously.

NEW BUSINESS

President Wilson called for any new business and there was a question on why the Planner's Course information was not posted on the IALEP website. Mark Calhoon addressed this issue and indicated that the site and hotel had not been finalized until a week or so ago. The plan originally was to hold the Planner's Course in Annapolis, Maryland but an arrangement could not be worked out with the hotel. This was unfortunate, but it is hoped in the future that the information will be placed on the website in a more timely manner.

Teresa McElwain wanted to make a motion to thank and appreciate the staff of the Kansas City Police Department. Given the events of the week, they held this conference together under rather difficult circumstances and she wanted to make sure it was reflected in the minutes. John McBrien seconded the motion, which was approved with a resounding yes vote.

President Wilson then thanked the members for that gesture and adjourned the meeting at 2:10 p.m.

IALEP ANNUAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

SEPTEMBER 9, 2001

On Sunday, September 9, 2001, a meeting of the Executive Board of the INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNERS, a Missouri Nonprofit Corporation, was held at the Hyatt Regency Crown Center Hotel in the City of Kansas City, Missouri. The following Executive Board members were present: President Mike Wilson, Executive Vice President Steve Taratula, Staff Vice President Barry Horrobin, Treasurer Laurie Anderson, Repository Director Phil Johnson, and Secretary Navin Puri, being all of the members of the Executive Board. Also present for a portion of the meeting were Corinne Swart and Marlene Parker from the Long Beach Police Department in California.

Long Beach Conference (2002)

President Mike Wilson opened the meeting at 3:05 p.m. The Executive Board then heard from Ms. Swart and Ms. Parker about the upcoming 2002 Conference, which will be held in Long Beach, California on the Queen Mary Ship. The theme of the meeting will be "Charting New Courses" and packets were distributed for the board to review. The information in the packet included brochures, pamphlets, and literature on the Long Beach area. They asked the board if they could administer a survey on what people want to see at the Long Beach Conference and to have people turn in the survey for a raffle ticket. A raffle would then be conducted during the Thursday night banquet for a prize of two nights free on the Queen Mary during next year's conference. The emphasis of this conference will

be the academic sessions offered and in the Southern California region, there is a good possibility of getting very knowledgeable people in their respective fields. There are approximately 150 Police Departments within 75 miles of the Long Beach area, so there will be a lot of potential members to draw from.

Kansas City Conference (2001)

Board Positions

Following Ms. Swart and Ms. Parker's presentation, President Mike Wilson gave the board his three big issues for this week's conference. He wanted to discuss 1) the budget, 2) the by-laws, and 3) the current open board positions. The information for these three items has been posted in the Summer Edition of the Exchange. There was a small discussion about Laurie Anderson not running for a second term as Treasurer, but she will be considered a candidate for the upcoming election on Thursday. There are also opening for the Staff Vice-President position and the Chapter Representative position.

Budget

Steve Taratula then presented the proposed budget for 2002. After much discussion, the following items were adjusted in the budget:

Conference Advanced Increased from \$2,000 to \$3,000

Plaques and Awards Increased to \$2,500

Program Development Decreased to \$2,000

Packets and Supplies were stricken as a line item and placed into Association Office Expenses.

The Board did discuss past projections and past conference attendee

projections. Past projections were based on an average of 125 attendees per national conference, but the reality of the last few meeting is between 80-100 attendees. The adjustment to the Conference Advance line item is designed to reflect that. The final 2002 Proposed Budget does reflect a balance budget. These adjustments were made and a motion was made by Laurie Anderson and seconded by Navin Puri to approve the 2002 Proposed Budget. All were in favor.

Treasurer's Report

The Treasurer then presented her report and updated the Board on administrative issues discussed at the mid-year Board meeting. Since that time, Denise Thurston has taken over as the Association's office manager, and all administrative functions have been moved from Tallahassee, Florida to Torrance, California. Webmaster Chris Stockard has implemented extensive modifications to IALEP's website and member database, making administrative work faster, easier, and more accurate, and creating checks and balances to prevent recurrence of past problems.

Board members received copies of current balances for all accounts, year-to-date income and expense, and the 2000 tax return. Laurie Anderson noted that there was a minor discrepancy between the year-end balance on the 1999 tax return and the balance she had reconstructed from records she received upon becoming Treasurer. She has since retrieved additional financial records from the repository reviewed the records to correct the discrepancy, and she plans to file an amended tax return.

Contracts

The Board then had a discussion on the contract of Denise Thurston, Administrative Office Manager, to renew her contract for 2002 and to

increase her compensation from \$ 500/month to \$ 600/month for added responsibilities. Following discussion by the Board, a motion was made by Barry Horrobin and seconded by Laurie Anderson to renew Ms. Thurston's contract for 2002 at the increased rate. All were in favor.

Planner's Course (November 2001)

Steve Taratula then quickly updated the Board on the upcoming Planner's Course, which will be held in Virginia Beach, Virginia from November 26th-30th, 2001. It will be held at the Virginia Beach Resort Hotel and Conference Center and will have a good rate for the rooms. Mark Calhoun will provide the Board with more details later in the week. It is hoped that 35 attendees will participate in this upcoming course.

President Mike Wilson then adjourned the meeting for the day at 5:50p.m.

A MESSAGE FROM OUR PRESIDENT

Thanks to the many of you who traveled from throughout the world to attend our 2001 Annual Conference in Kansas City. The Executive Board felt the conference was one of the best conferences we've attended in recent years.

Again, we would like to thank our host, the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department and more specially the Planning and Research Unit for their efforts. One of the many tasks associated with presenting a quality conference is the selection of topics of interest to our membership. They achieved this by arranging excellent speakers (some last minute fill-ins), workshop presenters and vendors who complemented the

presentations.

It was great to see so many new members attend as well as our "seasoned" members. As we continue to stress, the effectiveness of IALEP is based upon its' members and the degree that they actively participate in the association. It was especially gratifying to see so many attendees present for the General membership meeting to discuss issues that directly impact the association. As an Executive Board member, it is important to me to see members making the commitment to attend the meeting and voice issues or concerns in an effort to improve the effectiveness and professionalism of the association.

None of us could have foreseen the senseless events that occurred September 11th. Our thoughts and prayers are extended to the victims and families of these tragedies.

Before we left Kansas City, members from the 2002 Conference Committee were already hard at work developing ideas to improve upon next year's conference being held in Long Beach, California. We hope that you were able to visit their display table and please feel free to drop them a line on what you would like to see at their conference.

Also, please feel free to contact any member of the Executive Board with ideas or suggestions to enhance the association. WARNING: Be prepared to pitch-in to aid in implementing or resolving your proposed comment.

I hope to hear from you throughout the remainder of 2001 and hope to see you in Long Beach in 2002!

BIG ANNOUNCEMENT FOR IALEP MEMBERS!

The International Association of Law Enforcement Planners is pleased to announce that the City of Colorado Springs Police Department will be the host of the IALEP 2003 Annual Training Conference.



PLANNER CERTIFICATION

The International Association of Law Enforcement Planners (IALEP) provides certification of law enforcement planners at two levels: Certified Law Enforcement Planner, and Advanced Law Enforcement Planner.

Certification has been developed for the following purposes:

- to recognize the professional abilities and accomplishments of individual law enforcement planners;
- to promote and encourage professional development by individuals in the field of law enforcement planning;
- to provide the employers of law enforcement planners a reliable measure of professional competence; and
- to provide employers of law enforcement planners with a basis on which to establish position descriptions.

Criteria for Certified Law Enforcement Planners includes:

Education (college or university):

6 semester hours in writing, composition or literature

3 semester hours or equivalent in general statistics

3 semester hours or equivalent in research methods

1 year planning w/ 4 year degree, OR
3 years planning w/ 2 year degree, OR
5 years planning (no degree)

9 of 20 topical areas/credit equivalents

Advanced Certified Law Enforcement Planner:

Certified Planner+

4 year college (university) degree

5 years experience in a law enforcement agency, AND
3 years planning in law enforcement

14 of 20 topical areas/credit equivalents

Requirements for both levels:

Current IALEP membership

Chief Executive signature verifying assignment and experience

Immediate supervisor signature verifying assignment and experience

Applicant signature

Completed application

Written explanation of coursework, training, and experience

Certified copies of college/university transcripts

Copies of certificates

US\$50 fee (per certification level)

If you meet the qualifications for both levels of certification, you may apply for both at the same time.

To receive a copy of the Certification Application, call Judie Martin at 865-215-7339.

The application is also available on the IALEP website www.ialep.org

COMMUNITY POLICING IN REVIEW - SUCCESSFUL STRATEGIES FROM AROUND THE NATION

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PARTNERSHIPS

Neighborhood-Level Networking Makes a Difference

Where: Buffalo, N.Y.

The Initiative: "Fix the city" has become a rallying cry for a community-based initiative that engages the assets of city government, the business community and law enforcement to improve quality of life in the Grant and Ferry Street Corridor on Buffalo's west side.

One of the focal points is the International Marketplace (IM), a community-based, not-for-profit corporation. IM's board of directors, made up of area business owners and residents, opened the IM office in May 1999 in space provided by a local business owner.

Partnership with law enforcement is a key component. A Buffalo Police Department community policing unit works out of the IM office, addressing neighborhood crime and quality-of-life issues. The department has also dispatched its Flex unit—a specialized team of officers who work 4 p.m. to 2 a.m. shifts, targeting drugs, prostitution and other conditions.

"Save Our Streets," a city initiative, identified "the dirty dozen" of suspected drug houses in the neighborhood and is now working to curtail the activity through existing housing laws.

Outcomes: These initiatives, along with the deterrent effect of microwave-based surveillance cameras installed in the Grant and Ferry Street Corridor,

have helped bring down crime 25 to 50 percent over a six-month period there, according to statistics from the University of Buffalo.

Building on that success is an ongoing police-community collaboration that was set in motion by the "Distressed Neighborhoods" program of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), U.S. Department of Justice. A joint problem-solving session conducted by the Community Policing Consortium as part of the program drew 40 concerned neighborhood residents and police officers. Work continues on the neighborhood crime and quality-of-life issues identified at that session.

Ken A. Sull and Michele Graves

For more information, contact Peter J. Savage III, Legislative Assistant, Room 1408 City Hall, Buffalo, NY 14202. Phone: (716) 851-5125. Fax: (716) 851-5238. E-mail: psavageiii@ch.ci.buffalo.ny.us

NEIGHBORHOOD-LEVEL PROBLEMSOLVING Residents Hear Community Call to Action

Where: Livermore, Calif.

The Initiative: In the Tri-Valley area of California's East Bay, residents, police and public health officials are working together for the overall wellness of a 12-block city neighborhood.

The drive to partnership was spurred by a series of drive-by shootings. The Livermore Police Department knew that to make lasting changes, they would need the residents to stop tolerating the worsening conditions and see that they had the power to help make things better.

Police reached out to the community with a street barbecue and neighborhood cleanup, providing free containers so residents could throw away refuse that had been a blight on their streets and properties. Residents eagerly came forward, and they subsequently resolved to work with police on future safety issues.

The Alameda County Public Health Department came on board when it targeted the neighborhood for intervention. The strategy was to coordinate neighborhood-based activities that would build the community's capacity for taking action on crime and quality-of-life problems, thus making for a healthier community.

Residents, police and health department officials came together to form the Neighborhood Coalition. A resident serves as chairperson; police and health department officials serve as support staff.

The coalition developed an action plan for tackling perceived problems and achieving a shared vision for the neighborhood. Integral to the action plan was a neighborhood assessment. Guided by a health department epidemiologist, residents developed the questions for a door-to-door neighborhood survey. Then they received training so they could effectively administer the surveys and gather the information themselves.

Outcomes: The coalition recently evaluated the partnership's progress thus far and found signs of growing community capacity building, such as the ability to solve problems and make decisions as a group, the ability to conduct productive meetings, participation in city projects and success in tackling neighborhood issues through group action.

For example, the coalition was able to pressure an apartment-complex owner to address excessive noise, street drinking and litter associated with the complex after intervention from police officers had failed to have an impact.

For more information, contact Joan Mazzetti, M.P.H., Director of Health Education, Alameda County Public Health Department, 1000 Broadway, Suite 500, Oakland, CA 94607. Phone: (510) 628-7616. Fax: (510) 628-7894. E-mail: jmazzett@ph.mail.co.alameda.ca.us.

COMMUNITYENGAGEMENT Something to Celebrate in South Ormond

Where: Ormond Beach, Fla.

The Issue: Ormond Beach on Florida's east coast, just north of Daytona Beach, had a problem with street-level drug sales and related crimes in several neighborhoods in the city's South Ormond area.

The traditional police response, making arrests, would provide some short-term relief. But the drug trade would continue to flourish in the same locations. To make matters worse, many of the residents developed a negative view of the city and police because they were only seeing the negative side of police response in their neighborhood. Police activity in the neighborhood bred distrust. Additionally, many neighbors were reluctant to contact police for fear of repercussions.

The Initiative: Seeing a need to improve relations with the community, the police department invited neighborhood watch members and residents to a series of meetings. Press releases and cable television advertisements helped the department reach out to people interested in addressing the area's drug problems. A mix of business owners, residents, council members and police personnel attended the meetings. Officers Joseph Kearsch and Douglas Rumery facilitated the project with the assistance of patrol personnel and the Police Athletic League.

Among the strategies that emerged was holding special events to interrupt "business as usual" in the neighborhood, and making sure there were proper role models for youths at these events. Through many donations of money, food and equipment, the South Ormond Community Celebrations began in January 1999.

The first celebration was purposely held in one of the city's most widely known drug-dealing hotspots. The street was barricaded, diverting traffic from the area. A portable soundstage, lights and generators were brought in. Many local music artists donated their time to help in the war against drugs. The Ormond Beach Police Athletic League provided games for the children. Several local drug dealers were seen leaving the area and voicing their displeasure. No drug activity was noted on the street corner that night. Residents later thanked police for the block party and asked about holding future events.

Building on that success, police and community leaders reached out to the local faith community. The lure of easy money and drugs, it seemed to members of the partnership, had taken some of the youths away from the Christian community of which they

had been part as youngsters. The hope was that the faith community could reassert its influence on the young people.

The church leaders expressed enthusiasm over the prospect of taking their ministries to the street. The result was a series of Friday-night interventions designed to disrupt "business as usual" in known locations where drug transactions took place. The church leaders approached the drug dealers and urged them to join a church family.

Outcomes: The initiative has been a success. People have come out of their homes and joined with the police department to create the potential for a long-term solution to a long-standing problem. Calls for service in the target area are down by more than 50 percent since January 1999 when compared to the same period in 1998, and return calls have been dramatically reduced as well. Officers and citizens alike have seen a positive change in attitudes, which has facilitated communication and reduced citizen complaints about police personnel.

By Chief Larry Mathieson and Officer Joseph Kearsch

For more information, contact Larry Mathieson, Chief of Police, Ormond Beach Police Department, 170 W. Granada Blvd., Ormond Beach, FL 32174. Phone: (904) 676-3500. Fax: (904) 676-3559.

POLICE-COMMUNITY PROBLEM SOLVING

Community and Police Put Cork in Alcohol Problems

Where: Chula Vista, Calif.

The Initiative: A bayfront community with a diverse population of 160,000 four miles from the Mexican border, Chula Vista has had a high volume of

alcohol-related problems, largely due to an overconcentration of liquor licenses in high-crime areas.

Incidents ranging from brawls to homicides were typical in or near the retail liquor outlets and bars along the densely populated Broadway to Main Street corridor. This corridor was rife with public intoxication, drunk driving and alcohol-related disturbances. Liquor license infractions, such as the sale of alcohol to minors, compounded the problems.

The Chula Vista Police Department responded with a comprehensive program including prevention, education and enforcement that enlisted community involvement at all levels.

Community institutions, and the licensees themselves, were brought into the problem-solving process. The local chamber of commerce worked with the department to form the ABC (Alcohol and Beverage Control) Retail Licensee Industry Group. The group's focus is on making sure all licensees are informed of their license obligations and on promoting self-policing. And the local Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) office partnered with County of San Diego Health Services to develop a community education program. Between the two groups, special training and educational programs were developed to meet the needs of local schools as well as retailers.

Police, meanwhile, targeted the establishments with chronic infractions and crime problems with stepped-up enforcement. Police worked with county health officials, code enforcement officers and the fire marshal to pursue code violations.

A liquor store near a high school had become the loitering place for a street gang. The school resource officer and school officials received training in

recognizing and dealing with alcohol-related problems. They then worked to involve the surrounding community and the liquor store itself in developing an action plan to address the problem. The resulting plan called for removing the public telephones in front of the store, putting up new fencing and holding a community cleanup day at the location. With all the attention the location was getting, the gang members eventually moved on.

Outcomes: There was a significant drop in calls for service at the problem locations. And while as many as one liquor sale in five was made to minors before the program, it dropped down to zero at one point after the program's inception. The city currently has a very high rate of compliance at the licensed locations.

By Ben Chassen

For more information, contact Ben Chassen, Juvenile Detective, Chula Vista Police Department, 276 Fourth Ave., Chula Vista, CA 91910. Phone: (619) 691-5191.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT A Brighter Block Watch

Where: Kingman, Ariz.

The Initiative: The Kingman Police Department receives numerous demands for street lights at different locations. But on the basis of such criteria as traffic counts, accident statistics, crime and pedestrian traffic, it was not always possible to justify those requests.

Kingman Police Chief Larry Butler devised a strategy that would accommodate the residents, involve them in the solution and in the process make their neighborhoods safer. The chief began a policy of contacting each petitioner personally

and making the following offer: If the petitioners form a block watch in their neighborhood, the police department will work with the city to help them get street lights.

After forming a block watch, the members are required to administer a survey to determine where a majority of residents feel street lights were needed most. Once the police department and block watch come to agreement on the number of lights and their locations, the police department brings the request to the city council.

As the average citizen rarely takes the time to attend a council meeting, part of the plan is to get block watch members to see Kingman's city government in action—and to get them involved in the process. The police chief has the street light request placed on the council's agenda, and then it's up to the block watch captain to get as many of their members as possible to attend.

Outcomes: So far, the block watches have lived up to their end of the bargain, always turning out in large numbers. The council has been supportive, approving 37 new street lights to date.

Another block watch successfully worked with city government to get lighting for a new neighborhood park. The members persuaded the city council to pay the monthly light bill. The block watch group covered the installation cost with donations and proceeds from a neighborhood yard sale fund-raiser.

Other block watch groups that have sprung up are following that group's lead and are currently planning fund-raisers for similar initiatives in their neighborhoods.

By Chief Larry Butler

For more information, contact Chief Larry Butler, Kingman Police Department, 2730 E. Andy Devine, Kingman, AZ 86401. Phone: (520) 753-2191.

Reprinted with permission from the Community Policing Exchange. Check out their website at www.communitypolicing.org.

Looking for funding? The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE)'s grant website provides a partial listing of available grants and links to other grant sources. For further information go to:

<http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/grants/>

HOMICIDES OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) announces the availability of "Homicides of Children and Youth." This 12-page Bulletin was written by David Finkelhor, Ph.D., Director, and Richard Ormrod, Ph.D., Research Professor, Crimes against Children Research Center.

Homicides are always tragic, but sympathies are heightened when the victim is a young child or adolescent. Thus, the murders of juveniles raise understandable public concerns.

Unfortunately, research statistics seldom claim the broad audience of the morning newspaper or the evening news. This Bulletin, part of OJJDP's Crimes Against Children Series, draws on FBI and other data to provide a statistical portrait of juvenile homicide victimization.

Homicide is the only major cause of childhood deaths that has increased over the past three decades. In 1999, some 1,800 juveniles, or 3 per 100,000 of the U.S. juvenile population, were homicide victims? a rate substantially higher than those of other developed countries. At the same time, murders of juveniles are infrequent in many areas of the United States.

The Bulletin offers detailed information about overall patterns and victim age groups. Specific types of juvenile homicide victimization are discussed in further detail, including maltreatment homicides, abduction homicides, and school homicides. Finally, initiatives designed to prevent homicides of children and youth (juveniles) are explored.

Resources:

"Homicides of Children and Youth" (NCJ 187239) is available online at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/>

violvict.html#187239

A limited number of printed copies are available from the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (JJC). Copies can be ordered online at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/> or by calling JJC at 800-638-8736. Please use the document number when ordering.

For full-text publications, information on OJJDP or JJC, and other juvenile justice information, visit the following:

OJJDP World Wide Web page at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/>

NCJRS World Wide Web page at <http://www.ncjrs.org/>

IN THE SPOTLIGHT: HATE CRIME

Hate crime is defined as "the violence of intolerance and bigotry, intended to hurt and intimidate someone because of their race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, or disability." (Community Relations Service, 1997)

These crimes have been plaguing our country for centuries, tearing at the very foundation of our country and destroying our neighborhoods and communities.

"During 1998, a total of 7,755 bias-motivated criminal incidents were reported to the FBI by 10,730 law enforcement agencies in 46 States and the District of Columbia." (Hate Crime Statistics, 1998, 1999)

Since an individual's biases are incidental circumstances to a particular crime, collecting statistics and information on hate crimes is difficult. Over the past 10 years, Congress has passed many pieces of legislation to help shape the future of hate crime initiatives and preventative measures. These anti-

hate crime legislated acts include the

- Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1999
- Church Arson Prevention Act of 1996
- Hate Crimes Sentencing Enhancement Act
- Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990

Hate crime activities are being investigated at the Federal level by the FBI's Bias Crimes Unit and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) church arson and explosives experts. BATF investigations also focus on regulating the illegal sale and possessions of firearms to potential perpetrators of hate crimes. Programs are also being developed to bring communities together to fight hate crimes through mediation, dialogue and discussion, and innovative strategies to introduce and educate youth on attitudes and behavior.

In order to understand the scope of the hate crime problem, the Justice Department was mandated, with the passage of the *Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990*, to collect statistics and gather information on the prevalence of these bias-motivated crimes:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) is the only national data collection program. As part of the UCR Program, the FBI publishes hate crime statistics in their annual publication, *Hate Crime Statistics*, 1998.

As part of the Attorney General's Hate Crime initiative, the Bureau of Justice Statistics has examined ways to improve participation by law enforcement agencies in collecting and reporting hate crime statistics to the FBI and to profile local responses to hate crime. The findings will assist the Federal government in identifying the accuracy of hate crime statistics and reporting practices, produce trend data

and developing a model for hate crime reporting.

In addition to collecting statistics, several agencies are funding researchers to conduct studies on hate crimes.

The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) all sponsor and fund grantee agencies to develop programs, and to provide training seminars and technical assistance to individuals and local agencies regarding hate crimes.

OVC is working to improve the justice system's response to victims of hate crimes

OJJDP funds agencies to develop training for professionals and to address hate crimes through preventative measures and community resources

BJA has a training initiative for law enforcement agencies to generate awareness and to help in identifying, investigating, and taking appropriate action for bias crimes, as well as arming agencies with tools for responding effectively to incidents.

This topical resource includes the most up-to-date, comprehensive information regarding hate crime:

- Facts & Figures
- Legislation
- Publications
- Programs
- Training & Technical Assistance
- Grants & Funding
- Links to other websites with hate crimes information
- NCJRS Abstracts Database search
- Events Calendar search for relevant events

To access these resources go to: http://www.ncjrs.org/hate_crimes/hate_crimes.html

KEY SERVICE INDICATORS

Potential police service indicators that ANY police service could use to answer the question of "how to measure and evaluate" police service delivery (a question always asked by politicians at budget time):

Number of police officers per 1000 population or population to officer ratio

Police response time to both emergency calls and also all calls for service

Clearance rate for the solving of all crimes investigated

Detailed breakdown of the types of vehicles utilized within our fleet

Specialized equipment, processes and techniques used

Specific "non-cops and robbers" programs

Key initiatives and projects being undertaken as part of the comprehensive strategic plan for providing public service

Crime rate: per 1000 population and per officer

Number of citizens served by each police station, patrol district, and neighbourhood policing zone

Annual calls for service handled by the organization

Annual caseload of the organization

Number of victims counselled by the Victim Services Branch

For more information, contact Barry Horrobin, Director of Planning, Windsor Police Service

NATIONAL YOUTH GANG SYMPOSIUM

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) will hold a National Youth Gang Symposium from June 11 to June 13, 2002, in Orlando, FL.

The Symposium, which is designed for professionals from all fields who are involved in addressing youth gang problems, will focus on innovative and effective gang-related programs and strategies, and will provide information from leading experts about youth gang activities and trends.

For further information about the OJJDP National Youth Gang Symposium, please visit the Symposium's Web site at <http://www.gangsymposium.org/> Please note the early registration fee for those registering and paying before April 1, 2002.

PROJECT OF THE YEAR 2000-2001

THE EYE IN THE SKY: EVALUATION OF POLICE HELICOPTER PATROLS

Submitted by Valerie J. Beyer, Durham
Regional Police Service

Project by Sgt. Bruce Nelson and Dr.
Paul Whitehead of the London Police
Service

The primary objectives of the London
Police Helicopter Research Project
were: to evaluate whether helicopter
patrols have a suppressions effect on
the incidence of various types of crime
and occurrences and to evaluate
whether a helicopter increases the
operational effectiveness and/or
efficiency of the police service.

The findings suggested that there is
no suppression effect on rates of
crime, no diversion of crime to non-
patrolled areas, and no spillover effect
of helicopter patrols to non-patrolled
areas. There is evidence of increased
efficiency in using helicopters as the
time per call is less when a helicopter
is involved and is usually the first on
the scene, there is evidence of
increased effectiveness (i.e.
apprehensions are more likely) when
the helicopter is involved, and that
some searches lend themselves
exceptionally well to the uniqueness
of a helicopter.

Surveys on the use of helicopters
indicated that members of the public
were somewhat receptive to police
helicopters, and police officers were
highly positive about its
contributions. The study also
reviewed the literature on police
helicopter usage.

2000-2001 Certifications

Receiving Basic Planner Certification:

Angel D. Geoghagan
Chattanooga Police Department

Melissa Lynn McDaniel
Florida Highway Patrol

Sharon Barter Trenholm
Royal Newfoundland Constabulary

Kenneth L. Hailey
Texas Department of Public Safety

Receiving Basic and Advanced
Planner Certification:

Vance McLaughlin
Savannah Police Department

Ron L. Eilders
Chattanooga Police Department

William E. McEachnie
Winter Park Police Department

Patricia McCullough
Jacksonville Sheriff's Office

Receiving Advanced Planner
Certification:

Garth den Heyer
New Zealand Police

GUN USE BY MALE JUVENILES: RESEARCH AND PREVENTION

The Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
announces the availability of "Gun
Use by Male Juveniles: Research and
Prevention." This 11-page Bulletin
was written by Alan Lizotte, Ph.D.,
Co-Principal Investigator, Rochester

Youth Development Study, and David
Sheppard, Ph.D., the Project Director of
the national evaluation of the
Partnerships To Reduce Juvenile Gun
Violence Program.

Although many adolescents own and
use guns for legitimate, legal sporting
activities, other youth report that they
own and carry guns for protection or
for the purpose of committing a crime.
Illegal gun ownership and use among
juveniles are the focus of public
concern and of this Youth Development
Series Bulletin.

While prior research on gun ownership
and use has concentrated largely on
adults, the Bulletin's authors draw on
data from OJJDP's Rochester Youth
Development Study to examine patterns
of gun ownership and gun carrying
among adolescents. The Bulletin also
addresses the interrelationship between
gangs and guns.

Efforts to reduce illegal carrying of
guns by youth and juvenile gun
violence are described, in particular the
Boston Gun Initiative, the Office of
Community Oriented Policing Services'
Youth Firearms Initiative, and OJJDP's
Partnerships To Reduce Juvenile Gun
Violence Program.

"Gun Use by Male Juveniles: Research
and Prevention" (NCJ 188992) is
available free from the Juvenile Justice
Clearinghouse (JJC) in a medium to suit
your needs. Please use the document
number when ordering. Hardcopies can
be ordered online at [http://
puborder.ncjrs.org/](http://puborder.ncjrs.org/) or by writing JJC at
P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-
6000. You may also call JJC at 800-638-
8736 to speak with a publications
specialist to request that the document
be mailed to you.

This Bulletin is also available online at
document reference at [http://
ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/
violvict.html#189992](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#189992)

New Federal Clearinghouse for Info on Terrorism-Related Issues

The Office for Domestic Preparedness Information Clearinghouse is a virtual library of information and resources on domestic preparedness, counterterrorism, and weapons of mass destruction (WMD) issues. Its goal is to enhance the capacity and preparedness of state and local jurisdictions to respond to WMD domestic terrorism incidents through the use of abstracts, publications, videos, articles, templates, models, samples, and links to other sites. (OJP)

Access the virtual library at: <http://odp.ncjrs.org/> <<http://odp.ncjrs.org/>>. You can even subscribe to their electronic newsletter at <http://virlib.ncjrs.org/JUSTINFO.asp>

Other Resources:

Funding:

State Domestic Preparedness Equipment Support Program

Provides funding for states to plan and execute a comprehensive threat and needs assessment and to develop a long term plan that involves improving first-responder capabilities through equipment purchases and training. Funding for this program was distributed to every state and channeled through the governors' office for distribution.

Contact the Office of Domestic Preparedness (202)305-9887 or www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/grants/goals.htm or your state's Office of the Governor

County and Municipal Agency Domestic Preparedness

Provides funding to local jurisdictions to purchase equipment and train fire and emergency first responders to deal with terrorist attacks involving nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons and explosive incidents. Funding for this program was distributed to every state and channeled through the governors' offices for distribution.

Contact the Office of Domestic Preparedness (202) 305-9887 or www.ojp.usdoj.odp/grants/goals.htm or your state's Office of the Governor

Technology Opportunities Program

The use of information technologies to rapidly communicate and share information with other agencies is central to combatting terrorism and thwarting terrorist threats. This program offers matching grants to various state, local and tribal agencies, including police departments, for network development to facilitate information and resource sharing using information technology. The program also provides funding to model projects demonstrating innovative uses of network technologies.

Contact the Office of Telecommunications and Information Applications, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, US Department of Commerce, room 4096, Washington, DC 20230 or www.nita.toc.gov/otiahome/top/grants/briefhistory_gf.htm

Training Programs:

State and Local Anti-Terrorist Training (SLATT)

A pre-incident training program that emphasizes awareness, preparation, prevention and interdiction. Training targets state and local law enforcement executives, command personnel, intelligence officers, investigators, training directors, and prosecutors for training and domestic and foreign anti-terrorism and extremist criminal activity. The SLATT program is supported by funds from the Office of Justice Programs, US Department of Justice.

SLATT training is offered every month in various states across the nation. Training sites are selected based on the expression of need, level of activity and geographic coverage.

Contact the Institute for Intergovernmental Research, PO Box 12729, Tallahassee, FL 32317-2729 or www.iir.com/slatt

The Senior Officials' Workshop: Preparedness and Response for Terrorist Incidents

A six and a half hour program for state and local senior officials focused on planning and preparedness for terrorist incidents involving nuclear, biological and chemical weapons. The first half of the training focuses on planning issues and available local state and federal resources. The second half is a table exercise of a terrorist incident. Contact your State Training Office of Emergency Services, for individual state contact information visit www.fema.gov/emi/sttrgo.htm or the

Emergency Management Institute of the Federal Emergency Management Agency at www.fema.gov/emi

The Integrated Emergency Management Course (IEMC)

Offers training for public officials and emergency personnel. The training is 4.5 days of classroom-style lectures, discussion and small-group workshops and uses a model of community and an Emergency Operations Center to simulate emergency scenarios that increase in complexity over the training course.

This course is open to a variety of professionals serving in local government, fire and emergency medical response, public works offices, utility companies, law enforcement and public information. IEMC is recommended for the following law enforcement professionals: police chiefs, assistant police chiefs, investigators, operations officers, dispatchers, sheriff's, deputy sheriff's, state police EOC representatives and state police operations officers. IEMC is offered at various location and intervals during the year.

Contact your State Training Office of Emergency Services, for individual state contact information visit www.fema.gov/emi/sttrgo.htm or the Emergency Management Institute of the FEMA at www.fema.gov/emi

First Responder Counter Terrorism Training Assistance

This program enhances the capabilities of first responders in managing the consequences of terrorist attacks. This course is open to all fire and emergency first responders and law enforcement personnel with operational or incident management responsibilities. Contact your State Training Office of Emergency Services, for individual state contact information

visit www.fema.gov/emi/sttrgo.htm or the National Fire Academy at www.usfa.fema.gov/nfa

Emergency Response to Terrorism (Self Study Course)

This self-study course provides a general introduction for first responder awareness at the scene of a potential terrorist incident. The course provides a general overview of terrorism and the risks associated with a terrorist incident, possible outcomes and how to recognize and identify criminal or terrorist activity in an emergency. This course is also helpful for those involved in law enforcement, emergency communications, emergency coordination and management, public works and public health, disaster response, armed forces, reserves and national guard.

The self-study course materials are available from the United States Fire Administration's Publication Office or they may be downloaded from www.usfa.fema.gov/nfa/tr_ertss.htm.

Other:

Weapons of Mass Destruction Training Program: Enhancing State and Local Capabilities to Respond to Incidents of Terrorism

Under their emergency response initiative, the Office of Domestic Preparedness offers a variety of training programs for responding to WMD incidents, including those involving biological, nuclear/radiological, incendiary, chemical and explosive devices. Programs are offered at many times and locations, and through various means. Some training programs are offered in a classroom setting, others are available through self-study or the Internet. Training programs are available to a broad range of emergency responders,

some programs targeting specific groups of responders.

For more information on the ODP emergency response initiative or to obtain a copy of the training catalogue, contact the ODP Hotline 1-800-368-6498. Lists of state coordinators and their contact information is available at www.fema.gov/emi/sttrgo.htm

OJP's Training and Technical Assistance Guide

A web-based guide that links law enforcement and others with programs available through the Office of Justice Programs (OJP). A variety of training programs on terrorism and domestic preparedness and the use of technology to fight crime are listed. This site also links to other sources of technical assistance and training.

This guide is available at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/training/htm.

BJA's Law Enforcement Training Database

The Bureau of Justice Assistance's Law Enforcement Training Database is an on-line catalogue of all federally funded and supported training available to state and local law enforcement. The catalogue may be searched using training topics, training provider, or key words. Each training program listed includes information on training provider, course description, eligibility criteria and contact information. Contact the Bureau of Justice Assistance website - www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA or <http://bjatraining.aspensys.com>

Terrorist Incident Planning Guidelines (from FEMA)

The guidelines offer information and recommendations for developing emergency operation plans to address

the consequences of terrorist acts involving the use of weapons of mass destruction. This publication also outlines a consistent planning approach for efficient integration of state, local and federal terrorism management.

This publication is available for downloading from the FEMA website at www.fema.gov/pte/gaheop.htm

Critical Incident Protocol: A Public and Private Partnership

This document discusses the mutual benefits of public and private partnerships for responding to critical incidents and presents protocols for working together. The preparedness process for developing a critical incident plan and testing the plan are outlined. Additional sections of this report cover issues such as hazard mitigation, emergency response, medial relations, and recovery and business resumption. This document provides an introduction to developing a critical incident plan and partnering with other agencies to respond to an incident. This document is recommended for all ranks of law enforcement, but would be especially helpful for local officials and police executives seeking to develop a community emergency response plan.

Contact the School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824

Center for Nonproliferation Studies: United States Response to CBW Terrorism and Domestic Preparedness

Includes information on chemical and biological weapons and links to federal sources on terrorism response, funding sources, and domestic preparedness.

Contact <http://cns.msiis.edu/>

National Criminal Justice Reference Service: Resources for Recovery

NCJRS links to publications on terrorism and preparedness such as the Inventory of State and Local Law Enforcement Technology Needs to Combat Terrorism and related organizations.

Contact www.ncjrs.org/recovery/index.htm

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Dear IALEP member:



We enjoyed seeing you in Kansas City and hope you liked the conference as much as we did. Hats off to our gracious hosts, the Kansas City Police Department Planning and Research Unit, for presenting a great training experience and persevering under difficult circumstances. We sincerely hope none of you lost friends or family in the recent national disasters.

By now, we've all witnessed the outpouring of support for law enforcement and fire agencies involved in the rescue and recovery missions. Along with our nation's renewed sense of patriotism, there is also a heightened sense of appreciation for emergency services and a new degree of reliance on public safety employees. "What do we do now?" many of the anxious faces on television seem to be asking. As law enforcement planners, we are all affected by the recent events. We will no doubt be more involved in disaster response planning, communications system management, public information projects or technology upgrades, to name a few.

We would like to turn your attention to the 2002 IALEP conference in Long Beach for a moment. We need your input now to best customize the training. Especially in light of what's happened to our country, we see the 2002 conference as a perfect time for networking and training all types of public safety employees.

Enclosed are the results of the interest surveys you filled out in Kansas City. We will provide sessions on the most popular topics and as many others as our budget permits. Please email any comments you may have to Southern California Chapter Secretary Corinne Swart at coswart@ci.long-beach.ca.us. Watch for frequent updates on the IALEP website as well, www.ialep.org.

Thank you for your participation and hope to welcome you aboard the Queen Mary Hotel, September 22-27, 2002 in Long Beach!

Sincerely,

The Southern California Chapter Executive Board Members

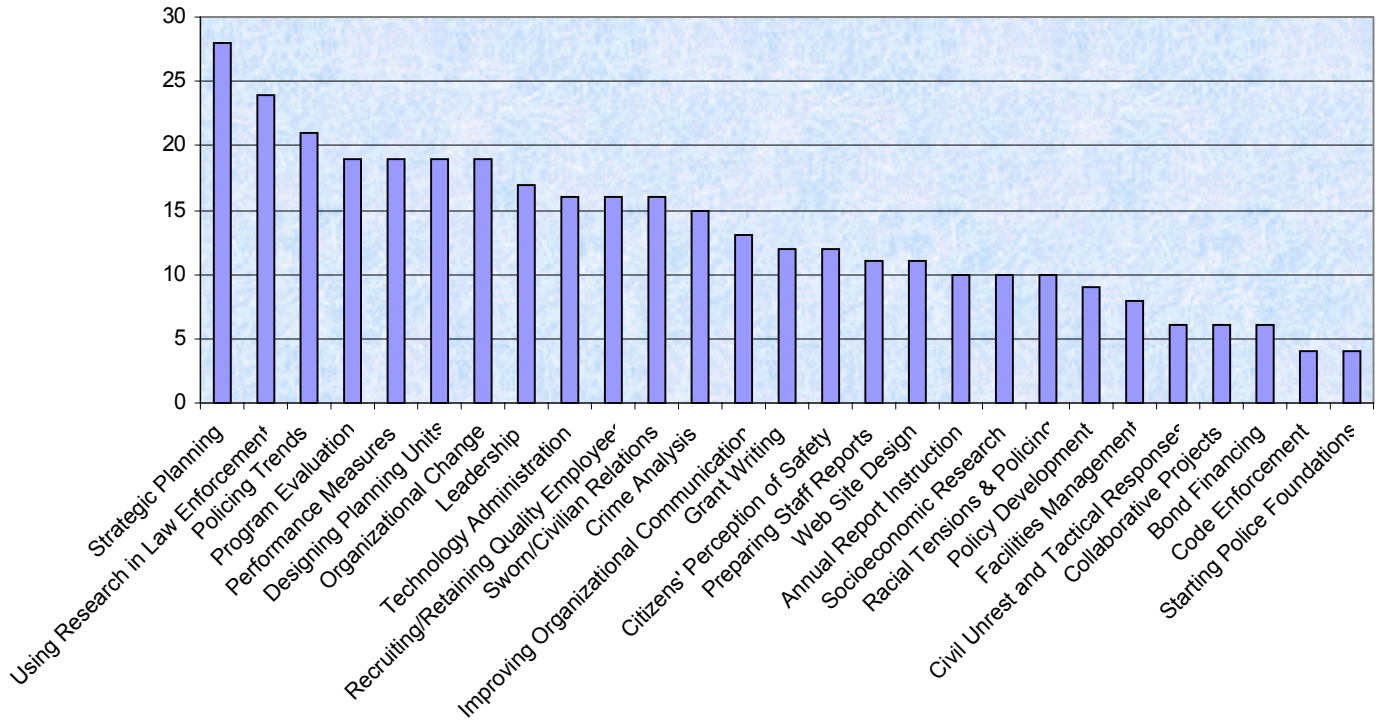
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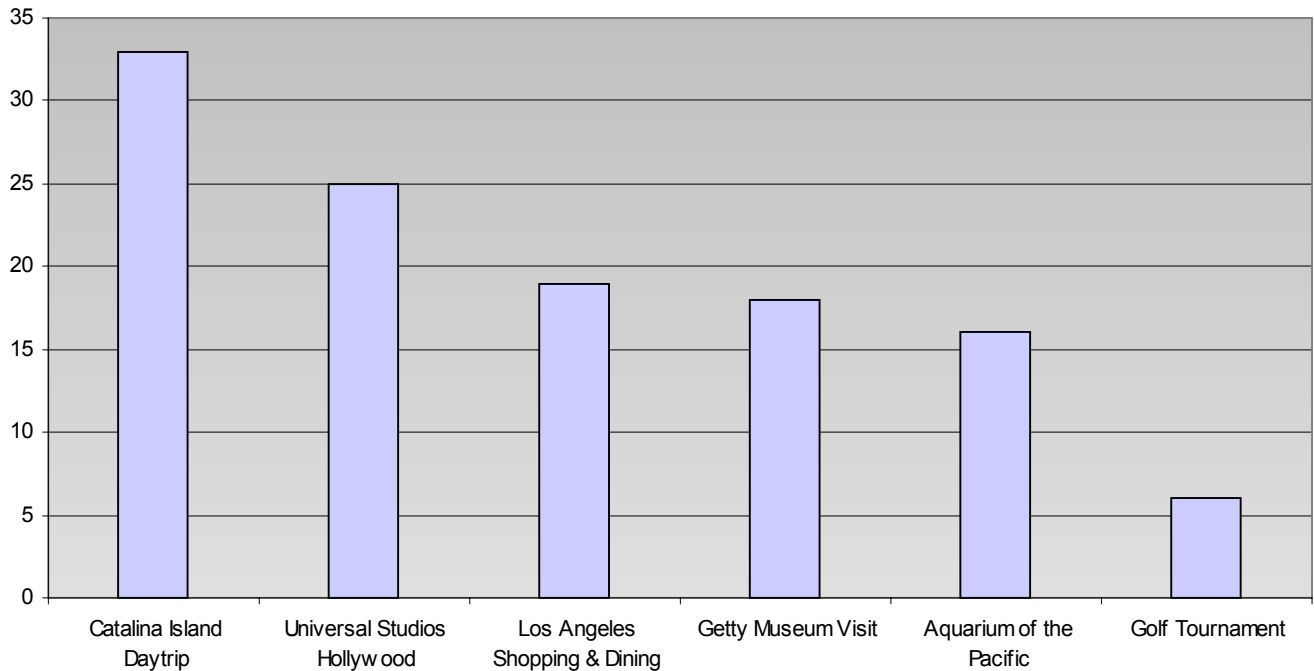
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IALEP 2002 Program Interest Survey Results



IALEP 2002 Entertainment Interest Survey Results



If you have interests not reflected on these charts, please e-mail Southern California Chapter Secretary Corinne Swart at coswart@ci.long-beach.ca.us

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Organizational Change
Leadership
Technology Administration
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Besides informative training sessions, delegates can enjoy the many attractions Long Beach and Southern California have to offer!

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All of beautiful Southern California!





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MEMBERS WILL BE SENT NOTIFICATION
(BY EMAIL) WHEN EACH ISSUE IS PUBLISHED.**

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