



Academy Notes

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Third Quarter 2009

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- Chief John Skinner, Vice Chair
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- Bill O'Toole, Executive Director
- Tom Fitzpatrick, Dep. Director
- Capt. Eric Noble, Dep. Director
- Steve Hall, Basic Training Mgr.
- Bob Brendel, In-Service Mgr.
- Brian Schmidt, Operations Mgr.
- Albert Oglesby, Accreditation Mgr.

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Academy Welcomes New Board Chairman

At its May Board meeting, the Academy welcomed the election of Mr. John Wells as its new Board chairman to fill the remaining term of retiring Chairman Kirby Bowers. Mr. Wells, 51, has served on the Board since October 1, 2004 when he was selected as Leesburg's Town Manager. In that role, Mr. Wells serves as the chief executive officer supervising all town functions including public safety, utilities, airport operations, planning and land development, parks and recreation, and all internal support functions.



Mr. John Wells is the new Chairman of the NVCJTA Board

Prior to employment with the Town of Leesburg, Mr. Wells served as the Deputy County Administrator for Loudoun County, Virginia. He first joined Loudoun County as a budget analyst in November 1982. In 1988, he was appointed Budget Director and assumed the Deputy County Administrator position in 1991. Mr. Wells had responsibilities and assignments in virtually all facets of County government operations.

Mr. Wells also previously worked in

the City Manager's office in Paramount, California, and the Township Manager's Office in Upper St. Clair, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the International City Management Association, the Virginia Local Government Management Association, and the Government Finance Officers Association.

Mr. Wells holds a bachelor's degree in Political Science from Gannon University in Erie, Pennsylvania, and a Masters Degree in Public Administration from the University of Pittsburgh's Graduate School of Public and International Affairs. He is also a graduate of the LEAD Virginia Program and Leadership Loudoun. Mr. Wells was the recipient of Shenandoah University's Institute for Government Public Service Award for Local Gov-

ernment in 2008. He has been actively involved as a volunteer in a variety of church, youth, and civic organizations.

John and his wife Debbie have lived in Leesburg for 22 years. They have three children, Jennifer, Ashley, and Jonathan. The Academy staff extends its sincere congratulations to Mr. Wells on his election as Board Chairman and we look forward to working more closely with him in the months and years ahead! ♦♦♦

The will to win is important, but the will to prepare is vital.
 - Joe Paterno

Session 120 Graduates



Thomas Shaw Award recipient Steven Peoples receives his Graduation Certificate from Chief Rappoport and Executive Director Bill O'Toole.

Graduation for Session 120 was held Wednesday June 24, 2009 at the Dominion High School in Sterling. Twenty-five new deputies and forty-one new officers received their certificate of graduation from the Northern Virginia Criminal Justice Training Academy.

The keynote speaker for the graduation was Richard J. Rappoport, Chief of the Fairfax City Police Department and President of the Virginia Association of Chiefs of Police.

Captain Thomas Shaw, Loudoun County Sheriff's Office, presented the award named in honor of his father, Director Emeritus Thomas Shaw to Officer Steven Peoples, Metro Transit Police. The award recognizes dedication, professionalism, and leadership and is presented to the recruit who exemplifies these qualities. The recipient for this award is selected by the class.

Class President, Deputy Ronnie E. Lewis, Jr., Loudoun County Sheriff's Office, congratulated his classmates and thanked the Academy staff. After the presentation of certificates, he was joined on stage by Class Vice Presidents Officer Steven Peoples and Deputy Jason Warren, Loudoun County Sheriff's Office. They then led the graduating class in the Law Enforcement Oath of Honor.

The following additional awards were presented: Directors Award for Academic Excellence: Deputy Ryan Schmidt, Loudoun County SO (Combined School), Officer Andrew Toplyn, Metro Transit PD

(Basic Law Enforcement School).

Award for Firearms Proficiency: This was a tie, both officers achieved identical perfect scores, Officer Karlo Centano, Metro Transit Police and Officer Thomas Weir, Metro Transit Police;

Award for Emergency Vehicle Operations Proficiency: Deputy Sean Luik, Loudoun County Sheriff's Office;

Physical Fitness Award: Officer Tamarra Richardson and Officer Travis Poulos, both of Metro Transit PD.

The Session 120 graduate numbers from our member agencies are as follows:

- Alexandria City Police Department: 5
 - Alexandria City Sheriff's Office: 5
 - Arlington County Sheriff's Office: 8
 - Leesburg Police Department: 1
 - Loudoun County Sheriff's Office: 12
 - Manassas City Police Department: 1
 - Metro Transit Police Department: 22
 - Metro Washington Airports Authority Police: 10
 - Northern Virginia Community College Police: 2
- Session 121 began June 30 with the arrival of 12 Sheriff's deputy recruits. The law enforcement school will begin on July 29. ♦♦♦



In March, the members of Session 120 selected their class Vice Presidents. Then in April, the Class President was chosen. From left to right, Jason Warren, Vice President for Section A, Ronnie Lewis, Class President and Steven M. Peoples, Vice President for Section B

Legally Speaking

John Fitzgerald, J.D.

Vehicle Searches under *Arizona v. Gant*



The decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in *Arizona v. Gant* has changed the rules for searching motor vehicles incident to the arrest of an occupant. In the days that followed the Court's decision, I have heard and read the reactions of many law enforcement officers (LEOs), and they

have almost universally reacted negatively to this ruling which limits vehicular incident-to-arrest searches.

While the *Gant* decision will undoubtedly reduce the number of incident-to-arrest searches of cars and trucks, the impact of the case is not as broad as some may believe.

The law prior to *Gant*, as commonly interpreted, was generous in allowing police to search the passenger compartment of an automobile as an incident to any lawful custodial arrest. Based on decisions in *Chimel v. California*, 395 U.S. 752 (1969) and *New York v. Belton*, 453 U.S. 454 (1981), courts held that if a person was inside a vehicle just prior to arrest, we could pretend (legally) that the interior of the car was still within the arrestee's immediate control even when the car's interior was nowhere near their "wingspan," and frequently when the arrestee was handcuffed and secured. Cars had this kind of "residual wingspan."

In creating this bright line rule, the *Belton* Court established a sort of legal fiction that we enjoyed for a very long time. Agencies everywhere trained officers—and justifiably so—to search the interior of vehicles whenever they made a custodial arrest for any offense. For more than a generation, we searched the interior of cars and trucks every time we made a custodial arrest. It was automatic.

The Facts of *Gant*

Police officers approached a home in Tucson armed with a tip that the house was being used to sell drugs and that a man named Gant, seen at the residence earlier, was wanted for driving on a suspended license. As police were arresting a man and a woman found near the house, Gant arrived driving a car. He parked, exited the car, and was promptly arrested and handcuffed 10 to 12 feet from the car. After Gant had been

handcuffed and placed in the back of a patrol car, two officers searched his car. One of them found a gun, and the other discovered a bag of cocaine in the pocket of a jacket on the backseat.

Gant was convicted at trial of two drug charges. On appeal, the Arizona Supreme Court reversed, concluding that the facts differed from those in *Belton* and that the search of Gant's car was unreasonable when analyzed using the *Chimel* rule.

Also of significance, cases with facts very similar to those in *Gant* were resulting in conflicting decisions in state and federal courts throughout the country. The Supreme Court determined to clarify the law on this important matter.

The Supreme Court's Analysis and Holding

The majority of the Court initially determined that the broad interpretation given to the *Belton* decision by cops and lawyers everywhere was an incorrect, over-broad interpretation. The Court said that *Belton* was decided on its facts (4 unsecured arrested persons within reach of the car), and it was thus entirely consistent with the ruling in *Chimel* (searching the person and the area within their immediate control for weapons and evidence). The *Gant* majority flatly rejected the "bright line rule" interpretation of *Belton*.

After making it clear that the holding in *Chimel* was the foundation of incident-to-arrest search law, the Court in *Gant* established the following rule for the incident-to-arrest search of vehicles (we will call this the "*Gant* rule"):

Police may search the passenger compartment of a vehicle incident to a recent occupant's arrest only if:

1. The arrestee is unsecured and within reaching distance of the passenger compartment at the time of the search,

OR

2. It is reasonable to believe that the vehicle contains evidence of the offense of arrest.

Importantly, the court said that the facts in *Gant* were different from those in *Belton*. Gant was secured in

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CALEA Commends Al Oglesby



Al Oglesby, Academy Accreditation Manager, was recently recognized by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies for his participation on the Training Academy Standards Review Committee. Over a period of several months, the Committee reviewed and revised the CALEA

standards which apply to law enforcement training academies seeking national accreditation. The revision resulted in a significant streamlining and clarification of the standards.

The second edition of the Standards Manual for Public Safety Training Academy Accreditation Program goes into effect on July 1, 2009 with a required implementation date of July 1, 2010. The first edition man-

ual contained 182 standards and the second edition manual has 160 standards, thus trimming away previously existing redundancy. New standards include, academies being required to have a plan for responding to an occurrence of a serious communicable disease, instructor responsibilities for workplace safety, and a specific requirement that instructors abide by a code of ethics. The Commission believes that the second edition standards are a greatly improved collection of 160 professional standards suitable for all public safety training academies. ♦♦♦

Note: The Academy is preparing for a CALEA onsite inspection that will occur in December this year. We appreciate the assistance of our member agencies in this important effort. Our accreditation is a standard that demonstrates the quality of the training we provide.

Alexandria PD Names Assistant Chief



Our congratulations to newly promoted Assistant Chief Eddie Reyes from the Alexandria Police Department. Chief Reyes, an 18 ½ year veteran, was promoted on June 27 to the rank of assistant chief and will oversee the Operations Support Bureau. The OSB includes the following units:

canine, motors, school resource officers, special events, hack inspectors, ICS/NIMS, Special Operations Team (SWAT), HNT and crash reconstruction team.

Chief Reyes has been a strong supporter of the Academy and is recognized nationally for his leadership role in the development of law enforcement technologies and communications interoperability. Recently, he co-facilitated a successful initiative to transform every Northern Virginia law enforcement agency to a radio “plain language” protocol, which has led to significant improvements in inter-agency communications. ♦♦♦

Executive Director Bill O’Toole Appointed to Curriculum Review Committee

At the June 11, 2009 meeting of the Committee on Training of the Criminal Justice Services Board, Director Bill O’Toole was appointed to serve on the Law Enforcement Curriculum Review Committee. This committee is comprised of law enforcement professionals from throughout the state who meet to consider proposed changes to the DCJS Compulsory Minimum Training Standards. The recommendations of the CRC are given significant weight by the Committee on Training when changes to the law enforcement standards are proposed.

The Committee on Training is comprised of members of the Criminal Justice Services Board as designated by the Code of Virginia to conduct public hearings and promulgate rules pertaining to various training standards as well as provide policy guidance to DCJS staff responsible for the implementation of various criminal justice and private security related programs. ♦♦♦

Hello and Farewell

With the end of Session 120 we welcome three new members of the NVCJA staff and say goodbye to four.

Officer Loreann Grimes



Officer Loreann Grimes from the Arlington County Police Department joined the Academy staff on May 26, 2009. She's been an officer for nine years including five years as an FTO. She is certified as a General Instructor, as a Taser operator and Breath Analysis operator. She also served in the Air Force for four years. She will be part of the physical training staff and will be teaching crash investigation in the Basic School.

Officer LaQuisha Doomes

Officer LaQuisha Doomes joined the Academy staff on June 9, 2009. She has served with the Metropolitan Washington Airport Authority Police Department for four years. She is certified as a field training instructor and evidence technician. She will be teaching classes in motor vehicle code and juvenile offenders. She will be assigned to the defensive tactics staff.



Officer Mike Lutz



Officer Mike Lutz joined the Academy staff on June 9, 2009. He has served with Arlington County PD for eight years including four years as a community team bike officer. He is a DCJS certified general instructor and defensive tactics instructor.

He is certified as a ground fighting instructor and a fourth degree black belt in Hapkido. He is also certified as a mountain bike instructor through the International Police Mountain Bike Association. He holds a BS from Excelsior in liberal studies.

Farewell

With the end of Session 120 we are saying farewell to four members of the NVCJA training staff, Garland Hawkins, Airport PD, Chris Ware, Alexandria PD, Steve Meincke, Arlington County PD and Captain Eric Noble, Loudoun Co SO.



L to R; Garland Hawkins, Chris Ware, Steve Meincke, Eric Noble

Garland will be returning to training at MWAA. He has served at the Academy for four years, training officers from sessions 113 through 120. He served as a recruit squad supervisor and as a defensive tactics instructor. He will truly be missed.

Chris Ware will be returning to patrol duties. He has served at the Academy since January 2006, sessions 114 through 120. He was the lead instructor for accident investigation and also a member of the physical training staff where he was known for his distance runs.

Steve Meincke will be going to a patrol assignment also. He has served at the Academy since January 2007, Sessions 116 through 120. Steve used his experience as an investigator to train recruits in interview techniques and narcotics and vice investigations. He was also a member of the defensive tactics staff. Steve leaves behind one significant



Meincke's Crab Shack

memento of his time here. The practical training room designed as a bar and grill was outfitted under Steve's direction and is a significant improvement of that practical venue. It is aptly named Miencke's

(Continued on page 8 - Farewell)

Physical Fitness Corner **Back up Your Workout**

Robert Hammes, *M.S., CSCS*



How important is your back? When you stop to think about it, almost everything you do on a daily basis relies on the strength of your back. You name it, your back is involved with it... Rising out of bed in the morning, getting out of your car, lifting your grocery bags, pulling your trash bag out the bin, carrying the laundry basket upstairs, emptying the dishwasher... simply standing upright! The list goes on...

Back muscles—like any other muscle in the body—require adequate exercise to maintain strength and tone. And as much as we use our back for routine activities, unless these muscles are specifically exercised, they tend to weaken with age, which is a precursor to poor posture, chronic pain, and functional disability. When I visit my local Gold's, I see many of the gym rats, mainly men, emphasizing the mirror muscles – chest, shoulders and arms. Although working these muscle groups is important, you must balance your workouts while realizing the practical benefits of targeting your back.

So... what exercises should you do? I'm glad you asked that! A great back exercise involves rowing motions such as the seated low row, upright dumbbell row, and bent over row (I do this using the Smith Machine). Other popular exercises include the lat pull down (to the top of the chest), the 45 degree back extension, and reverse dumbbell flies. One of the best overall strength and conditioning exercises, and one of my personal favorites, is the deadlift. This exercise can be done with either barbell or dumbbells. The deadlift emphasizes the entire back but also works the rear delts, glutes, quads, and hamstrings. When doing deadlifts and bent over rows, remember to keep the knees flexed with a neutral back. Check this video out for proper form: (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8-O-MT72rck&feature=fvw>).

Finally, let's not forget the benefit of good old fashioned pull-ups. This is an excellent functional strength building exercise, which not only emphasizes the back, but the entire upper body. And if you are not quite ready for pull-ups, most weight rooms now have weight-assisted pull-up machines. The key here is to

choose a assortment of different exercises to target your back from a variety of positions. I've said it before and I'll say it again... make sure you vary your routine every so often to avoid boredom and muscle stagnation.

Now... how often should you work your back? That's another great question! Like all skeletal muscles, you can work your back up to three non-consecutive days a week. If your goal is endurance and strength, stick with one to three sets of 10-15 repetitions and at least one day of rest before you work your back again. But if you're lifting heavy weights, (enough that you can only complete four to six repetitions) you'll need at least two days of rest. In this case, you might work your back only once or twice a week. For best results, I suggest putting together a separate back routine two days each week, using a combination of three or four different back exercises on each of the two days. For example, on Mondays perform low rows, bent over rows, and upright rows, while on Thursdays you might try the rear delt machine, deadlifts and pull-ups. Sound complicated? Not really, once you get moving...now get "back" to work! ♦♦♦

Two Months Left to Train!

The Fifth Annual NVCJTA Fitness Challenge to Benefit Special Olympics
SATURDAY September 19th, 2009
9:00 AM

1.5 Mile Run/300 Meter Run/Bench Press/Push-ups/Sit-ups/Sit & Reach/Vertical Jump/Pull-ups

For Registration Forms And More Details, Go To:
www.nvcja.org

For More Information Contact
 Bob Hammes (703) 554-6227
 Email At: rhammes@nvcja.org

Use of Force Issues

Brian Patterson

Reasonable Force or Excessive Force?



Let's first get some basic facts about the story in question... "72 year old woman Tasered by Police." The incident took place on May 11, 2009 in Travis County Texas near Austin and started out as a traffic stop. The driver of the vehicle, 72 year old Kathryn

Winkfein, was stopped by Travis

County Deputy Constable Chris Bieze, for speeding 60 mph in a 40 mph construction zone on Interstate 71. This took place at approximately 1430 hours on a heavily travelled portion of the road that is described as "somewhat dangerous" by area motorists.

I listened closely to the exchange between Kathryn Winkfein and Constable Chris Bieze recorded on the cruiser cam and present it to you for your expert opinion. Was the constable's use of force reasonable or excessive? It's possible that you have already seen this video but probably have not seen a transcript. I have transcribed their exchange as best I could and want you, the reader, to keep in mind some terms such as Inter-Personal Communication Skills, Verbal Judo, Discretion, Justified Force, Force Options, Reasonable Force, Excessive Force and Public Perception. Afterwards we will try and make some sense of what happened.

Constable Bieze, standing next to Kathryn Winkfein's pick-up truck, explains the summons and the need for her signature and if she refuses to sign, she will be arrested and taken to jail-

Ms. Winkfein: "Take me to jail if you're gonna take me to jail."

Ms. Winkfein: "72 year old woman?"

Ms. Winkfein begins to open the driver's door and Constable Bieze helps to open the door, she gets out of the pick-up truck and walks to the rear of her vehicle

Ms. Winkfein: "Give me the fucking thing and I will sign it!"

Constable Bieze: "Get over here now"! (he points to an area further away from the road)

Ms. Winkfein: "Give it to me and I will sign it!"

They are both standing close to the white painted line of the road and dangerously close to passing vehicular traffic. Constable Bieze walks into her,

using his body to push her back and he also uses his hand to push her back away from the road.

Ms. Winkfein: "You're gonna shove me!?" "Your're gonna shove a 72 year old woman!?"

Constable Bieze: "If you don't step back, you're gonna be Tased!" (gives 5-6 similar warnings)

Ms. Winkfein: "Go ahead, Tase me! I dare you!"

Constable Bieze: "Put your hands behind your back!"

Ms. Winkfein: "I'm getting back in my car! I'm getting back in my car!"

Constable Bieze: "No Ma'am!" **(She is Tasered and falls to the ground)** "Get on the ground!"

Constable Bieze: "Put your hands behind your back!" "Put your hands behind your back!"

Constable Bieze handcuffs Kathryn Winkfein and transports her to the jail and charges her with Resisting Arrest and Speeding.

Now you can see more clearly what the Constable was dealing with, a passive resistor who became an active resistor...all over a traffic ticket! My initial instinct was to be critical of the constable, because I thought that any law enforcement officer worth his salt should be able to place her in cuffs without any weapons at all. Come on, you have to Tase a 72 yr. old great-grandmother who refuses to sign a ticket? Many fellow law enforcement officers felt the same way I'm sure, not to mention the citizens we serve... many of whom are in an uproar over the use of a Taser in this particular instance. While it is true that he Tasered a 72 year old great-grandmother, he had warned her 5-6 times about what would happen if she did not comply. Sure, there was a possible opportunity early in their exchange when she said that she would sign the summons, but by then I think the Constable had probably had enough of her attitude and so he would not give her the opportunity to sign the ticket. I wonder, if he had it to do all over again, would he do it the same way or would he give her a chance to sign the summons? What do you think? Was it excessive force or was it reasonable force?

Under *Graham v. Connor*, the Supreme Court stated several things concerning police use of force during an arrest: "the reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with 20/20

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(Legally Speaking Continued from page 3)

handcuffs and already inside a police car when the search of his car was done. Additionally, Gant was arrested for a traffic offense, so police could not expect to find evidence of that offense in the passenger compartment of Gant's car. The car was no longer in Gant's immediate control, and there was no evidentiary basis for the incident-to-arrest search. Applying the above rule, the Court said that the search of Gant's car was unreasonable.

Although *Gant* hasn't totally eliminated searches of passenger compartments incident to a custodial arrest, it has significantly limited them. And without a doubt, such searches are absolutely no longer automatic. The court in *Gant* made it clear that it will be the rare case when a search of a passenger compartment incident to an occupant's arrest is based on the arrestee continuing to have immediate control over or access to the interior of the car.

The Court recognized, however, that some cases will

satisfy the evidentiary prong of the *Gant* rule. When a vehicle occupant is arrested for the possession of illegal drugs, for instance, the offense of arrest will supply a basis for searching the passenger compartment and any containers found inside.

As much as the cop in me hates to admit it, the *Gant* case actually has leveled the playing field and it now requires us to treat cars the same way that we treat every other place when it comes to incident-to-arrest searches. When a person is arrested, we can search the area in his immediate control. If the interior of the car is no longer in their immediate control when we arrest them for DUI on the roadside, for instance, then we do NOT have the authority to do a search of the interior of the car incident to the person's arrest anymore.

As with any change in the profession, this one will take some getting used to. We will continue to use safe and sound tactics, we will continue to get the "bad guys," and we will successfully adapt to this change in the rule of law in short order. ♦♦♦

(Farewell—Continued from page 5)

Crab Shack.

Finally, Captain Eric Noble is returning to the Loudoun County Sheriff's Office after a two-year tour as our Deputy Director of Basic Training. During his tenure, Captain Noble provided oversight of all basic training programs. He developed and was the lead instructor for the active shooter response training provided to the recruit class. He facilitated and co-authored a research project to identify strategies for successfully dealing with returning combat veteran law enforcement officers. He also was an active and enthusiastic member of the defensive tactics staff. Upon his return to the Sheriff's office, he is taking command of the development of the new Round Hill Station and he will be the District Commander once the station is up and running. Captain Noble will also be attending the fall session of the FBI National Academy.

The entire Academy staff wish Captain Noble and each of our other departing instructors the very best in their new assignments and we thank them for their significant contributions to the basic training program. ♦♦♦

DCJS Approves New Academy Recertification Standards

NVCJA Accreditation Manager Al Oglesby was a member of the Department of Criminal Justice Services Academy Recertification work group which reviewed the DCJS Academy Recertification Standards and submitted recommendations for revision. The revised standards were accepted by the Committee on Training of the Criminal Justice Services Board at their June 11, 2009 meeting. The revisions offer a significant improvement over the former version offering criminal justice academies in Virginia a much clearer path to recertification.

On a related note Al has also been appointed to serve on the Department of Criminal Justice Services Academy Certification Committee. This committee convenes to review the reports from DCJS training academy certification and recertification audits and make recommendations to the Committee on Training of the Criminal Justice Services Board regarding compliance. ♦♦♦

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vision of hindsight.” “Not every push or shove, even if it may later seem unnecessary in the peace of a judge’s chamber violates the 4th Amendment... police officers are often forced to make split-second judgments in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving.” When I consider what the Constable was dealing with here, the dangerousness of being on the side of a busy highway and trying to take that woman into custody by himself, I feel certain that he used a reasonable amount of force. When you take into account all of the facts and circumstances of this case, even if it didn’t look pretty, in my opinion it was justified! The one fact that is not brought up is that nobody got hurt, not the constable and not the driver! But I still wonder sometimes...is it possible that there are occasions when a law enforcement officer is justified technically to use a certain level of force but if he/she did, that it might be morally unjustified? Could this be one of those times?

What many citizens and some law enforcement officers don’t know is how many lives have been saved and serious injuries avoided by using the Taser. Study after study has shown that the number of injuries and deaths to both law enforcement officers and suspects being subdued are dramatically reduced when a Taser is used. Some would argue that if the constable in this case had used Verbal Judo or some other inter-personal communication skill he might not had to have used force. It is possible, but as I watch the video, I’m not sure that it would have made any difference with her. She was quite argumentative, borderline combative and sometimes these techniques just don’t work. Since I wasn’t there, it would be foolish for me to second guess him from the comfort of my office.

Infection Control

The Academy recently purchased an electrostatic sprayer model SC-ET, manufactured by Electrostatic Spraying Systems, Inc. The SC-ET enhances the Academy’s ability to minimize the risk of viral and bacterial infection from training surfaces such as fitness equipment. The device combines air with a liquid anti-microbial disinfectant, then releases it into a fine electrically charged mist. Air pressure carries the tiny negatively charged droplets toward the target. The electrostatic charge causes the droplets to wrap around the object with an attraction 75 times greater than that of gravity. Droplets will even reverse direc-

The one thing I am certain of is that more and more citizens are starting to question the actions of law enforcement officers because of these cruiser cameras and other means (cell phones etc.) of capturing our use of force on video. To give you some idea of how bad this incident affected the local law enforcement community, the Travis County Sheriff’s Office received so many angry phone calls that his agency released a press statement with the following; “As Sheriff of Travis County, I want to make two things perfectly clear. First, the constable (Bieze) does not work for my agency. The Constable’s Office is a separate office with the Constable elected to office by an individual precinct. Second, I do not personally agree with the actions of the deputy constable as they are shown in the video. When I look at the video I am in awe of what happened. Respectfully, Sheriff Greg Hamilton.”

You should also see what is being said in the “comments” sections of the articles or the “you tube” video clips. Many things are so critical and disgusting that I cannot print them here and this trend seems to be increasing and it does worry me over time what impact it will have. The use of the Taser in this case wasn’t very pretty and it could also be argued that the Constable could have done some things differently to better resolve this event. What is important right now is that, in my opinion, the Constable in this case used a reasonable amount of force in dealing with this woman regardless of her age. Even more important, I wish we could better educate the public and some of our own members that sometimes decisions are made on the side of the road under difficult circumstances and that however unpleasant they may look, we should stand united and provide support for those actually in the arena who are acting justifiably. ♦♦♦

tion and move upward against gravity to coat hidden surfaces. This technique is a huge advance from the traditional treating of high-risk surfaces with a spray bottle and cloth.

Hospitals, schools, and the health & fitness industry have deployed this technology with great success. The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, an Academy member agency, utilizes this type of device throughout their mass transit fleet in an effort to fight infectious disease transmission. The Academy has applied to the Virginia Municipal League (VML) for a grant to reimburse the Academy up to 1/2 the cost as this item qualifies for improving our liability against worker’s compensation claims. ♦♦♦

UPCOMING IN-SERVICE TRAININGNOTICE

The Academy operates on a 4/10 schedule. All academy operations are closed on Mondays. In-service class hours are 0700-1530 with some exceptions. Check the schedule at www.nvcja.org/in-service-training.php

July			
Date	Course	Instructor	Location
8-10	General Instructor Apprenticeship Compliance	Multiple	Academy
14-15	Leadership Essentials Module 2 of 5	Flanagan	Academy
15	An Introduction to Internet Child Predator Investigations	FBI	Academy
16	Suicide Intervention for Communication Specialists	Keaton/Gaymon	Academy
21	VCIN Operator Re-Certification	Cox	Academy
22-24	VCIN Level A & B Operator	Cox	Academy
August			
Date	Course	Instructor	Location
7	Firearms Instructor Recert	Foltz	Academy
11-13	Court Security and Threat Assessment of a Judicial Building	Barrett	Academy
13	Bulk Currency Course: Transporting and Concealing Methods Used to Transport Currency	DEA	Academy
17-21	Firearms Instructor	TBA	MWAA Range
18-20	Motor Refresher	EVOC Staff	ODS
18-21	General Instructor Development	Valdes	Academy
24	EVOC Refresher	EVOC Staff	ODS
September			
Date	Course	Instructor	Location
3	Alcohol Law Updates/Cultural Diversity	Hirsh/Pruitt	Academy
3	RADAR/LIDAR Recert	Rudolph	Academy
3-4	Lifestyle Management	Hammes	Academy
10-11	Survival Tools for Crime Prevention/Community Police Officer and Supervisors	Moser	Academy
14	Legal Updates/Cultural Diversity	Porter/Pillai	Arlington PD & SO
14-16	Domestic and International Terrorism	FBI	Schlesinger Center, NOVA Alex
15-18	Basic Kinesic Interview and Interrogations	Sosnowski	Academy
15-18	RADAR/LIDAR Operator	Robinson & Morgan	Academy
16-18	Meeting the Challenges of Leadership for Women in LE	Montejo	Academy
18	Terrorism and Fraudulent Documents	Bryk	Academy
22	VCIN Operator Recert	Redifer	Academy
22-25	Hostage/Crisis Negotiator's Course	Gaunt	Academy
23-24	Use of Force Analysis	Markley/Casey	Academy
23-25	VCIN Level A & B Operator	Redifer	Academy
23-25	General Instructor Apprenticeship Compliance Course	Multiple	Academy
29-1	General Instructor Recert/Media Course	Valdes	Academy
29-2	Basic Crime Scene Photography	Hackett	Academy