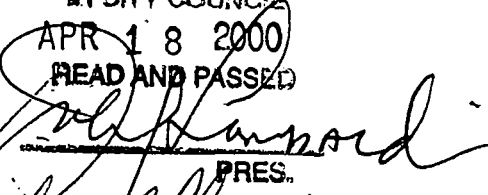
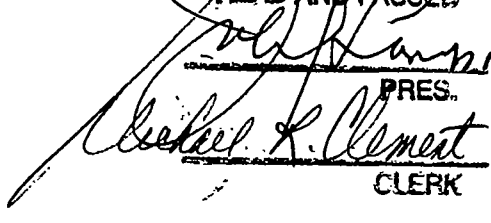



RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL

No. 246

~~Approved~~ April 24, 2000

RESOLVED, That the Commissioner of Public Safety and the Providence Police Chief are requested to immediately consider members of the Providence Police Reserve Unit for entry in the upcoming Police Academy and that Reserve Unit Members that have passed requirements for the last Police School shall be considered for the next Police Academy.

IN CITY COUNCIL
APR 18 2000
READ AND PASSED

PRES.

CLERK

APPROVED
APR 24 2000

MAYOR

Council

President

Executive Group,

Councilors Allen, Councilors Butler, Spratt, Councilors
Allen, Fulton & Morris

Memorandum

To: Michael R. Clement, City Clerk

CC:

From: Council President John J. Lombardi

Date: 04/12/00

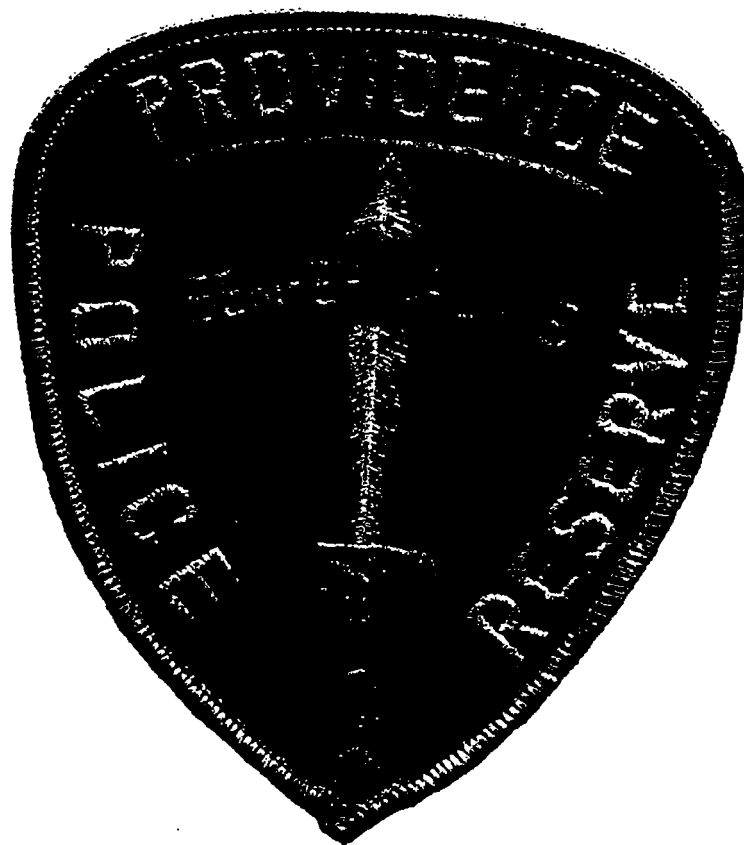
Re: Providence Police Department Reserve Unit.

With regard to the resolution that will be submitted relative to the Providence Police Department Reserve Unit, which will appear on the next scheduled docket, Councilmembers Aponte, Lombardi, Butler and Jackson have asked to be sponsors.

We are asking that the Police Chief and the Commissioner to immediately consider members of the Providence Police Reserve Unit, for entry into the upcoming police academy. Reserve Unit members that have passed the requirements for the last police school should be considered for the next training academy.

CONFIDENTIAL

Providence Police Department Reserve Unit



Providence Police Department
Reserve Unit
335 Hartford Avenue
Providence, RI 02909
401.421.6980

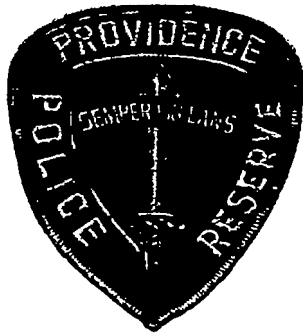
To Whom It May Concern:

We are pleased to provide you with this informational packet on the Reserve Program. It includes information on training and performance as well as examples of other activities that we participate in, separate and above from normal patrol duties. Please feel free to contact me with any questions or concerns regarding this packet and or the Reserve Program. I can be reached at 401-965-1018. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bruce E. Quinn". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Bruce" and last name "Quinn" clearly distinguishable.

Bruce E. Quinn
Reserve Officer



PPD Reserve Unit Hours Volunteered



<u>Year</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Dollars*</u>
1994 (9/94-12/94)	3,115	\$ 77,875
1995	7,854	\$196,337
1996	5,388	\$134,700
1997	6,565	\$164,125
1998	7,749	\$193,725
1999	16,906	\$422,650
2000 (1/00 & 2/00)	<u>2,385</u>	<u>\$ 59,625</u>
	49,961 Hours	\$1,249,037

*indicates hours volunteered @ 3rd grade patrolman hourly rate \$25/hr



PPD Reserve Unit Academy Curriculum

(Academy Hours not included in total hours volunteered)



I. Organization of the Providence Police Department/Police Reserves

A. Table of Organization	1.0 Hours
B. Rules and Regulations	4.0
C. History of the Providence Police Department	0.5
D. Organization of the Police Reserves	0.5
E. Uniform, Roll Call, Other Procedures	<u>1.0</u>
Total	7.0 Hours

II. Police Ethics

A. Law Enforcement Officers Code of Ethics	2.0 Hours
B. Desired Qualities for Police Officer	1.0
C. Exercises in Ethical Policing/Police Discretion	<u>2.0</u>
Total	5.0 Hours



PPD Reserve Unit Academy Curriculum

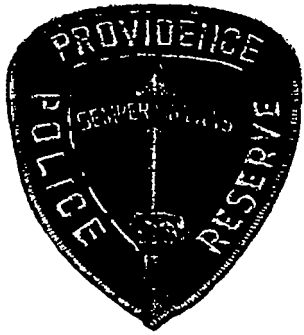


III. Patrol Operations

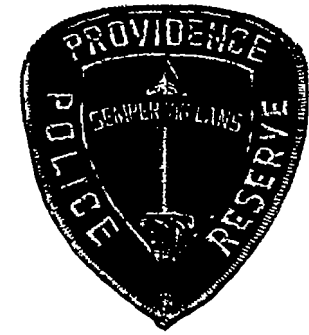
A. Introduction to Patrol (Duties of Beat Patrol Officers)	1.0 Hours
B. Types of Patrol/Patrol Techniques	2.0
C. Booking Procedures	0.5
D. Use of Police Radio	1.0
E. Roll Call Procedures	1.0
F. Crime Scene Management	1.0
G. Community Policing/Problem Oriented Policing	<u>4.0</u>
Total	10.5 Hours

IV. Communication Skills

A. Verbal and Non-Verbal Communication	10.0 Hours
B. Police Report Writing	<u>6.0</u>
Total	16.0 Hours



PPD Reserve Unit Academy Curriculum



V. Traffic Operations

A. Overview of Traffic Law Enforcement

0.5 Hours

Total

0.5 Hours

VI. Administration of Justice (Criminal Justice System)

A. History of Law Enforcement

1.5 Hours

B. Crime in the United States

0.5

C. Criminal Justice System

2.5

D. Police Organization

1.0

E. Court systems/Grand Jury/Charging (CIF)

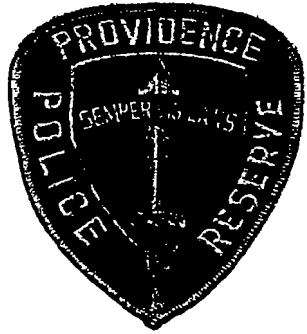
1.5

F. Order of Trial

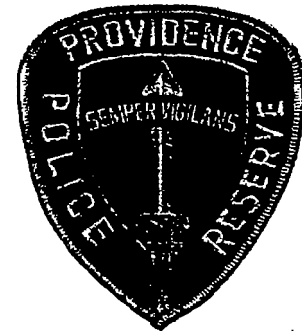
2.0

Total

9.0 Hours



PPD Reserve Unit Academy Curriculum



VII. Criminal Law

A. The Nature of Criminal Law/Aims of Criminal Law	1.0 Hours
B. General Principles of Criminal Liability	1.0
C. Elements of Crimes (Generally)	0.5
D. Elements of Specific Crimes (Statutes and Ordinances)	<u>6.5</u>
Total	9.0 Hours

VIII. Criminal Procedure

A. Constitutional Law/Bill of Rights (Balancing Interests)	2.0 Hours
B. Exclusionary Rule	1.0
C. Arrest without warrant	4.0
D. Search and Seizure/4th Amendment	10.0
E. Miranda Warnings/5th Amendment	1.0
F. Identification Procedures/Show-ups/Line-ups	0.5



PPD Reserve Unit Academy Curriculum



VIII. Criminal Procedure (cont'd)

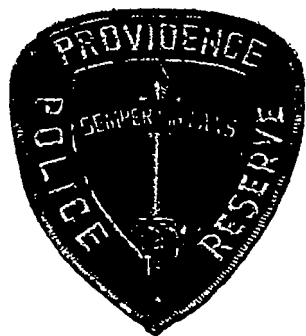
G. Naïve and Impaired Offenders; Juvenile Procedure	2.0
H. Search Warrants	1.0
I. Civil Rights/Civil Liberties/1st Amendments	<u>4.0</u>
Total	23.5 Hours

IX. Rules of Evidence

A. Types of Evidence	1.0 Hours
B. Rules of Evidence	3.0
C. Presenting Evidence in Court	<u>2.0</u>
Total	6.0 Hours

X. Investigative Branch

A. Overview of Investigative Division	<u>1.0</u> Hours
Total	1.0 Hours



PPD Reserve Unit Academy Curriculum



XI. Special Populations/Special Concerns in Law Enforcement

A. Human Relations/Issues of Diversity	20.0 Hours
B. Alcohol & Narcotics Abuse	2.0
C. Domestic Violence	8.0
D. Child Abuse Awareness	2.0
E. Critical Incident Debriefing/Stress Reduction	2.0
F. Rape Crisis Center	2.0
G. Policing the Providence Housing Authority Properties	5.0
H. The Gay Community	2.0
I. Public Information/Press Relations	0.5
J. Traveler's Aid Society-Available Services	2.0
K. Homeless and Deinstitutionalized Persons	2.0
L. Providence Center-Available Services	2.0



PPD Reserve Unit Academy Curriculum



XI. Special Populations/Special Concerns in Law Enforcement (cont'd)

M. Providence Human Relations Commission (Overview)	1.0
N. Role of Other Law Enforcement Agencies (State/Federal)	1.0
O. Crowd Behavior	1.0
P. NCIC (National Crime Information Center)	2.0
Q. HAZMAT (Hazardous Materials)	2.0
R. Miscellaneous (Staff Time, Exercises, etc.)	6.0
S. Departmental Policies (Deadly Force/Pursuits, etc.)	4.0
T. Juvenile Justice	<u>4.0</u>

Total

70.5 Hours

XII. Physical Training and Defensive Tactics

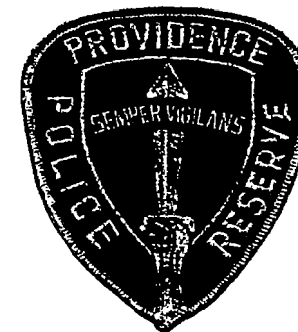
A. Physical Training Program Demonstration/Assessment	3.0 Hours
B. Close Order Drill	1.0
C. Defensive Tactics Course	<u>24.0</u>

Total

28.0 Hours



PPD Reserve Unit Academy Curriculum



XIII. Firearms and Tactical Training

A. Firearms Qualification and Tactical Skills

40.0 Hours

Total

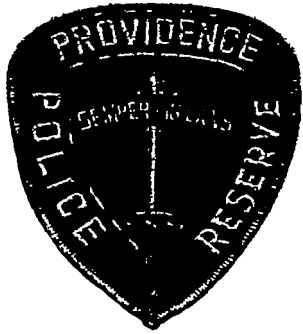
40.0 Hours

XIV. CPR and First Aid

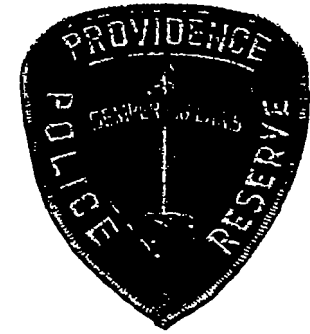
12.0 Hours

XV. Field Training Program

80.0 Hours



PPD Reserve Unit Academy Summary



I.	Organization of the Providence Police Department/Police Reserves	7.0 Hours
II.	Police Ethics	5.0
III.	Patrol Operations	10.5
IV.	Communication Skills	16.0
V.	Traffic Operations	0.5
VI.	Administration of Justice (Criminal Justice System)	9.0
VII.	Criminal Law	9.0
VIII.	Criminal Procedure	23.5
IX.	Rules of Evidence	6.0
X.	Investigative Branch	1.0
XI.	Special Populations/Special Concerns in Law Enforcement	70.5
XII.	Physical Training and Defensive Tactics	28.0
XIII.	Firearms and Tactical Training	40.0
XIV.	CPR and First Aid	12.0
XV.	Field Training Program	<u>80.0</u>
Total		318.0 Hours



PPD Reserve Unit



- **Additional Training**
 - Annual Weapons Qualification
 - Domestic Violence Training
 - Weapons of Mass Destruction/Terrorism Training
- **Additional Events**
 - Annual Steven Shaw Road Race
 - Ident-a-Kid
 - St. Patrick's Day Parade
 - R.I. Safety Day
 - Elderly High Rise Safety Talks

These volunteer patrols have already contributed to a 36% decrease in the crime rate at the housing complexes since the first group of reserves began patrols earlier this year-Providence Journal 11-01-1993

The Reserve Officers wear uniforms, carry guns, have arrest powers and issue citations just like the regular police officers. They're not paid, but their volunteer efforts will be considered if they apply for jobs as full-time officers in the future.-Providence Journal 11-01-1993

The Reserve Officers undergo the same screening, testing and training as professional officers at the police academy- Providence Journal 11-01-1993

Reserve Officers will also be given special consideration if they apply for jobs as police officers in Providence-Providence Journal 2-26-1993

The Reserve Candidates will be screened as carefully as applicants to the police academy-Providence Journal 9-10-1991

Reservists will be given special credit if they later choose to apply for full-time police positions-Providence Journal 09-10-1991

They underwent more than 200 hours of intensive training and are authorized to make arrests, carry firearms and issue citations, just like full-time officers-Providence Journal 09-23-1994

CARD OF THANKS



SERGEANT CORNEL YOUNG, JR.

We wish to extend our profound appreciation to our family and friends, and to members of the community for the respect shown to our son, Sgt. Cornel Young, Jr., and for the overwhelming expressions of sympathy and support expressed to our family by way of sympathy cards, spiritual bouquets, fruit baskets, plants and food. The generosity expressed is overwhelming and greatly appreciated, but even more so, it gives us an indication of how much Jai's passing has affected everyone else as well.

We would like to thank all who attended Jai's wake and funeral services, and those who participated in "The Celebration of His Life and Homegoing" held at the Fourth Baptist Church.

To Reverend Olivier Bala, Pastor of The Fourth Baptist Church and to all of the members who took the time to prepare the church for such a beautiful and dignified service. Our heartfelt thanks for welcoming the community of churches into Fourth Baptist, and allowing the world to see Jai's services. To Ms. Tillie Hicks, Mr. Dean DaLomba and Mr. Michael Williams, your beautiful message in song was inspiring, and so appropriate. Thank you.

Our gratitude to The Rev. Marlowe V.N. Washington of Allen AME Church and his associates for preparing the program. To the Allen AME church choir. To Ms. Sharon Mazyck and her wonderful gift of song. Thank you so very much.

Rev. Marlowe, your empowering sermon (which shook the foundations of our church) entitled "Somebody" and which so reflected our son's life was so appropriate, for Jai did hunger and thirst for righteousness. Our special thanks for all you and Leslie Papp continue to do.

Thanks to all of the ministers present at the service: The Rev. Jonathan Young-Scaggs, Rev. James C. Miller, Rev. Carl H. Balark, Bishop Robert E. Farrow, Rev. Sammy Vaughn, and Rev. Virgil A. Wood. Your biblical reflections were a blessing.

A special thank you to our brother Luis Del Rio for your steadfast support, love and friendship; for the endless hours you put in preparing us for the service. You were always there when we needed you. Thank you for so eloquently reading our expressions of love for "JAI".

Another special thanks to Mrs. Irene Mendes for her portrayal of JAI's life. Your friendship has been everlasting.

To Jane Del Rio, Cheryl Ottaviano, Susan Duffy, and Hank Deal, for helping with everything, being there daily, supporting and helping the family. The bond of our friendship is stronger than ever.

And to Sgt. Tanya King, your touching acknowledgement of thanks and to Sgt. Michael Harris for supporting us. To the members of RIMPA; Mr. Clifford Montiero of the NAACP; The Providence Police Reserve Officers who volunteered their time to assist our family in any way possible; and to the Providence Plantations Lions Club. Thank you.

We would like to express a sincere thank you to Mayor Vincent A. Cianci, Jr., Governor Lincoln Almond, Commissioner John Partington, Colonel Urbano Prignano, Jr., Major Richard T. Sullivan, Major Dennis W. Simoneau, Attorney General Sheldon Whitehouse, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, members of The Providence City Council and the Providence School Department for the kind sentiments expressed.

We would like to thank The Providence Police Department, The Community Police Services, The Fraternal Order of Police, The Providence Fire Department, and all of the other public safety agencies from within our state and from outside of our community whose presence at the services were so meaningful. Jai was proudly marching along within your ranks with all of you.

We would also like to thank everyone who has sent donations to the Sgt. Cornel Young, Jr. Scholarship Fund. This is one of the best ways to honor our son's memory because of his love for children. In this way, Jai will continue to give something of himself to the community for years to come.

Thank you to The Bell Funeral home for their services, their professionalism and the compassion they have shown to us.

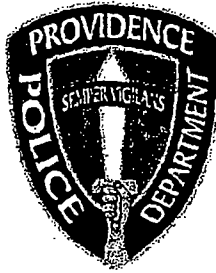
Thank you all for your continued support and prayers. We know that our lives will never be the same, but our faith in God is the only way to get us through this. Our son, Sgt. Cornel Young, Jr. "JAI", is truly a "HERO" and will be in our hearts and minds always and forever.

MAJOR CORNEL YOUNG, SR., AMY, JOSHUA, AND JESSICA YOUNG,
MaDEAR LIZZIE B. YOUNG,
UNCLE ROBERT YOUNG, AUNT SHIRLEY LOFTON
AND THE REST OF THE YOUNG FAMILY.

Colonel Urbano Prignano, Jr.
Chief of Police

John Partington
Commissioner of Public Safety

Vincent A. Cianci, Jr.
Mayor



Providence Police Department
209 Fountain Street
Providence Rhode Island 02903
"Building Pride in Providence"

24 Jan 00

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

You have been selected to take the written examination for entrance to the 59th Providence Police Academy. This written examination will be held at the Providence Police Academy 200 Chad Brown St. Providence on **12 FEB 00 at 0830 Hrs SHARP!!!!**. This will be the only date given for this examination. Failure to report at the prescribed time and date will result in disqualification for consideration for the 59th Academy.

John J. Partington

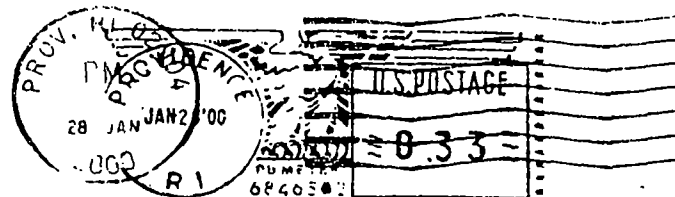
John J. Partington
Commissioner of
Public Safety

Urbano Prignano Jr.

Urbano Prignano Jr.
Colonel
Chief of Police



Providence Police Department
Human Resources
209 Fountain Street
Providence, RI 02903



Reserve Officer [REDACTED]
Providence Police Reserve Unit
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

02863/1320



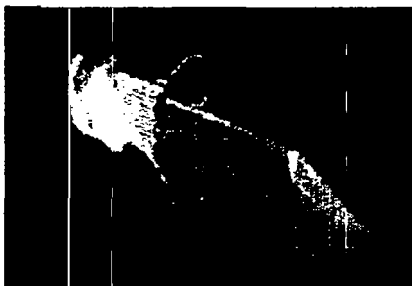


Reserve



WEAPON WATCH

Knife Gun: Virtually indistinguishable from a combat or hunting knife, this weapon is capable of firing 6 - .22-cal. rounds from a revolving cylinder, employing a firing mechanism concealed in its handle.



UPCOMING MEETING DATE

(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

The next meeting of the Providence Reserve Law Enforcement Officers Association will be April 12, 2000 at 2000hrs.

Reminder:

Feel free to contact Bruce Quinn by leaving a note in the office or emailing him at PPDRU@aol.com or bquinn@leo.gov if you'd like to contribute to the newsletter.

CHEM-BIO WEAPONS INFO

CHEMICAL AGENT - TOXIC - BLOOD

Hydrogen Cyanide (AC)

- Odor- Bitter Almonds
- Persistency- Can last from minutes to hours
- Form- A gas that's lighter than air
- Rate of action- Seconds
- Entry- Through the respiratory system
- Symptoms- Flush, Gasping for air, Red lips, in light skinned individuals, Blue lips in dark skinned
- Aid-Leave area immediately
- Decontamination-Aeration

FINANCIAL REPORT

As of 1 March 2000, the unit has a balance of \$

PATROL HOURS

F or the month of February, the unit patrolled 1,134 hours. The breakdown is as follows:

R.O. ALARIE	26
R.O. BURNS	0
R.O. CHIN, R.	25
R.O. CHIN, W.	19

R.O. COLON	15
R.O. CRAVEN	18
R.O. CREPEAU	38
R.O. DAVIS	19
R.O. DEGATTAS	0
R.O. DELFARNO	7
R.O. DUPUIS	75
R.O. EDDY	9
R.O. FARRAR	28
R.O. FERREIRA, C	8
R.O. FERREIRA, J.	52
R.O. GAY	16
R.O. GIRON	24
R.O. GONZALEZ	45
R.O. HASTINGS	15
R.O. HEROUX	39
R.O. HOARD	0
R.O. HOMERSTON	87
R.O. JOHNSON	60
R.O. KENNEDY	21
R.O. LABOISSONNIERE	10
R.O. LEPORE	8
R.O. MARSELLA	4
R.O. MCCUSKER	17
R.O. MONTECALVO	25
R.O. MORSILLI	195
R.O. MOSCARELLI	16
R.O. NELSON	6
R.O. PHILLIPS	0
R.O. PLAKIAS	15

Featuring:

- ① Weapon Watch
- ② Upcoming Events & Training
- ③ Chem-Bio Weapons & Finance
- ④ Monthly Performance
- ⑤ Surviving the Street

R.O. PONCIA	10
R.O. QUINN	21
R.O. REID	9
R.O. RICHARDS	16
R.O. SAGE	16
R.O. SCHECHER	18
R.O. STEVENSON	82
R.O. TOLEDO	0
R.O. WALERYSZAK	20

SURVIVING THE STREET

I. SUPREME COURT OKAYS STOPPING SUBJECTS WHO RUN FROM YOU

The U.S. Supreme Court held in a 5-4 decision that a subject's sudden flight upon spotting a police officer can create reasonable suspicion justifying a Terry stop.

"Headlong flight," wrote Chief Justice William Rehnquist in delivering the majority opinion, "is the consummate act of evasion. It is not necessarily indicative of wrongdoing but it is certainly suggestive of same."

The ruling reverses a finding by the Illinois Supreme Court against a Chicago PD officer—a Street Survival Newline member—who chased, stopped and searched a suspect after the man turned and ran away when he saw officers approaching in a high-crime neighborhood. Illinois' top court ruled that "flight may simply be an exercise of the right to 'go on one's way,' and thus could not constitute reasonable suspicion" for a stop-and-frisk.

In today's ruling, the nation's highest court rejected this reasoning—a strong victory for pro-active law enforcement. The officer "was justified in suspecting [the fleeing man] was involved in criminal activity and, therefore, in investigating further," Rehnquist wrote. Stopping and patting him down, which in this case produced a concealed .38-cal. Handgun and resulted in the man's arrest, was not a violation of his 4th Amendment rights, the court declared.

The chase and arrest occurred in the summer of 1995 when the Newline member, Officer Timothy Nolan, and his partner were working in uniform as part of a special operations squad on Chicago's seamy West Side. With 6 other officers in a 4-car caravan, the pair converged on an area known for heavy narcotics trafficking, anticipating finding a crowd of people including lookouts, dealers and customers, engaged in buying and selling drugs.

Nolan spotted a man later identified as an ex-con named William Wardlow standing next to a building, holding an opaque bag. Wardlow looked in the officers' direction, then fled on foot through a gangway and alley.

The officers intercepted and cornered him in their car. Then Nolan exited and immediately conducted a protective pat-down search for weapons because, in the court's language, "in his experience it was common for there to be weapons in the near vicinity of narcotics transactions."

During the frisk, Nolan squeezed the bag Wardlow was carrying and "felt a heavy, hard object similar to the shape of a gun." When he opened the bag, he discovered the handgun and 5 live rounds.

The trial court denied a motion by Wardlow to suppress this evidence, finding that the gun was recovered during a lawful stop-and-frisk. He was convicted of unlawful use of a weapon by a felon. The Illinois Appellate Court reversed this conviction, however, concluding that the gun should have been suppressed because Nolan "did not have reasonable suspicion sufficient to justify an investigative stop" under the U.S. Supreme Court's landmark ruling on that subject more than 30 years ago in *Terry v. Ohio* [392 U.S. 1 (1968)].

The Illinois Supreme Court later upheld the appellate ruling. Sudden flight in a high-crime area does not create reasonable suspicion for a stop, the Illinois high court said. In effect, that court equated flight with an individual's right to refuse to respond and to go on about his business when approached and asked questions by a police officer, in the absence of probable cause or reasonable suspicion of criminal activity.

As a prelude to today's ruling, Rehnquist briefly recounted a key principal of *Terry*, namely that an officer must be able to articulate at least reasonable suspicion—something "more than an 'inchoate and unparticularized suspicion or hunch'"—in order to stop, question and frisk an individual without violating his or her 4th Amendment rights.

Reasonable suspicion, the court reviewed, "is a less demanding standard than probable cause and requires a showing considerably less than preponderance of the evidence," but it does call for "at least a minimal level of objective justification for making the stop."

In the pursuit, detention and search of Wardlow, the court ruled, that standard was met.

"It was not merely [his] presence in an area of heavy narcotics trafficking that aroused the officers' suspicion," Rehnquist wrote, "but his unprovoked flight upon noticing the police." Rehnquist pointed out that in past cases the court has recognized that "nervous, evasive behavior is a pertinent factor in determining reasonable suspicion."

"In reviewing the propriety of an officer's conduct, courts do not have available empirical studies dealing with inferences drawn from suspicious behavior, and we cannot reasonably demand scientific certainty from judges or law enforcement officers where none exists."

"Thus, the determination of reasonable suspicion must be based on commonsense judgments and inferences about human behavior."

Rehnquist continued: "[U]nprovoked flight is simply not a mere refusal to cooperate. Flight, by its very nature, is not 'going about one's business'; in fact, it is just the opposite. Allowing officers confronted with such flight to stop the fugitive and investigate further...does not establish a violation of the 4th Amendment," even though there may indeed be innocent reasons for fleeing from the police.

Officers are entitled to briefly detain individuals to resolve ambiguity about their behavior, the court concluded, and the risk that some innocent people may be stopped is acceptable. "If the officer does not learn facts rising to the level of probable cause, the individual must be allowed to go on his way."

NOTE: In the past, state courts have differed on whether unprovoked flight is sufficient grounds to constitute reasonable suspicion. Courts in WI, IN and GA, for example, have said it is, while those in NJ, MI and CO have ruled otherwise. Check with your legal advisor to see how today's Supreme Court ruling is likely to affect you, given the statutory and case law in your jurisdiction.

Today's case is referenced as *Illinois v. Wardlow*, No. 98-1036 [2000 U.S. LEXIS 504].

All Surviving the Street stories and Weapons Watch picture and description are taken from the Calibre Press (www.calibrepress.com)



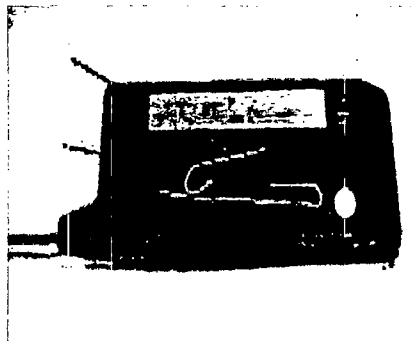
Reserve



WEAPON WATCH

Deadly Cell Phone: Secreted between the battery and the body of this Motorola cellular flip phone are 2 large, sturdy paperclips bent into improvised handcuff keys and a 3 1/4-in., razor-sharp single-edge blade that may have come from a wallpaper cutter.

When the battery pack is in place, the phone is fully functional and will turn on when being tested - at airport and courthouse security points, for example. Thanks to Sgt. Richard Nester with the Ohio State U. Police-Wooster



UPCOMING MEETING DATE

(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

The next meeting of the Providence Reserve Law Enforcement Officers Association will be April 12, 2000 at 2000hrs.

Reminder: David Paolino has again volunteered to coordinate the Game Dinner to benefit the unit. We ask that each reserve sell 3 tickets to the event. It will be held on March 5, 2000 at 2:00pm at the Kelley Gazzero VFW Post, 1418 Plainfield Street, Cranston, RI.

Feel free to contact Bruce Quinn by leaving a note in the office or emailing him at PPDRU@aol.com or bquinn@leo.gov if you'd like to contribute to the newsletter.

CHEM-BIO WEAPONS INFO

CHEMICAL AGENT - TOXIC - CHOKING

Chlorine (CL)

- Odor- Smells like swimming pools
- Persistency- Can last from minutes to hours
- Form- A gas that's heavier than air
- Rate of action- Immediate but symptoms can get worse over time
- Entry- Through the respiratory system
- Symptoms- Coughing, choking and tightness in the chest
- Aid-leave area immediately
- Decontamination-Aeration

FINANCIAL REPORT

As of 1 February 2000, the unit has a balance of \$603.90

PATROL HOURS

F or the month of January the unit patrolled 1251 hours. The breakdown is as follows:

R.O. ALARJE	35
R.O. BURNS	8
R.O. CHIN, R.	16
R.O. CHIN, W.	26

R.O. CRAVEN	31
R.O. CREPEAU	25
R.O. DAVIS	20
R.O. DEGATTAS	13
R.O. DELFARNO	19
R.O. DUPUIS	25
R.O. EDDY	26
R.O. FARRAR	37
R.O. FERREIRA, C	17
R.O. FERREIRA, J.	63
R.O. GAY	19
R.O. GIRON	16
R.O. GONZALEZ	121
R.O. HASTINGS	23
R.O. HEROUX	20
R.O. HOARD	16
R.O. HOMERSTON	70
R.O. JOHNSON	81
R.O. KENNEDY	23
R.O. LABOISSONNIERE	23
R.O. LEPORE	17
R.O. MARSELLA	19
R.O. MCCUSKER	16
R.O. MONTECALVO	22
R.O. MORSILLI	98
R.O. MOSCARELLI	23
R.O. NELSON	16
R.O. PHILLIPS	0
R.O. PLAKIAS	16

Featuring:

- ① Weapon Watch
- ② Upcoming Events & Training
- ③ Chem-Bio Weapons & Finance
- ④ Monthly Performance
- ⑤ Surviving the Street

R.O. PONCIA	17
R.O. QUINN	33
R.O. REID	16
R.O. RICHARDS	24
R.O. SAGE	22
R.O. SCHECHER	16
R.O. STEVENSON	66
R.O. TOLEDO	20
R.O. WALERYSZAK	16

SURVIVING THE STREET

10 "DESIRABLE ATTRIBUTES": 1
TRAINER'S VIEW OF THE PRINCIPLES
THAT WILL KEEP YOU SAFE IN THE
NEW CENTURY

1. ACQUIRE AND MAINTAIN A HIGH LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILL

"A.B.L."—Always Be Learning. "Life-long learning to improve your knowledge and skill level is a must for survival. Learn as much as you can in as many areas of law enforcement as possible to expand your overall policing effectiveness. That means staying current on court decisions regarding arrest, detention, search and seizure, dwelling entries and other key legal concerns; continually honing your fundamental skills of emergency vehicle operation, tactical communication, empty-hand techniques, use of intermediate weapons and the application of deadly force, and always seeking new and improved tactics for safely performing such potentially high-risk tasks as vehicle stops and building searches. Also keep abreast of crime trends in your community and active criminals in your patrol area. Remember: When a master is no longer a student he is no longer a master.

2. ALWAYS WEAR BODY ARMOR

Your chances of surviving an armed encounter are 14 times better if you are wearing body armor. Indeed, a ballistic vest may be the most important piece of equipment you have available today. It's estimated that up to 45% of officers murdered in the line of duty during the last 25 years could have survived if they'd been wearing body armor. There are many EXCUSES for not wearing body armor, but there are no good REASONS for not wearing it.

3. ALWAYS WEIGH RISK V. GAIN

You must always weigh risk vs. gain in determining any course of action. Is the gain of apprehending a 14-year-old car thief by chasing him through heavy traffic at speeds over 100 mph worth the risk to yourself, your partner, the public and the subject? Is the gain of apprehending a robbery suspect who flees on foot worth the risk of blindly chasing him through any

environment without consideration for tactics, cover, backup or hidden threats?

This by no means suggests you should be afraid to do your job. The key to surviving in this profession is to use sound judgment, cover, tactics and backup to eliminate UNNECESSARY risk.

4. ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN SOUND TACTICAL POSITIONING

Always strive to put yourself in the better tactical position and the suspect at a disadvantage. Tactical positioning includes using an interview stance that keeps your body bladed and balanced and your hands above your waist...maintaining a proper reactionary gap...having a plan in mind for dealing with resistance or aggression anytime you close that gap to obtain ID, make an arrest or conduct a pat-down...faithfully using contact/cover principles...always being aware of cover and concealment and how to use each properly...and tactically positioning your vehicle as well as yourself for maximum safety on any contact.

5. CONTINUALLY PERCEIVE, ASSESS AND RESPOND TO THREAT CUES

You should be taking in as much information as possible from your environment, continually assessing it for danger signs and then responding appropriately with a sound tactical plan. Many times officers who become victims perceive pre-attack cues, but shrug them off or don't adjust their tactics to accommodate this new information. Don't suppress that little voice in the back of your mind that's telling you something is wrong. That's your intuition and experience speaking. You can sharpen your awareness and tactical flexibility by playing If/Then games during slow moments on patrol, by creating Crisis Rehearsal scenarios via visualization or guided imagery exercises off duty, and by eliminating stereotyped images of persons who might try to harm you. Remember, any person, place or circumstance potentially can prove threatening to you. All should be engaged with your mind-set minimally in Condition Yellow.

6. CONTROL A SUBJECT'S HANDS

Most suspects determined to assault you will attack with or access weapons with their hands. So it's important always to know where a suspect's hands are and what's in them. Consider having the subject turn away from you. Then, after you've silently moved to a different position and (ideally) gotten behind cover, have him or her slowly remove one hand at a time so you can immediately see the palm of each one as it is withdrawn. It will take a very overt action on the suspect's part to conceal the palms, and this would be an immediate threat cue for you.

7. USE SOUND TACTICAL PRINCIPLES WHEN HANDCUFFING

This starts with directing the subject into a position of disadvantage before you approach. Know how to approach, control and handcuff subjects who are standing, kneeling or prone out, and use the technique that affords you the greatest tactical advantage. Anticipate resistance when you start to apply the first cuff, and have a plan in mind for overcoming it at any point in the cuffing and escort process. Handcuffing behind is always preferable, but if hands must be secured in front (some judges demand it in court, for instance), cuff the hands with the backs together. Always double lock, and double check that cuffs are snug. Anticipate resistance upon removal of handcuffs. Remember: the closer you get to actually placing a subject in a jail cell, the higher his stress level and anxiety are likely to be, while your intensity level may instinctively relax unless consciously monitored.

8. DEVELOP AND USE A THOROUGH, SYSTEMATIC SEARCH PATTERN

Search a suspect's ENTIRE body—including the groin area—with the same thorough, systematic pattern that you use every time. Consistency is important. "If you change your search pattern, you increase the chances that you'll inadvertently miss half the body, one side of the torso or a leg"—and also miss a threat to your life.

9. LIVE BY THE PLUS-ONE RULE If there is one known subject, always assume there are at least 2. When you locate a weapon during a search, always assume the suspect has at least one more. When you find drugs or other evidence, assume there is more and keep looking. The Plus-One Rule helps to keep you alert, so the subject or weapon you have not yet seen will not surprise you.

10. LIVE A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

Besides observing the basics of adequate rest, sound nutrition and comprehensive exercise, include a "combat fitness" component in your aerobic, muscle strength and endurance workouts. That means tailoring some of your physical training specifically to officer survival readiness. To develop explosive speed and power and thus improve your odds in Short duration, high intensity confrontations, for example, combine long runs with sprint or interval training.

All Surviving the Street stories and Weapons Watch picture and description are taken from the Calibre Press (www.calibrepress.com)

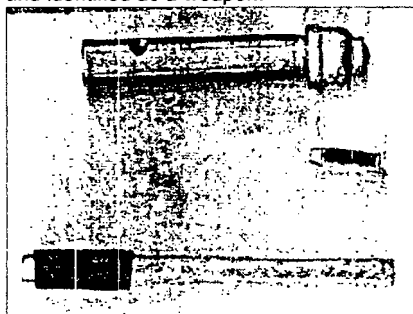


Reserve



WEAPON WATCH

Zip Gun: Finding pieces of metal pipe and tubing like these on a suspect may indicate the makings of a zip gun, among the most common improvised firearms. Here a .357 Magnum round or similar cartridge is inserted snugly into the smaller-diameter tube. That "loaded" tube is then inserted into the larger pipe, which has an end cap with a piece of pointed metal inside it. When a suspect slams the end cap back against a hard surface, the pointed metal strikes the primer of the round like a firing pin and discharges the weapon. The zip gun can then be disassembled and the parts discarded in different locations, with little chance they will be put back together and identified as a weapon.



UPCOMING MEETING DATE

(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

The next meeting of the Providence Reserve Law Enforcement Officers Association will be February 9, 2000 at 2000hrs. This month's guest speaker will be Lt. Tarlanian.

I'd also like to thank the following group leaders for their assistance this past year.

- 1) Dwight Eddy 5) A.C. Colon
- 2) Jay Ferreira 6) Norbert Schecher
- 3) Kevin Nelson 7) Shawn Kennedy
- 4) Tim Homerston

and Sgt at Arms Ray Heroux

Feel free to contact Bruce Quinn by leaving a note in the office or emailing him at PPDRU@aol.com or bquinn@leo.gov if you'd like to contribute to the newsletter.

CHEM-BIO WEAPONS INFO

Each month this section will review different types of ChemBio Hazards. They will be broken down as follows:

A) Types of Chemical Agents:

- 1) Toxic
 - a) Choking
 - b) Blood
 - c) Blister
 - d) Nerve
- 2) Incapacitating

B) Types of Biological Agents:

- 1) Bacteria
- 2) Virus
- 3) Rickettsia
- 4) Toxin

C) Types of Dissemination Devices

CHEMICAL AGENT - TOXIC - CHOKING

Phosgene (CG)

- Odor- Smells like newly mown hay
- Persistency- Can last from minutes to hours
- Form- A gas that's heavier than air
- Rate of action- Immediate but symptoms can get worse over time
- Entry- Through the respiratory system
- Symptoms- Coughing, choking and tightness in the chest
- Aid-leave area immediately
- Decontamination-Aeration

PATROL HOURS

F or the month of December the unit patrolled 850 hours. The breakdown is as follows:

R.O. ALARIE	41
R.O. BURNS	0
R.O. CHIN, R.	34
R.O. CHIN, W.	24
R.O. COLON	19
R.O. CRAVEN	44
R.O. CREPEAU	14
R.O. DAVIS	22
R.O. DEGAITAS	0
R.O. DELFARNO	1
R.O. DUPUIS	15
R.O. EDDY	24
R.O. FARRAR	15
R.O. FERREIRA, C	8
R.O. FERREIRA, J.	39
R.O. GAY	0
R.O. GIRON	24
R.O. GONZALEZ	93
R.O. HASTINGS	15
R.O. HEROUX	28
R.O. HOARD	15
R.O. HOMERSTON	28

Featuring:

- ① Weapon Watch
- ② Upcoming Events & Training
- ③ Chem-Bio Weapons
- ④ Monthly Performance
- ⑤ Surviving the Street

R.O. JOHNSON	35
R.O. KENNEDY	22
R.O. LABOISSONNIERE	26
R.O. LEPORE	8
R.O. MARSELLA	0
R.O. MCCUSKER	11
R.O. MONTECALVO	0
R.O. MORSILLI	42
R.O. MOSCARELLI	22
R.O. NELSON	23
R.O. PHILLIPS	6
R.O. PLAKIAS	0
R.O. PONCIA	14
R.O. QUINN	42
R.O. REID	8
R.O. RICHARDS	16
R.O. SAGE	22
R.O. SCHECHER	14
R.O. STEVENSON	36
R.O. TOLEDO	0
R.O. TRONNI	0
R.O. WALERYSZAK	0

SURVIVING THE STREET

CHECK WITH YOUR LEGAL ADVISOR on how you may be able to use indicators of extremist affiliation to help justify searches for weapons during street contacts.

This issue was pivotal in a decision earlier this year [4/12/99] by the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, and that court's thinking seems likely to be supported in other jurisdictions as well.

The RI case arose when Tpr. James Manni, running radar, stopped a black Ford Tempo with 2 occupants for speeding on a state highway. As he activated his emergency lights, he observed the 2 repeatedly "leaning forward and back up" in what he considered "furtive movements." Once the vehicles came to a stop, the driver-violator "immediately put his arm fully extended out the window with what appeared to be his license," a move Manni interpreted as designed to keep the trooper from looking inside.

Once the occupants were out of the car and under the watchful control of

backup, Manni did lean inside the Ford, checking the area the 2 seemed to have made their furtive movements toward. He spotted a revolver, barely "an inch away from the front edge of the [driver's] seat." The driver's arrest quickly followed.

In court, Manni testified that in addition to the furtive movements, he formed his suspicion that the driver might be armed and dangerous (thus making the car subject to a warrantless search) from noticing various tattoos visible on the suspect's shirtless upper body. These included "a very large tattoo of a German soldier on his back with German writing above it," an iron cross and the word "Skinhead" on his right shoulder, and a spider web tattoo on each arm indicating, in Manni's opinion, that the suspect had likely committed "prior crimes of violence."

Before joining the RI State Police, Manni explained, he had served as a Secret Service special agent and, as part of his training, had studied various gangs and hate groups, including white supremacist organizations. From that training and his experience, he knew that "Skinheads are usually armed."

The driver argued that for Manni to consider his "physical appearance, which seemed to suggest an allegiance to a Neo-Nazi group," was improper in formulating articulable suspicion for entering the car. This "impermissibly impacted" his 1st Amendment rights of free expression, he claimed, and "therefore rendered the search unlawful." He wanted the gun suppressed as evidence.

After the driver was convicted, after various appeals were filed and after the ACLU submitted an amicus curiae brief expressing interest in whether "probable allegiance to a violent political philosophy" can be grounds for articulable suspicion, the state Supreme Court ultimately supported Manni's actions.

The Court said: "Police officers in the field are simply not required to weigh free speech or political correctness considerations in reaching either

probable cause conclusions or in formulating an articulable suspicion that a suspect may be armed and dangerous."

It has long been "recognized that a trained officer may draw inferences and deductions" from information about the modes and patterns of operations of certain kinds of lawbreakers "that might well elude an untrained person."

The Court did NOT say that evidence of an individual's association in a radical or subversive organization standing ALONE can justify an exigent search or supply probable cause for a search warrant.

But it did rule that "an officer's actual knowledge of an organization's political goals and modus operandi, including its penchant for illegal weapons, is a valid factor..., along with other articulable facts, in concluding that criminal activity may be afoot."

In other words, evidence of extremist affiliation, based on training and experience, can be considered PART of establishing suspicion that a suspect might be armed and dangerous. No 1st Amendment rights are compromised, the RI Supreme Court concluded, "by the utilization of known facts about a terrorist or subversive organization, along with other objective criteria available" to an experienced officer.

This case is cited as: State v. Milette, 727 A.2d 1236 (1999). It is also briefly described in the Nov.-Dec. issue of the Law Enforcement Legal Review.

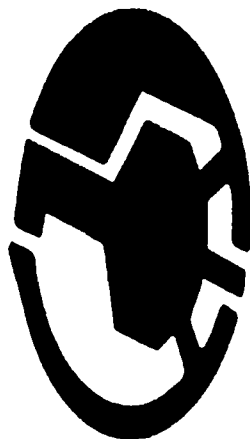
Check with your department's legal advisor or local prosecutor to see whether courts in your jurisdiction agree with the recent conclusions in this case, thereby giving you one more weapon in your officer safety arsenal.

All Surviving the Street stories and Weapons Watch picture and description are taken from the Calibre Press (www.calibrepress.com)

Reserve

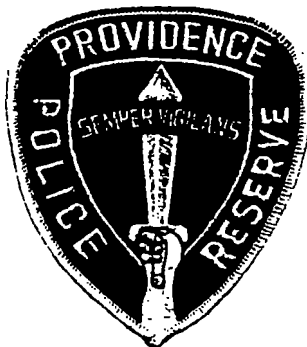
WEAPON WATCH

Covert Cuff Key: This easy-to-conceal cuff key stands as a powerful reminder of the importance of thorough and detailed searching. Although manufactured by at least one company for restricted use by officers in the event they are ever taken hostage and cuffed, Ptlm. Fred Megill with Eatontown (NJ) PD has alerted Calibre Press that at least one of these keys was manufactured by a unnamed civilian at a plastics warehouse. Fred also informed us that an officer in his area recently found a cuff key like this laying in a parking lot. Designed specifically for effective concealment these keys, which are suspended in a quarter-sized plastic ring, can be easily hidden under watches, attached to the underside of belts, secreted in shoes, taped inside pants waistbands and ballcap rims, even clipped to the inside of shirt buttons. Wherever you could hide a quarter you could hide one of these. The fully functional cuff key can be quickly snapped out of its supportive plastic ring and used to unlock cuffs. Keep this covert cuff key in mind whenever you search a suspect. Be sure to check "inside and under" and if you find one of these keys, KEEP LOOKING...there are likely more on your suspect.



Plastic handcuff key held in approx. 1" diameter shell. Size & shape of circular shell particularly conducive to secreted between wristwatch and wrist. Key can be quickly snapped from shell and used to release cuffs.

Thanks to Newline member Ptlm. Fred Megill, Eatontown (NJ) PD



UPCOMING MEETING DATES (SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

The next meeting of the Providence Reserve Law Enforcement Officers Association will be January 12, 2000 at 2000hrs. This meeting will be Association members only. Please come with your ideas for taking the program into the next millennium.

It's been a great year. Thanks to each and everyone for their tremendous support and dedication to the program.

I hope each of you have a happy and safe holiday and New Year!

Any member wishing to contribute to this newsletter may submit their articles or ideas to Bruce Quinn by leaving a note in the office or emailing him at PPDRU@aol.com or bquinn@leo.gov.

Patrol Hours

F or the month of November the unit patrolled 1,254 hours. The breakdown is as follows:

R.O. ALARIE	57
R.O. BURNS	8
R.O. CHIN, R.	45
R.O. CHIN, W.	16
R.O. COLON	19
R.O. CRAVEN	39
R.O. CREPEAU	0
R.O. DAVIS	30
R.O. DEGAITAS	24
R.O. DELFARNO	22
R.O. DUPRE	0
R.O. DUPUIS	10
R.O. EDDY	10
R.O. FARRAR	28
R.O. FERREIRA, C	74
R.O. FERREIRA, J.	70
R.O. GAY	0
R.O. GIRON	48
R.O. GONICBERG	0
R.O. GONZALEZ	68
R.O. HARRYSON	0

Featuring:

- ① Weapon Watch
- ② Upcoming Events & Training
- ③ Monthly Performance
- ④ Surviving the Street
- ⑤ Happy Holidays!

R.O. HASTINGS	13
R.O. HEROUX	30
R.O. HOARD	0
R.O. HOMERSTON	34
R.O. JOHNSON	31
R.O. KENNÉDY	42
R.O. KING	0
R.O. LABOISSONNIERE	68
R.O. LEPORE	28
R.O. MARSELLA	0
R.O. MCCUSKER	10
R.O. MONTECALVO	10
R.O. MORSELLI	75
R.O. MOSCARELLI	21
R.O. NELSON	19
R.O. NUNEZ	0
R.O. PHILLIPS	4
R.O. PLAKIAS	0
R.O. PONCIA	69
R.O. QUINN	27
R.O. REID	31
R.O. RICHARDS	14
R.O. SAGE	9
R.O. SCHECHER	19
R.O. SILVA	0
R.O. STEVENSON	82
R.O. THOMPSON	0
R.O. TOLEDO	23
R.O. TRONNI	0
R.O. VERDI	0
R.O. WALERYSZAK	27

SURVIVING THE STREET

SAFER CONTACT WITH EDPs. To better control subjects you encounter whose mental state is neurologically, emotionally or chemically impaired, play it S.M.A.R.T.

S stands for "Stay one step ahead" of anyone who's acting "strange," in anticipation that they may become violent. Step back so you're not too close. Watch their hands for weapons or cues to a physical attack. Listen carefully to what they're saying for hints of an impending physical outburst. If possible, know their history (usually easier in an institutional setting than in policing). "People with a history of violence are more likely to be violent again," Eastman said. "They use violence as a tool. It's their way of getting what they need. The more alike 2 situations are, the more likely violence will occur again if it occurred before. Try to find out as much as you can about the people you have to interact with."

M means "Move one step at a time." Don't give chemically or neurologically impaired subjects "too much to do too fast. They may feel overwhelmed by your instructions, and close down or bristle," neither of which is desirable for you, particularly the latter. "You can actually cause violent behavior by going too fast. You can prevent it by slowing down" because this gives people "a chance to calm down" and not feel so intimidated. Eastman suggested you ask yourself: "Is this the interaction you want to die on? Are you willing to push a disturbed subject so hard and fast that you get a violent reaction or take a little more time and try to find out what's going on with him?"

A represents "Attend fully." "When you're dealing with someone one-on-one, really be paying attention to them," Eastman advised. "If something about them catches your attention, give it your focus in deciding if you should act on it. We too often make decisions when we're not really paying attention." Also be sure you have the EDP's attention before issuing commands. Sometimes these people are focused on someone or someplace else other than on you and the here-and-now. **R** is "Refocus the subject's attention." "Find ways to get people off whatever it is that is winding them up. Often you can do this without touching them—by saying something unusual to shift their attention." Eastman told of an incarcerated EDP who had grabbed a correctional officer by the shirt. Instead of struggling or yelling "Let me go!", which would have kept things focused on the aggression, the officer suddenly said: "Do you know why I don't like shellfish?" The inmate was so startled by this non sequitur that he momentarily relaxed his grip enough for the officer to smoothly disengage and gain distance to further handle the situation.

T stands for "work Together and show some TLC" toward the subject (when you can safely afford to do so). "You can't guarantee that if you treat people with dignity and respect they will treat you the same. But you can guarantee if you DON'T treat them that way, they will act like jerks"—perhaps dangerously so, Eastman said. Communicate with subjects. Tell them what's going to happen and why, so they'll understand, for example, that when you hold their head as you put them into your patrol car it's so they won't bump it and get hurt. "They need time to process what is going on." Also communicate with fellow officers. "Work together so you have a plan when you go into a situation and communicate when the plan changes."

To aid you in assessing a drunken, drugged or deranged subject, Eastman laid out a continuum of disturbed behavior, pinpointing 4-levels of potential

danger. Knowing where a given subject is on this sliding scale of intensity (somewhat akin to a graduated, step-model force continuum) may help you anticipate what could come next.

1) The lowest level is **AGITATED BEHAVIOR**—pacing, crying, hand-wringing, rocking, ritualistic movements like arm-stroking or hair-pulling, etc. Here, Eastman said, the mentally ill or cognitively impaired are trying to keep their powerful emotions internalized but are "not quite successful. It's starting to leak out that something is wrong."

2) The next most intense level is **DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR**. This is behavior that starts to have an impact on the environment and people around the EDP. This is "much more dangerous than agitated behavior," Eastman explained, because it "may ignite other people" into action, for instance.

3) The next level is **DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR**. The subject increases his gross motor movements, now using big muscle groups, and starts to damage property. "This is very important to pay attention to," Eastman warned. "These people are flooding with emotion and are very dangerous. Someone is going to get hurt quick."

The highest level of intensity is **DANGER TO SELF OR OTHERS**. If an EDP throws a chair against a wall, that's Destructive Behavior, Eastman explained. But if he or she throws a chair "randomly into a group of people," that presents a clear Danger to Others. "The subject's ability to control himself in either case is not great," but at the Destructive level he is "not yet out of control." At the Danger level, he is. This is the level at which deadly force may be needed and justified. Recapping this continuum, Eastman explained each level from a subject's perspective: **Agitated** means: "I am distressed but still pretty much ok." **Disruptive** means: "Pay attention. I am forcing you to notice me. My distress is escalating." **Destructive** means: "I am losing control." **Dangerous** means: "I am out of control."

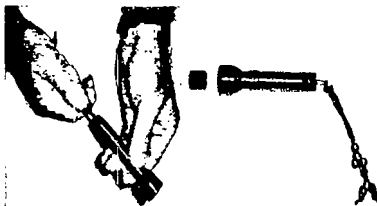
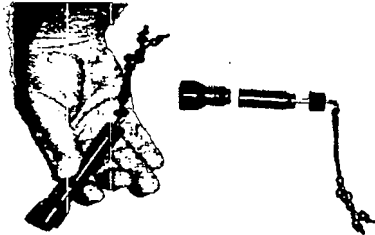
The massive deinstitutionalization of the mentally ill begun in the 1960s has emptied 93% of this nation's psychiatric beds. Cops and correctional officers by necessity have become "front-line mental health workers." In New York City alone last year, street officers handled 60,000 calls to 911 regarding EDPs. At least 3.5 million Americans now suffer from severe forms of mental illness...and the number is growing daily.

All Surviving the Street stories are taken from the Street Survival Newline from the Calibre Press (www.calibrepress.com)

Reserve

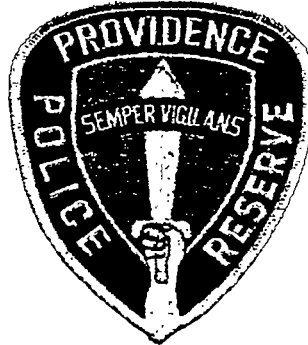
WEAPON WATCH

Mini-Maglite Gun: This small but potentially deadly weapon looks like a normal 4-inch mini flashlight, but in fact it's a gun capable of firing a .380 round. The gun is loaded by unscrewing the front lens area and inserting a single round. When the back end of the flashlight is screwed closed the firing pin, which runs the length of the less than 2-inch-long shaft, is held in place putting the gun on "safety." When the back end is unscrewed, the firing pin is freed rendering the gun fire-ready. The pin automatically releases itself when it's pulled back, discharging the round. This commercially available firearm also comes with a blunt metal end that can be used to replace the lens cap area so the weapon looks like a mini Kubotan. Pay **CLOSE ATTENTION** to all mini flashlights you encounter!



UPCOMING MEETING DATES
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

Reserve Law Enforcement Officers



Association will be decided upon by the membership during the 9 November meeting.

Thanks to all those who were able to donate for the turkey drive.

Any member wishing to contribute to this newsletter may submit their articles or ideas to Bruce Quinn by leaving a note in the office or emailing him at PPDRU@aol.com.

Patrol Hours

F or the month of October the unit patrolled 1,548 hours. The breakdown is as follows:

R.O. BURNS	0
R.O. CHIN, R.	71
R.O. CHIN, W.	7
R.O. COLON	7
R.O. CRAVEN	41
R.O. CREPEAU	9
R.O. DAVIS	36
R.O. DEGATTAS	25
R.O. DELFARNO	20
R.O. DUPRE	0
R.O. DUPUIS	11
R.O. EDDY	39
R.O. FARRAR	36
R.O. FERREIRA, C	37
R.O. FERREIRA, J.	82
R.O. GAY	14
R.O. GIRON	26
R.O. GONICBERG	0
R.O. GONZALEZ	80
R.O. HARRYSON	0
R.O. HASTINGS	47
R.O. HEROUX	20
R.O. HOARD	21
R.O. HOMERSTON	85
R.O. JOHNSON	41
R.O. KENNEDY	18
R.O. KING	0
R.O. LABOISSONNIERE	87
R.O. LEPORE	8

Featuring:

- ① Weapon Watch
- ② Upcoming Events & Training
- ③ Monthly Performance
- ④ Surviving the Street
- ⑤ Happy Holidays!

R.O. MARSELLA	19
R.O. MCCUSKER	15
R.O. MONTECALVO	18
R.O. MORSILLI	152
R.O. MOSCARELLI	24
R.O. NELSON	0
R.O. NUNEZ	63
R.O. PHILLIPS	0
R.O. PLAKIAS	0
R.O. PONCIA	107
R.O. QUINN	60
R.O. REID	15
R.O. RICHARDS	29
R.O. SAGE	11
R.O. SCHECHER	21
R.O. SILVA	0
R.O. STEVENSON	77
R.O. THOMPSON	0
R.O. TOLEDO	16
R.O. TRONNI	0
R.O. VERDI	0
R.O. WALERYSZAK	0

SURVIVING THE STREET

A group of business people returning from lunch notices an unattended briefcase in the entryway of their building. Having heard about bombs left in such circumstances, one group member calls the local police and reports the suspicious briefcase. An officer arrives at the scene and observes a growing crowd of onlookers standing in the lobby, eyeing the briefcase, and carrying on a spirited debate about who might have left it and whether they should be concerned. Unfortunately, the officer's ensuing actions are dangerously incorrect and the direct result of a preventable lack of proper training. After cautioning everyone to stand back, the officer approaches the suspicious briefcase and examines it, looking for anything that might provide a clue as to what it contains. Without the proper training, however, the officer really has no idea what he is looking for or what to do if he finds something. After a cursory examination, the officer walks about 20 feet across the lobby and uses his handheld radio to call for a bomb squad. After the officer learns that the nearest bomb squad is 250 miles away and will not be available for at least 4 hours, he informs the building manager who becomes upset and demands that something be done to resolve this major inconvenience. Faced with the distasteful duty of listening to the irritated manager for the next several hours, not to mention agreeing with the manager's assessment that the briefcase probably contains

nothing dangerous, the officer decides to take matters into his own hands. He gingerly picks up the briefcase and moves it outside to lessen the inconvenience for the office workers and to make it more accessible to the bomb squad.

The only safe course remains to assume that the device could detonate at any time for any reason.

Hands Off the Package

The most important rule in handling suspect packages remains: DO NOT TOUCH the package. If at all possible, officers should not approach suspect packages; they should observe them from a distance—the greater the distance the better.

Additionally, because suspect packages can prove harmless, contain an actual device, or lure officers into an ambush, officers must remember the "street smarts" and survival tactics that they employ every day in their normal police duties. First responders, law enforcement officers, firefighters, emergency medical workers, and bomb disposal personnel—have been the targets of bomb threats and IEDs in foreign countries for several years. While instances of secondary devices placed specifically to target first responders have not become as common in the United States, officers must remain vigilant to this potential threat whenever they encounter suspect packages.

Clear the Area

In handling potential bomb situations, officers should evacuate the area immediately and ensure that no one reenters. Establishing an initial "exclusion area" of a 300-foot radius constitutes a good rule to follow. Officers can adjust the size of the area, if needed. They should consider the physical size of the package and the surrounding area. Moreover, during an evacuation, officers must plan the routes that individuals will use to leave the area as to not bring these individuals close to the device.

Alert Emergency Personnel

Along with clearing the area, officers should alert fire and emergency medical personnel. Officers should give these support units explicit instructions on how to approach the scene and where to wait. In case the device detonates, officers must keep these units far enough away so that they do not become incapacitated, yet close enough to respond rapidly.

Turn Off the Radios

Officers should curtail all radio use within 300 feet of a suspected IED. Because all devices have a fuse, and some employ an electric firing system, using radio transmitters near such a device risks providing it with enough electromagnetic energy to detonate.

Investigate the Scene

After officers have cleared the area and alerted emergency personnel, they should initiate a preliminary investigation of the scene being careful not to reenter the evacuated area. At this point, the area involved has become a potential crime scene and officers should treat it as such. Patrol officers initiate crime scene investigations every day, and the standard rules apply to the scenes of suspect packages or IEDs. Some measures, however, warrant special mention.

As soon as possible, officers should identify and segregate witnesses and interview individuals who actually saw the device. They should have witnesses describe the suspect package in detail, including sketching the device. However, officers need to keep all witnesses apart from each other to prevent them from exchanging crucial information.

Additional questions officers should ask witnesses include many similar to those they would ask at other crime scenes.

- Has someone recently threatened the area or anyone associated with it?
- Does anyone have a grudge to settle that might manifest itself in such a manner?
- Who found the package? When?
- Has anyone approached the package? If so, by what route?
- Has anyone touched the package?
- Do any of the suspects identified in the initial investigation have the knowledge to build such a device?

(The above story is from Police Practice, Bomb Threat, A Primer for the First Responder by T.C. Fuller)

Reserve

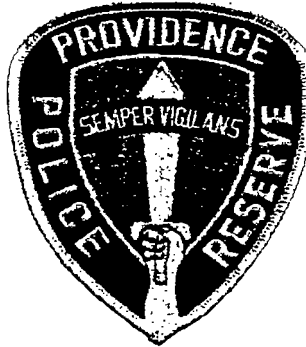
WEAPON WATCH

The Club & more: This normal looking "Club" car steering wheel locking device has been modified fire shotgun rounds. The "handle" end of the Club has been hollowed out to act as a shotgun barrel. When the lock end of the Club is pulled back, the tip of the metal shaft inside—which has been modified to act as a firing pin—is pulled back from the end of the round. The weapon is then fired by manually slamming the shaft into the end of the round.



UPCOMING MEETING DATES

The next meeting of the Providence



Reserve Law Enforcement Officers Association will be Tuesday, November 9, 1999 at 2000hrs at the Hartford Park Community Room.

Attendance is mandatory as we have two In-Service Training Guest Speakers. Safety Liaison Officer Jack Costa and Lt. Richard Tarlainian. If you are unable to attend the meeting, officers will responsible for scheduling time to meet with each of the speakers before they are able to work on the street.

Any member wishing to contribute to this newsletter may submit their articles or ideas to Bruce Quinn by leaving a note in the office or emailing him at PPDRU@aol.com.

Patrol Hours

F or the month of August the unit patrolled 1,446 hours. The breakdown is as follows:

R.O. ALARIE	30
R.O. BURNS	0
R.O. CHIN, R.	75
R.O. CHIN, W.	24
R.O. COLON	28
R.O. CRAVEN	54
R.O. CREPEAU	0
R.O. DAVIS	32
R.O. DEGAITAS	0
R.O. DELFARNO	60
R.O. DUPRE	0
R.O. DUPUIS	11
R.O. EDDY	28
R.O. FARRAR	15
R.O. FERREIRA, C	0
R.O. FERREIRA, J.	63
R.O. GAY	19
R.O. GIRON	20
R.O. GONICBERG	0
R.O. GONZALEZ	64
R.O. HARRYSON	0
R.O. HASTINGS	20

Featuring:

- ① Weapon Watch
- ② Upcoming Events & Training
- ③ Monthly Performance
- ④ Surviving the Street

R.O. HEROUX	0
R.O. HOARD	23
R.O. HOMERSTON	64
R.O. JOHNSON	41
R.O. KENNEDY	28
R.O. KING	0
R.O. LABOISSONNIERE	79
R.O. LEPORE	9
R.O. MARSELLA	6
R.O. MCCUSKER	16
R.O. MONTECALVO	11
R.O. MORSILLI	97
R.O. MOSCARELLI	34
R.O. NELSON	12
R.O. NUNEZ	76
R.O. PHILLIPS	0
R.O. PLAKIAS	0
R.O. PONCIA	118
R.O. QUINN	36
R.O. REID	41
R.O. RICHARDS	19
R.O. SAGE	25
R.O. SCHECHER	37
R.O. SILVA	0
R.O. STEVENSON	112
R.O. THOMPSON	0
R.O. TOLEDO	0
R.O. TRONNI	0
R.O. VERDI	0
R.O. WALERYSZAK	19

SURVIVING THE STREET

A similar event happened in Newport, RI. What follows is the preliminary report, then some follow up information and timeline

3 OFFICERS KILLED IN THEIR UNITS DURING AMBUSH TUESDAY (10/12/99)

After being lured to a rural Texas trailer park by a bogus 911 call, two Atascosa Co. SD deputies and a Texas State trooper were gunned down in an ambush Tuesday. The gunman, Jeremiah Engleton, had been jailed earlier in the day on a domestic violence charge.

According to preliminary reports, Atascosa Co. SD Deputy Thomas Monse, 31, was the first to arrive at Engleton's trailer after the 911 call was received. Engleton shot him with a high-powered rifle before the deputy was able to get out of his car. Thomas died instantly.

Five minutes later, Deputy Mark Stephenson, 32, arrived at the scene,

unaware of what had just happened to Thomas. Mark was also shot and killed before he could leave his unit.

After killing Thomas and Mark, Engleton apparently grabbed one of the deputy's sidearm and hid in some bushes across from his trailer waiting to ambush other officers who responded.

20 minutes later, Trooper Terry Miller arrived and immediately came under fire. His car wedged in a ditch as he desperately tried to get away. He was shot and killed while trapped in his car.

Engleton continued to fire at responding officers from his hiding place. After wounding two others and being struck by officers' return fire, he finally shot and killed himself.

MORE DETAILS ON DEADLY AMBUSH IN TEXAS THAT LEAVES 3 OFFICERS DEAD, 2 WOUNDED

Ambush timeline

The sequence of events in Tuesday's ambush of three lawmen in Pleasanton, according to authorities:

1:10 a.m. Tuesday: Atascosa County deputy Thomas Monse arrests Jeremiah Engleton on a family violence charge for beating his wife.

Tuesday morning: Neighbors see Engleton's wife, Violet, moving out of their mobile home.

Timeline Accounts:

Midday Tuesday: Engleton is released from jail on \$2,000 bond.

8:11 p.m.: Engleton dials 911, telling a dispatcher to 'Get somebody out here quick.'

8:26 p.m.: Monse arrives at home and is shot to death.

8:30 p.m.: Deputy Martin Stephenson arrives and is shot to death.

8:50 p.m.: DPS Trooper Terry Wayne Miller, 37, arrives, tells a dispatcher the deputies are down and is shot to death trying to escape.

Just after 11 p.m.: Under siege by some 75 officers, Engleton shoots himself in the head. Officers move in and shoot the gunman when they see him still moving.

"A man told a 911 operator to 'get somebody out here right away' before

ducking into a thicket and gunning down three officers on Tuesday night, including one who had arrested him for beating his wife and another who graduated from Gregory-Portland High School.

"Jeremiah Engleton, 21, shot himself after a three-hour standoff with up to 75 officers. He drew police to his mobile home with the bogus 911 call and picked off two sheriff's deputies and a state trooper as their cars arrived.

"'There's no way to prepare for something like that,' said Atascosa County Sheriff Tommy Williams. 'If you had half-dozen officers on the scene, you would have had six dead officers.'

"Miller, who grew up in Portland, graduated from G-P and worked in San Patricio County for several years, didn't even have a chance to unbuckle his seatbelt.

"DEPUTIES AMBUSHED

"On Wednesday, authorities still were trying to piece together what led to the three officers' deaths.

"Monse had arrested Engleton about 1 a.m. Tuesday on a charge of beating his wife. Violet Engleton, who had a 15-month-old daughter with Engleton, left her husband later that day on advice from a sheriff's department family violence officer. Officials wouldn't reveal Violet Engleton's whereabouts.

"'I don't know if he felt the police had caused his wife to leave him,' Williams said. Engleton was released from jail about midday Tuesday. He returned home and dialed 911 just after 8 p.m.

"Monse, the first to arrive on the scene, was gunned down immediately as Engleton hid in a thicket of cactuses and mesquite trees. Stephenson arrived five minutes later and met the same fate. Neither deputy called for help.

"After ambushing the deputies, Engleton took each man's handgun and shot them in the head, officials said.

MILLER ARRIVES

Miller, dispatched when the deputies did not return radio calls, arrived 20 minutes after Stephenson.

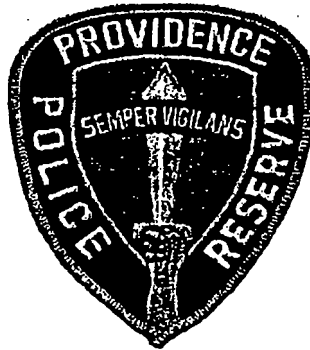
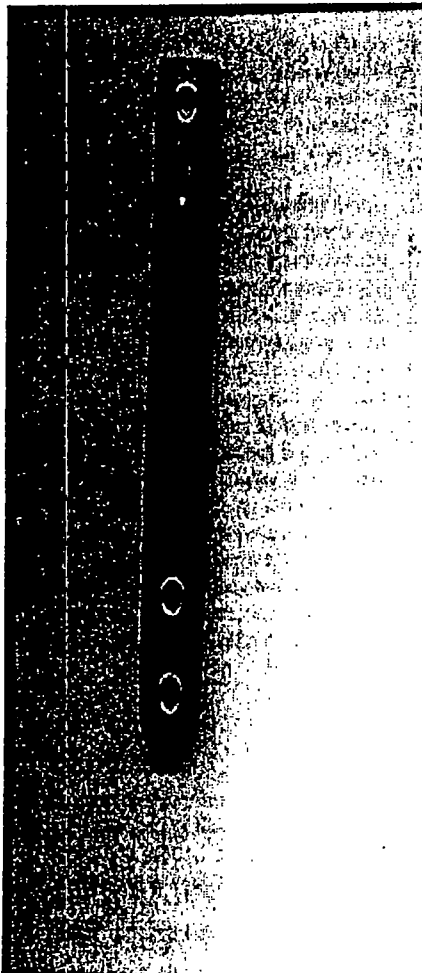
"'[Miller] radioed . . . that two deputies were down and he needed backup,' said DPS spokesman Mike Cox. 'That was the last transmission from him.'

(The above story is from the Calibre Press: www.calibrepress.com)

Reserve

WEAPON WATCH

Cuff Key: This leather keeper-type band commonly worn by "bikers" can also be a great hiding spot for a handcuff key. When the suspect's hands are concealed and cuffed behind his/her back, it allows the person time to retrieve the key without suspicion. Be sure to check these types of bands thoroughly.



UPCOMING MEETING DATES

(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

The next meeting of the Providence Reserve Law Enforcement Officers Association will be October 13, 1999 at 2000hrs in Hartford Community Room.

Any member wishing to contribute to this newsletter may submit their articles or ideas to Bruce Quinn by leaving a note in the office or emailing him at PPDRU@aol.com.

Patrol Hours

F or the month of August the unit patrolled 1,204 hours. The breakdown is as follows:

R.O. ALARIE	15
R.O. BURNS	8
R.O. CHIN, R.	31
R.O. CHIN, W.	11
R.O. COLON	14
R.O. CRAVEN	0
R.O. CREPEAU	15
R.O. DAVIS	22
R.O. DEGAITAS	19
R.O. DELFARNO	79
R.O. DUPRE	0
R.O. DUPUIS	40
R.O. EDDY	29
R.O. FARRAR	32
R.O. FERREIRA, C	8
R.O. FERREIRA, J.	40
R.O. GAY	0
R.O. GIRON	22
R.O. GONICBERG	0
R.O. GONZALEZ	78
R.O. HARRYSON	0
R.O. HASTINGS	0

Featuring:

- ① Weapon Watch
- ② Upcoming Events & Training
- ③ Monthly Performance
- ④ Surviving the Street

R.O. HEROUX	20
R.O. HOARD	17
R.O. HOMERSTON	63
R.O. JOHNSON	45
R.O. KENNEDY	9
R.O. KING	0
R.O. LABOISSONNIERE	67
R.O. LEPORE	16
R.O. MARSELLA	16
R.O. MCCUSKER	10
R.O. MONTECALVO	25
R.O. MORSILLI	93
R.O. MOSCARELLI	32
R.O. NELSON	22
R.O. NUNEZ	86
R.O. PHILLIPS	0
R.O. PLAKIAS	0
R.O. PONCIA	80
R.O. QUINN	9
R.O. REID	10
R.O. RICHARDS	19
R.O. SAGE	21
R.O. SCHECHER	23
R.O. SILVA	0
R.O. STEVENSON	38
R.O. THOMPSON	0
R.O. TOLEDO	11
R.O. TRONNI	0
R.O. VERDI	0
R.O. WALERYSZAK	9

SURVIVING THE STREET

IS IT "REASONABLE" TO HANDCUFF EVEN APPARENTLY LOW-RISK, NON-THREATENING ARRESTEES?

Most survival-conscious officers handcuff every suspect they arrest, regardless of age, gender, physical condition, level of cooperation or offense. But have you ever had an arrestee complain afterwards that he or she shouldn't have been cuffed in their "special" case? Or maybe even an administrator declare that there should be exceptions?

If so, you'll find support for automatic, universal handcuffing in 2 appellate court decisions reported in the summer issue of the Law Enforcement Legal Defense Manual. These courts—separated by 2,400 miles of geography but united in their thinking—agree that handcuffing even apparently low-risk, non-threatening arrestees is "entirely reasonable" and does not violate constitutional rights. Concern for the safety both of the arresting officer and

of the arrestee is cited as justification for an always-cuff policy.

The first case was brought by a woman in Idaho who was arrested by a corporal from the Twin Falls County Sheriff's Office after she failed to appear in court on a citation for letting her dog run loose. Although the woman conceded that the deputy treated her "courteously and was not abusive in any way," he did hook her up (hands in front) for transport to the county criminal justice facility. During booking procedures, her left arm was handcuffed to a table, although the cuffs were left loose enough that she could slide them above her wrist about 3 or 4 inches. In a civil suit, she complained that her being handcuffed, which complied with the department's policy that all arrestees be thus restrained regardless of circumstances, constituted "an unreasonable and excessive use of force" that violated her constitutional rights. She should not have been handcuffed at all, she argued, because: 1) she was a woman; 2) she was "crying and showing no resistance"; 3) she was being arrested for a "completely non-violent crime"; 4) she was non-threatening, and 5) she suffered from asthma and cystic fibrosis.

The Idaho Court of Appeals held otherwise, sustaining a lower court finding that granted a summary judgment in favor of the Sheriff's Office and other defendants. The appellate decision declared that "the minor inconvenience suffered by [the arrestee and plaintiff] was justified by the important interests of officer safety and jailhouse order. 'A policy requiring officers to handcuff arrestees when they take them to the jail so that the suspect may not grab a weapon, fight with officers or cause damage to county property is inherently reasonable. Even the most meek-appearing and fragile suspect may have the ability to place the officer, the public and the suspect at great risk.' [The cite for this case is: *Limbirt v. Twin Falls County*, 955 P.2d 1123 (1998).]

Similarly, the Court of Special Appeals for Maryland upheld the decision by 2 Annapolis PD officers to handcuff a 9-year-old girl when she was arrested in an apartment complex for pitching acorns at a neighbor's windows. Although her offense was far from the crime of the century, the court endorsed even the officers' ordering her to kneel for the procedure and then tactically handcuffing her in back. In this case, the officers initially intended to escort the girl to a patrol car and hook her up once she was inside. But as they led her to the vehicle, her mother "approached at a very brisk pace and in an understandably excited state," accompanied by 2 "large"

and "agitated" men. The mother "protested the arrest" and "demanded" the girl's release. One officer later testified: "I was afraid we were going to have a physical confrontation....If we had gotten into a tussle with her mother and the 2 friends, she would have been in the middle. She could have gotten hurt. She could have taken an active part. 'All I needed was [for her to] grab ahold of my ASP [expandable baton] or gun and...have to use force on her....I wanted that child out of the picture for her safety.'" The girl was then cuffed and stuffed while the officers dealt with the irate mother. Shortly afterwards, as a hostile crowd collected at the scene, the officers prudently released the girl to her mother's custody and left without ever transporting her.

A civil suit brought by the mother on the girl's behalf alleged a laundry list of abuses by the officers, including the claim that the handcuffing constituted "excessive use of force." This was claimed in the context that the girl did not struggle or try to run away and that the officers were "not in fear" of her. As explained in Calibre Press's Street Survival Seminar, the test for whether police officers have used excessive force is "whether the officers' actions are 'objectively reasonable' in light of the facts and circumstances confronting them," as stated in the U.S. Supreme Court decision, *Graham v. Connor* [490 U.S. 386 (1989)]. Reasonableness must be judged "from the perspective of a reasonable officer in the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight."

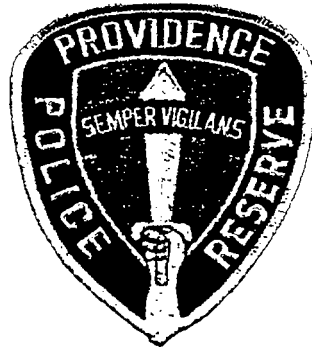
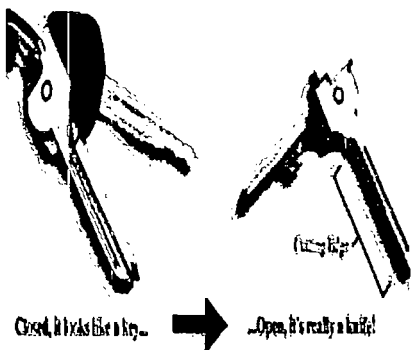
Handcuffing her was "entirely reasonable," the court declared. "In fact...failure to handcuff her under the circumstances might have been unreasonable. 'The decision to cuff her hands behind her back as opposed to in front may not have been absolutely necessary, but there is no way that this variation amounted to an unreasonable use of force.' As to forcibly placing the girl on her knees for cuffing, the court concluded: 'We believe that this is precisely the type of conduct the [U.S.] Supreme Court had in mind when it said that not every push or shove, even if it may later seem unnecessary in the peace of a judge's chambers, violates' a suspect's constitutional rights. 'If the cuffing...was to have its intended protective effect, it would have to be accomplished before the...mother and her 2 large friends encountered the officers....Speed was thus a factor. [T]he decision to immobilize [the girl] briefly (and without injury) in order to ensure a quick cuffing process was entirely reasonable.'" [The cite for this case is: *Branch v. McGeeney, et al.*, 718 A.2d 631 (1998).]

(The above story is from the Calibre Press: www.calibrepress.com)

Reserve

WEAPON WATCH

KEY-KNIFE: This key-shaped "Utili-Key," which is sold as a legitimate utility tool, can be attached to a key ring and dangle unnoticed between actual keys. It conceals what an advertisement for this product describes as a "SERIOUS--AND SHARP--STRAIGHT AND SERRATED KNIFE EDGE." In the wrong hands, this key knife--which can be VERY EASILY OVERLOOKED ON A KEY RING--could pose an edged weapon threat to you. BE SURE TO CHECK KEYS ON KEY RINGS VERY CLOSELY.



UPCOMING MEETING DATES (SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

The next meeting of the Providence Reserve Law Enforcement Officers Association will be September 8, 1999 at 2000hrs in Hartford Community Room.

The WMD Terrorism training will be held in the Hartford Community Room on August 25, 1999 at 1900 hrs.

Any member wishing to contribute to this newsletter may submit their articles or ideas to Bruce Quinn by leaving a note in the office or emailing him at PPDRU@aol.com.

Patrol Hours

F or the month of July the unit patrolled 1,278 hours. The breakdown is as follows:

R.O. ALARIE	14
R.O. BURNS	10
R.O. CHIN, R.	35
R.O. CHIN, W.	14
R.O. COLON	16
R.O. CRAVEN	25
R.O. CREPEAU	27
R.O. DAVIS	14
R.O. DEGAITAS	9
R.O. DELFARNO	59
R.O. DUPRE	0
R.O. DUPUIS	49
R.O. EDDY	21
R.O. FARRAR	11
R.O. FERREIRA, C	15
R.O. FERREIRA, J.	40
R.O. GAY	0
R.O. GIRON	0
R.O. GONICBERG	14
R.O. GONZALEZ	68
R.O. HARRYSON	0
R.O. HASTINGS	

Featuring:

- ① Weapon Watch
- ② Upcoming Events & Training
- ③ Monthly Performance
- ④ Surviving the Street
- ⑤ Have a Great Summer!

R.O. HEROUX	21
R.O. HOARD	0
R.O. HOMERSTON	11
R.O. JOHNSON	36
R.O. KENNEDY	48
R.O. KING	0
R.O. LABOISSONNIERE	77
R.O. LEPORE	16
R.O. MARSELLA	4
R.O. MCCUSKER	18
R.O. MONTECALVO	14
R.O. MORSILLI	142
R.O. MOSCARELLI	25
R.O. NELSON	16
R.O. NUNEZ	76
R.O. PHILLIPS	0
R.O. PLAKIAS	0
R.O. PONCIA	123
R.O. QUINN	19
R.O. REID	24
R.O. RICHARDS	15
R.O. SAGE	42
R.O. SCHECHER	22
R.O. SILVA	0
R.O. STEVENSON	61
R.O. THOMPSON	0
R.O. TOLEDO	9
R.O. TRONNI	0
R.O. VERDI	0
R.O. WALERYSZAK	18

SURVIVING THE STREET

SLOPPY SEARCHING KILLS COPS!

This summer that tragic truth is underscored by 2 separate incidents in which the haste, carelessness or complacency of an inadequate search allowed suspects to retain control of an item of contraband that became an instrument of death for law enforcement professionals.

OFFICER DOWN: MICHAEL STEPHENSON. Before the summer is over, the trial is expected to get underway for the murder of Pvt. Michael Stephenson of the Richmond County (GA) Board of Education Public Safety Dept. Stephenson, 29, a 6-year veteran of law enforcement, was slain before dawn one morning while investigating a burglary at an elementary school in Augusta. Justice has been delayed for over 2 years in this case while the defendant's lawyers pursue mental competency examinations in an effort to keep their client from facing a possible death penalty.

When Stephenson responded to a burglar alarm at the darkened school that fateful morning, he spotted a teenager in baggy sweat pants walking in the school's parking, carrying a backpack. Stephenson called for backup from the sheriff's department and is then believed to have patted down the subject, a probationer whom he knew, before placing him in the back of his patrol car. At that point, the 18-year-old suspect was "just being detained" and was not yet arrested, the lead investigator in the case told the Street Survival Newslite. He was not handcuffed, a violation of departmental policy. According to the investigator, Stephenson was "outside his car with his back to the suspect," talking to a school custodian and the janitor's son who had also responded to the alarm. Suddenly the teenager (street name: "Cornbread") fired multiple shots from the backseat, through window glass and a door panel. Stephenson was hit in the chest and right side. A third round struck his cuff case. Minutes later when the backup he had called arrived, deputies found Stephenson lying dead, face down in the parking lot about 100 feet from his cruiser. His gun, with 2 rounds expended, was next to him. The suspect was arrested later at a friend's house about a mile away. Apparently the suspect was carrying a .380 semi-automatic, which was never recovered, in a front pocket of his sweat pants when Stephenson stopped him. "He could easily have pushed the gun over to his groin area during a pat-down," the investigator says.

According to one survey of cop killers cited in the Street Survival Seminar, 90% say from their own experience that officers searching suspects on the street and in correctional facilities do not search the groin area. In both cross-gender and same-sex searches, this neglect often appears to be prompted by concern about sexual contact. But given that officers' aversion to checking that area is well-known among offenders, skipping over it can easily be a fatal mistake.

Despite recent training on thorough searching and handcuffing, a major with Stephenson's department admitted to reporters that the officer's procedures on the last call of his life were lax. It's "easy to let your guard down" when you respond to as many unfounded burglar alarms as his school force does, the major said. Although a subject is "automatically suspicious" if he or she is on school grounds at 4:30 in the morning, as was the case in this instance, officers see people milling around schools every night, the major said. Officers can "get real complacent and say 'I've done this 100 times and I know this guy...and he's harmless.' And that's what we think happened here."

Pvt. Stephenson was once named deputy of the year for the sheriff's department before he joined the Board of Education police force, considered a "cushy job" because of its higher pay and presumably less dangerous calls. He is the first school officer in the county to be killed in the line of duty. He left a wife and 2 young sons. The suspect charged with his murder has appeared unrepentant as he waits for trial. At one of his preliminary hearings, he slept through much of the proceeding. On another occasion, he allegedly boasted to a jailer, "I already killed one of y'all. I'll kill another." Taking out another officer, he was quoted as saying, "wouldn't be a problem."

OFFICER DOWN: CLOIE "FRANKIE" STANTON. Also expected to come to trial this month or next [Aug. or Sept., 1999] is the accused killer of Cloie

"Frankie" Stanton, chief of police of tiny radshaw, WV. Stanton's slaying proves the grim sense of the old officer survival warning, "If you find one weapon, keep looking." Stanton, 43, was called to a local drug store to deal with an elderly, drunken man who had ridden into her hamlet on a horse and was causing a loud disturbance trying to get a prescription filled.

She arrested him for public intoxication and recovered a .32-cal. Handgun during a search of his clothing. Unfortunately, she did not carefully check out a pouch that he had strapped to his waist.

Back at the police station, the suspect was sitting with the chief in her office, along with her niece and nephew who were visiting their favorite aunt that day. Stanton was reaching to answer her telephone when the suspect -- without warning -- jumped up, pulled a .22-cal. Derringer from the pouch and shot her. She died the next day in a hospital.

The shooting occurred as Stanton was preparing to release the man into the custody of his relatives. The charge against him was merely a misdemeanor, but he apparently was angry because she had confiscated the first gun.

Bradshaw (pop. 400) is the kind of Mayberry burg where it's easy to assume that "nothing ever happens." But Stanton's murder confirms that in today's world there are no "immunity zones."

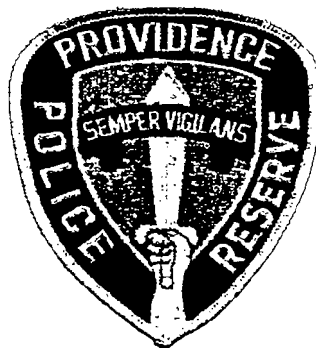
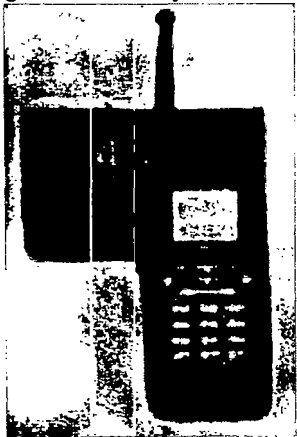
Remember, it takes only a few moments to do a thorough search. And it takes only seconds for a violent subject with a hidden weapon to seize an opportunity to turn the tables fatally against you.

(The above story is from the Calibre Press: www.calibrepress.com)

Reserve

WEAPON WATCH

CONCEALMENT HOLSTER: A holster that looks like a cellular phone and a beeper case. With cellular phones and beepers so common now, very few will ever guess that they're wearing a gun.



UPCOMING MEETING DATES (SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

The next meeting of the Reserve Association will be August 11, 1999 at 2000hrs in Hartford Community Room.

Please do not leave dues in the form of cash in the office. If a member wishes to pay dues in advance, please leave a check made out to the Providence Police Reserve Unit in my or Jose Toledo's mailbox by the TV.

Reserve Officers may no longer ride with the full-time officers. No exceptions. Doing so places both officers at risk for disciplinary action.

Any member wishing to contribute to this newsletter may submit their articles or ideas to Bruce Quinn by leaving a note in the office or emailing him at PPDRU@aol.com.

Patrol Hours

F or the month of June the unit patrolled for 1,365 hours. The breakdown is as follows:

R.O. ALARIE	22
R.O. BURNS	0
R.O. CHIN, R.	73
R.O. CHIN, W.	14
R.O. COLON	19
R.O. CRAVEN	11
R.O. CREPEAU	8
R.O. DAVIS	36
R.O. DEGATTAS	6
R.O. DELFARNO	100
R.O. DUPRE	0
R.O. DUPUIS	38
R.O. EDDY	72
R.O. FARRAR	30
R.O. FERREIRA, C	45
R.O. FERREIRA, J.	66
R.O. GAY	0
R.O. GIRON	13
R.O. GONICBERG	0
R.O. GONZALEZ	86
R.O. HARRYSON	6
R.O. HASTINGS	0

Featuring:

- ① Weapon Watch
- ② Upcoming Events & Training
- ③ Monthly Performance
- ④ Surviving the Street
- ⑤ Have a Great Summer!

R.O. HEROUX	19
R.O. HOARD	0
R.O. HOMERSTON	30
R.O. JOHNSON	32
R.O. KENNEDY	34
R.O. KING	4
R.O. LABOISSONNIERE	63
R.O. LEPORE	17
R.O. MARSELLA	18
R.O. MCCUSKER	19
R.O. MONTECALVO	10
R.O. MORSILLI	73
R.O. MOSCARELLI	43
R.O. NELSON	33
R.O. NUNEZ	37
R.O. PHILLIPS	14
R.O. PLAKIAS	0
R.O. PONCIA	74
R.O. QUINN	66
R.O. REID	8
R.O. RICHARDS	15
R.O. SAGE	22
R.O. SCHECHER	20
R.O. SILVA	0
R.O. STEVENSON	60
R.O. THOMPSON	0
R.O. TOLEDO	0
R.O. TRONNI	0
R.O. VERDI	0
R.O. WALERYSZAK	9

SURVIVING THE STREET

A DANGEROUS DISCOVERY IN AN OFTEN-OVERLOOKED PLACE

Newsline Member Shares Tips For Safely Locating/Removing Weapons Concealed In Buttocks

Searching a suspect's groin area during a field patdown is an important, albeit unpleasant, officer safety MUST. So is searching the buttock area, as an incident involving Det. Rick Anderson, a Street Survival Newsline member with Commerce City (CO) PD, illustrates.

A few weeks ago, Rick was called out to investigate a possible attempted murder. A biker had his throat slit and his carotid artery severed during a fight and Rick was summoned to the emergency room where the man was being treated to look into the situation.

"When I arrived at the hospital the man, who was restrained on a hospital gurney, was being very combative and threatening

to police and medical personnel," Rick told Calibre Press's Street Survival Newsline. "I was concerned about his violent demeanor. I asked if the guy had been searched for weapons and was told that officers had patted him down before having him transported and had found none.

"This guy was tough and he seemed to have a mission," Rick continues. "He was determined to live through having his throat severely cut and to do battle with the officers and medical staff who were trying to help him. The doctors who looked at him were amazed that he was even still alive. They said a neck wound this severe is typically quickly fatal and they were amazed that the guy even made it to the hospital."

While doctors and nurses were working on saving the bleeding biker's life, one of the medical staffers decided to roll him over on the gurney to check for any back injuries he may suffered during the fight.

"When the guy was turned over," Rick explains, "the medic noticed something unusual around the victim's buttocks area. When he checked in between the biker's butt cheeks, he found a large folding buck knife secreted there." The officers who patted him down in the field had missed it. The biker admitted to Rick that he had strategically placed the knife, which Rick estimates had about a 4- to 6-inch blade, there knowing that an officer would likely miss it during a patdown. He was betting on the fact that officers would be hesitant to include a search between his buttocks in a patdown.

"The knife was virtually undetectable unless an officer was specifically checking for anything being held between the cheeks," Rick told Newsline.

"The location of the knife also made it easily accessible to the guy after arrest if the arresting officers cuffed his hands behind his back as they should."

During his interview with Rick, the biker revealed that he had learned this concealment technique in prison and had in fact hidden the knife there to use against officers in the event that he was arrested.

"This raised an interesting question when it comes to patdown searches," says Rick, a P.P.C.T. and officer survival instructor.

"How do you best check between the buttocks to ensure that no weapons are hidden there? I posed this question to a few fellow trainers and here's what we came up with:

"1. When conducting your patdown searches, make sure the you have the suspect spreads his legs apart as wide as he can. This not only puts him off balance but also helps loosen any tightening of the

buttocks that may be holding a weapon in place.

"2. When checking the lower half of the body, check the buttocks area in the same way as you would the groin area. Using the blades of your hands and wrist, push up into the crease of the buttocks and stay alert for any bulges. Make sure you wear gloves, of course, and if you detect something, DO NOT just reach in and grab it. Move the suspect to a place out of public view and have him lower his pants. To defend yourself against legal challenges like charges of sexual harassment, be sure other officers are present. Using the suspect's intact underwear as a cloth shield, grab the object and work it out through the waistband or lower it out through the leg openings. "This may seem unpleasant – and it most definitely will be – but it's a small price to pay when it comes to your survival.

"3. Immediately take photographs of the object that was removed from the subject's buttocks and the subject in his underwear to further protect yourself from future claims of sexual wrongdoing.

"4. Keep detailed documentation of the situation, the obvious dangers to transporting officers and jailers – and in this case emergency room personnel – posed by the hidden weapon and the action you took to render the situation SAFE for you and your fellow officers.

"5. Tell jail officers what you found and where it was hidden on the prisoner and request that they do a strip search. This will accomplish two things: It will help document that the suspect did not suffer any type of injuries during your search and it will ensure that there is no more contraband/weapons that may have been missed during your field search.

"If you consider what could have happened to the next officer who arrested this guy and missed the hidden knife, you will agree that this is a very important officer safety issue. I hope this information will help prevent other officers from falling victim to an unexpected assault and that it will give some guidance on how to deal with something like this if you encounter this situation in the field."

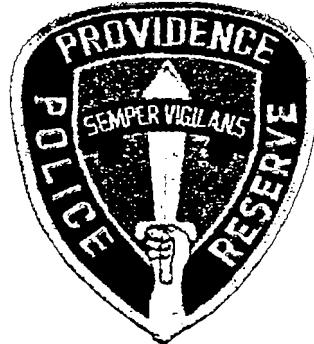
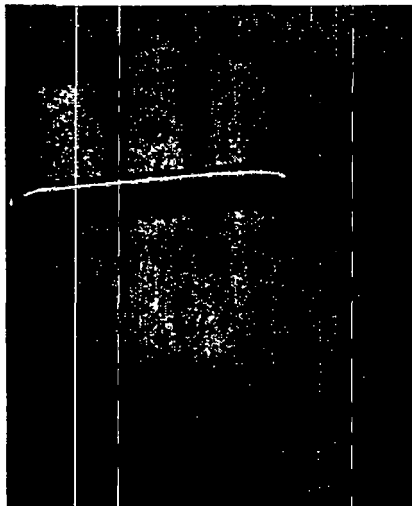
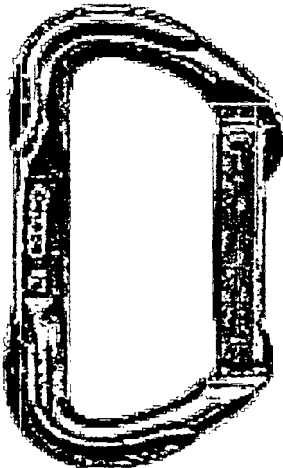
(The above story is from the Calibre Press: www.calibrepress.com)

Have a happy and safe summer!

Reserve

WEAPON WATCH

CARABINER: R.O. Dave Moscarelli submitted this month's weapon. Officer Moscarelli has come across this seemingly harmless device known as a carabiner. Normally used for rock climbing as well as rappelling and even as a key ring, this metal ring can easily be converted to a device similar to brass knuckles.



UPCOMING EVENTS & TRAINING

UPCOMING MEETING DATES (S BJECT TO CHANGE)

Thank you to all of you who participated in the Steven Shaw Road Race. Tshirts from the event for the volunteers will be distributed at the June 9th meeting.

The next meeting of the Reserve Association will be August 11, 1999 at 2000hrs in Hartford Community Room.

All Reserve Officers must do their required 16 hours of High Rise patrol before they ride with a member of the housing unit.

Any member wishing to contribute to this newsletter may submit their articles or ideas to Bruce Quinn by leaving a note in the office or emailing him at PPDRU@aol.com.

Patrol Hours

F or the month of May the unit patrolled for 1,710 hours. The breakdown is as follows:

Last Name	First Name	May 1999
Alarie	Michele	44
Burns	James	16
Chin	Rosemarie	50
Chin	Wellington	0
Colon	Anibal	26
Craven, III	Eugene	9
Crepeau	Rodney	31
Davis	Maria	57
Degaitas	Paul	4
DeFarno	George	93
Dupre	Jean	0
Dupuis	Timothy	67
Eddy	Dwight	60
Farrar	Mark	25
Ferreira	Christopher	56
Ferreira	Jason	109
Gay	Andra	0
Giron	Francis	0
Gonicberg	Paul	0
Gonzalez	Alexander	93

Featuring:

- ① Weapon Watch
- ② Upcoming Events & Training
- ③ Monthly Performance
- ④ Surviving the Street
- ⑤ Have a Great Summer!

Harryson	Fritz	15
Hastings	Trent	0
Heroux	Raymond	31
Hoard	Stephen	15
Homerston	Timothy	69
Johnson	Robert	20
Kennedy	Shawn	51
King	Wayne	0
Laboissonniere	Richard	77
Lepore	Christopher	92
Marsilli	Robert	54
McCusker	Travis	4
Montecalvo	Gian	18
Moscarelli	David	56
Nelson	John K.	27
Nunez	Anthony H.	69
Parquette	Gerald	0
Phillips	Joseph	0
Pliakas	John	0
Poncia	Christopher	109
Quinn	Bruce	49
Reid	James	18
Richards	Jeffrey	23
Sage	Stephen	31
Schecher	Norbert	44
Silva	William	0
Stevenson	Ryan	65
Thompson	Walter	19
Toledo	Jose	0
Tronni	Eugene	0
Verdi	Chad	0
Waleryszak	Joseph	4

SURVIVING THE STREET

II. ARIZONA OFFICERS AMBUSHED AT POINT BLANK RANGE

Special Newsline Report From Int'l Police Mountain Bike Assn. Chicago Conference. In the early morning hours last March 19th, 3 Tempe (AZ) PD bicycle officers were cold-bloodedly ambushed by a drunk, emotionally disturbed gunman on a suicide-by-cop mission. His goal apparently was to force officers to shoot him and to take as many of them down with him as he could before he died. The gunman, 32-year-old Brian Ball, walked up to the officers, pulled a gun and started firing. In less than 10 seconds, 20 rounds were exchanged during the ambush and 2 of the officers lay wounded — one critically — and the suspect was dead.

Last week, the 3 officers involved in the shooting, Chuck Bridges, Steve Smith and Sgt. John Shaffer, shared their story with fellow bike officers during an International Police Mountain Bike Assn. (IPMBA) conference in Chicago. Calibre Press's Street Survival Newsline was there so we could share with you the 5 important training tips their experience yields.

The shoot-out started just after midnight that morning when Chuck and Steve were pedaling through an alley in a popular nightclub district in Tempe. They spotted a familiar transient trespassing on private property, an offense for which they had arrested him several times before, and decided to confront the man yet again.

Steve pulled his bike up in front of the 20-something drifter while Chuck pulled in behind him. After a brief discussion with the subject, the officers handcuffed him and Chuck radioed dispatch that they had a prisoner in custody and were in need of a patrol unit to transport him to jail. As Steve began to search the transient, Sgt. John Shaffer pedaled up to assist and stopped his bike next to Steve.

Moments later, a white pickup truck pulled up and parked in the street that ran perpendicular to the alley about 25 feet away. Chuck, who had his back to the street, didn't see the truck nor did Steve or John initially because they were focused on searching the transient. The driver, Ball, jumped out and started walking down the alley toward the officers at a hurried pace.

"When Ball was about 10 feet away from us I noticed him," John told the IPMBA audience. "Initially I assumed he was just a tourist coming to ask for directions or someone who had just gotten a parking ticket and wanted to complain. People come up to us for these reasons all the time.

"But as he got closer, I saw he had a gun in his hand and I knew he was trouble." Immediately, John and Steve, who by this time had also looked up and seen the gun in Ball's hand, yelled "Chuck! Behind you!" at which point Chuck started to turn to his left. Before he was able to face the gunman, Ball fired one round at him from less than 5 feet away. The bullet hit the lower left corner of Chuck's front vest panel.

When the round hit, Chuck's survival mind-set kicked in and he spun around, drawing his weapon as he did, and by the time he had completed a 360-degree turn, he was ready to fire. He recalls: "When I felt the round hit me, I immediately thought to myself, 'O.K. I've been hit. I've got to fight back and win no matter what!' I didn't know how badly I was hurt, but I knew I had to fight back with all I had."

Immediately after firing the round at Chuck and before Chuck could draw and return fire, Ball fired a round at John. "This all happened in a split second," Steve told Newsline. The round hit John in his left side between his ballistic vest panels and tore into him. On its way through his body, the round pierced his vena cava (2 large veins that supply blood to the heart) 3 times, nicked his appendix and ureter and punctured his colon. He immediately fell to the ground, critically wounded. Ball then turned to Steve and started firing. Miraculously, none of the 3 rounds he fired hit the officer.

"When I saw Chuck and John get hit, I thought to myself, 'Oh, shit. I'm next,'" Steve told Newsline. "I knew I had to react IMMEDIATELY. I had a handcuffed prisoner and 2 injured officers who I had a duty to protect." Under extreme pressure, he was able to maintain presence of mind to push the prisoner to the ground, draw his sidearm and start returning fire. "Thanks to frequent training, I was able to do all of this instinctively," Steve says.

As was Chuck, who by this time had completed his draw, located Ball in his sights and begun firing. "Every Tuesday night I go to a range and train with my firearm on my own time," says Chuck. "The extra training paid off that night. It allowed me to react very quickly."

But his firearms training wasn't the only thing that helped Chuck, painfully injured, fight back. The winning mind-set he developed at Calibre Press's Street Survival Seminar also played a lifesaving role. "I knew I had been hit but I didn't know how badly I was hurt. I did know one thing for sure, though: no matter how badly I was hurt I knew that I was going to fight back and survive NO MATTER WHAT, just like Calibre Press teaches at the Street Survival Seminar. I knew I was going to beat this guy." Luckily, Chuck's vest had stopped the round before it could penetrate his chest but the point-blank impact left him hurting and badly bruised. As he and Steve fired at Ball, they experienced one of the worst nightmares of policework — a suspect who won't go down. "We could see the back of Ball's jacket flapping as our rounds hit him center mass and exited out his back," says Steve. "We KNEW we were hitting him over and over again, but amazingly he kept firing at us! He wasn't going down."

Chuck and Steve kept firing until Ball finally fell and the gun bounced out of his hand. "This guy was dead before he even hit the ground," says Steve. "But he never stopped firing at us until he hit the ground, even though he had several fatal injuries." Within seconds, the officers had fired a total of 14 rounds at Ball. Eight

of them hit center of mass. Five of them were fatal, immediately exploding Ball's heart and several other vital organs. The investigation into the shooting revealed that Ball was a full-time loser who wanted to die...and he wanted the police to do the job. His was a classic example of the suicide-by-cop phenomenon discussed in several past Newslines [see Nos. 151, 217, 218, 268 in the Newsline Archives in the Newsline section of: www.calibrepress.com -- see below for directions]. Earlier in the week, Ball had lost his job as a maintenance man at an apartment complex. The night of the shooting he went to a local bar and spent the last of his money on booze and fast food chicken. At one point late in the night, he grabbed a knife and made a half-hearted attempt to stab himself, but bar patrons grabbed the knife before he could inflict injury.

Ball's friends later told police that he had talked about killing himself several times but said he was afraid that he didn't have the guts to do it. Instead, he told friends, he considered having police do the job.

"Two armed suspects had been shot by police in the area a few weeks prior to our encounter," Chuck told Newsline, "and Ball knew it. Ball's friends told us later that he had asked them, 'Did you know that if you pull a gun on the cops, they'll shoot you?'"

Late in the night, the drunk and distraught Ball got up from his bar stool, said, 'Goodbye. I'm gonna go get into some trouble,' and walked out of the bar. "Of course no one in the bar called police to let us know this guy was drunk and looking for trouble," says Steve resentfully.

Ball, who had lost his operator's license because of previous drunk driving convictions, jumped into his unregistered, unplatd truck and headed to the nightclub district. "He was looking for cops," says Chuck, "and he knew that he could always find some there. He hoped if he drove that truck down the street without plates, he'd get pulled over. That was his plan.

"It's actually a blessing that he ran into us first," Chuck continues. "If a lone officer had pulled Ball over and walked up to his truck, he probably would have been killed. Ball was prepared to start firing the minute he got a cop in his sights and a single cop without backup would probably have been shot to death before he even knew what hit him.

Luckily, when Ball pulled up to the alley, he was going up against 3 of us. And it took all we had to put him down." Chuck, John and Steve's close-call experience yields several valuable training points:

1. TRAIN TO DEVELOP MUSCLE MEMORY AND REFLEX

John, Steve and Chuck never had a chance to think before they were under fire at point-blank range. Because they were dedicated believers in constant firearms training, they had developed an ability to instinctively and reflexively draw, get on target and fire. That training allowed Chuck and Steve to successfully return fire and hit their target without pausing to think. "You fall back on your training when the shit hits the fan," Steve told Newsline. "You never know when you may have to react quickly without thinking about it. If you've trained your mind and your body to react, you'll be ready."

2. PRACTICE "IF/THEN" THINKING

As taught in the Street Survival Seminar, rehearsing a wide variety of scenarios in your mind will help you develop the reflexive instinct you need to react quickly under pressure to a variety of sudden threats. As you patrol, role play scenarios in your mind. Think to yourself, "If a suspect suddenly does [whatever], then I will...." "I do this all the time," Chuck told Newsline. "If I'm parked somewhere and have a minute, I'll think to myself, 'What would I do if someone suddenly walked up to my car window and started firing?' I'll play the whole scene through in my mind and imagine how I would react to it and survive. If something like that ever really happens, I've trained myself to react."

3. BE PREPARED TO ENGAGE IN A GUNFIGHT WITHOUT COVER

In this situation, Chuck, John and Steve didn't have a chance to seek cover before they were under attack. "If any of us had paused to look for cover before returning fire because we had only trained to seek cover first when being shot at, we probably would have been killed," says Chuck. "Ball was on us in a flash and we didn't have time to get to cover. We had to make an immediate judgment call and know that we had no choice but to fire first, seek cover later. We had to react immediately, without hesitation."

4. FOLLOW THROUGH UNTIL THE THREAT IS COMPLETELY ELIMINATED.

"In training scenarios, some officers will double tap the 'suspect' and then stop," says Chuck. "They assume that because they hit him, he's going to fall to the ground. Our encounter proves that sometimes this isn't the case. You have got to be prepared to have the threat to you

continue even after you know you've hit the suspect.

"Even though our rounds had completely destroyed Ball's major organs, including his heart, he was still able to keep firing. Follow through until there is NO CHANCE that the suspect can still be a threat to you. And don't assume that just because a suspect is hit, he'll automatically go down...he might not."

5. REMEMBER: YOU CAN SURVIVE NO MATTER WHAT!

John's injuries were extremely serious. "By all accounts he should have died," says Steve, a long-time friend of John's. "One puncture to the vena cava will typically kill a person in 45 seconds or less. John had 3 puncture wounds to his vena cava, plus other life-threatening injuries, but he beat the odds and made it. Even the doctors don't know how he did it.

"John is a never-give-up kind of guy and it's that fighting spirit that helped pull him through." John told the captivated IPMBA audience that as he lay critically wounded at the scene, he knew he had to avoid panicking and remain calm to better his chances of survival. "I knew I had to slow my heart rate down," he says. "I knew I had to stay calm to get through this. As officers and medical crews came up to help me, I could see the concerned looks on their faces. I knew I had to lighten the mood so I didn't get stressed out, so I cracked a few jokes and kept the conversation light. This helped keep them calm, too. I just laid there on the ground, relaxed and believed that I was going to make it."

"Just having John sitting here telling you his story just 2 months after being inches from death is proof that no matter what happens to you, YOU CAN SURVIVE ANYTHING!" Steve told the audience.

Indeed, a common thread evident in John, Steve and Chuck, one they carried over from the alley in Arizona to the room full of officers in Chicago, is an unwavering belief that no matter how stacked the odds are against you, NEVER GIVE UP AND NEVER GIVE IN!

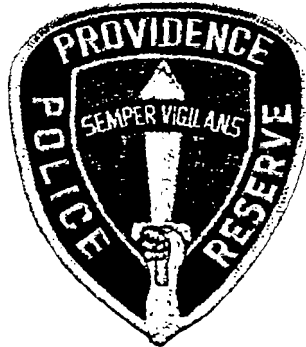
(The above story is from the Calibre Press: www.calibrepress.com)

Have a happy and safe summer!

Reserve

WEAPON WATCH

HAIRBRUSH: This "hairbrush" is sold as a personal defense tool. When the head of the brush is removed, a pointed dagger made of hard plastic is revealed. This potential weapon can be easily overlooked. Be sure to closely inspect hairbrushes for removable heads. Thanks to: Ofc. Kirk DeWitt with Grand Ledge (MI) PD



UPCOMING EVENTS & TRAINING

UPCOMING MEETING DATES

(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

The Annual Steven Shaw Race will be May 23rd. This is an annual event for the reserve unit. Times will be announced. Please be sure to sign up in the office.h

The next meeting of the Reserve Association will be June 9, 1999 at 2000hrs in Hartford Community Room.

Paintball Training dates will be announced shortly. As will the delivery dates for the short sleeve shirts for the new members.

All Reserve Officers must do their required 16 hours of High Rise patrol before they ride with a member of the housing unit.

Any member wishing to contribute to this newsletter may submit their articles or ideas to Bruce Quinn by leaving a note in the office or emailing him at PPDRU@aol.com.

Patrol Hours

F or the month of April the unit patrolled for 1668 hours. The breakdown is as follows:

Last Name	First Name	Mar 1999
Alarie	Michele	24
Burns	James	8
Chin	Rosemarie	48
Chin	Wellington	14
Colon	Anibal	15
Craven, III	Eugene	11
Crepeau	Rodney	16
Davis	Maria	65
Degaitas	Paul	9
DeFarno	George	171
Dupre	Jean	0
Dupuis	Timothy	67
Eddy	Dwight	39
Farrar	Mark	18
Ferreira	Christopher	29
Ferreira	Jason	106
Gay	Andra	0
Giron	Francis	13
Gonicberg	Paul	0
Gonzalez	Alexander	99

Featuring:

- ① Weapon Watch
- ② Upcoming Events & Training
- ③ Monthly Performance
- ④ Report Review
- ⑤ Surviving the Street

Harryson	Fritz	0
Hastings	Trent	0
Heroux	Raymond	37
Hoard	Stephen	0
Homerston	Timothy	92
Johnson	Robert	16
Kennedy	Shawn	90
King	Wayne	0
Laboissonniere	Richard	77
Lepore	Christopher	25
Marsilli	Robert	15
McCusker	Travis	44
Montecalvo	Gian	34
Moscarella	David	40
Nelson	John K.	38
Nunez	Anthony H.	102
Parquette	Gerald	0
Phillips	Joseph	15
Pliakas	John	0
Poncia	Christopher	74
Quinn	Bruce	41
Reid	James	16
Richards	Jeffrey	30
Sage	Stephen	21
Schecher	Norbert	35
Silva	William	0
Stevenson	Ryan	44
Thompson	Walter	0
Toledo	Jose	17
Tronni	Eugene	0
Verdi	Chad	0
Waleryszak	Joseph	6

*Please note that Joe Philips logged 6 hours last month. It was unintentionally omitted in the last newsletter.

REPORT REVIEW

ARTICLES FOUND

- 1) Original call in report
- 2) Property form listing all items recovered or turned over to the police

*Place recovered items(s) in the Lt's office in Patrol along with the property form or deliver the recovered item to the detective division along with a copy of the report if further investigation is needed, or the property recovered was connected to a crime.

ASSAULT ON PERSON OVER 60

*Same as Felony Arrest

B & E's

- 1) Original call in report
- 2) Notify BCI to respond
- 3) Inform complainant to make a list of items taken and to notify detective division with all subsequent items

*If arrest was made complete the following in addition to the above

- 4) Witness statement(s)
- 5) Seizure report
- 6) Property form

*Deliver all to the detective division and inform complainant to respond to the detective division for a complainant witness statement

DETOXIFICATION

- 1) Secure the subject and gain identification
- 2) Notify Channel 1 of transport to RI hospital ER or Roger Williams
- 3) Obtain CCR# for medical aid or assistance rendered

FELONY ADW

Complete CIF Package

- 1) Face Sheet
- 2) Police Narrative
- 3) Complainant's Witness Statement
- 4) Witness Statements (Police officer's and other witnesses)
- 5) Seizure report
- 6) Evidence Inventory List
- 7) Medical Release Forms
- 8) Police Report
- 9) Arrest Report (way bill)
- 10) Copies of warrants, restraining orders etc.

These packages are in the patrol bureau and all necessary forms are contained in the file folders. Give completed CIF package and give to officer in charge of patrol

FELONY ARREST (other than ADW)

- 1) Original call in report
 - 2) Witness Statement(s)
 - 3) Seizure report if needed
- ***Deliver copy of call in report, witness(s) statements(s) and any seized items with seizure report to the Detective Division. Bring or refer all complainants to the

Detective Division. Enter information in the 2 hour book in the Patrol Bureau

JUVENILES APPREHENDED

- 1) Original Call in report
- 2) Witness statement(s) if needed

**Turn youth over to the YSB. In all cases YSB will do the charging

MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

- 1) Always deal calmly and carefully with these subjects and avoid physical contact if possible
- 2) Obtain the following information to assist you with informing the mental health personnel with treatment

- a) DOB, address, nearest relative
- b) Medications

- 3) Call dispatcher on Channel 1 and inform them of the transport to mental health (usually RI Hospital ER or Roger Williams)

- 4) Transport the subject, restraining as necessary

- 5) Obtain a CCR# and complete call in report

MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS/CITY ORDINANCE ARRESTS

- 1) Original call in report
- 2) Arrest Report (way bill) which specifies the charge, one must be made out for each charge

- 3) Arrest/Court envelope

***In each envelope place a copy of call in report, copy of way bill. Deliver the envelope(s) to patrol and enter the information in the arrest book in patrol. Deliver a copy of the way bill to the cell block

NARCOTICS ARREST

Possession of Marijuana (small qty)

- 1) Original call in report
- 2) Property Form
- 3) Mark with your initials any bags seized and place in an envelope. Mark the envelope with CCR#, name of arrested subject and his DOB and address, and the arresting officer(s) name(s).

***Deliver copy of call in report and te envelopes containing the seized items to SSD

Possession of Cocaine, Heroin, large quantity of marijuana and other narcotics

- 1) Original call in report

2) Witness statement (s) by officers involved

3) Seizure Report (used to list all items seized)

4) Mark all seized items with arresting officers initials and seal in an envelope marked the same as above

***Deliver copy of call in report, witness statement(s), seizure report and seized items to SSD.

*Enter information in 2 hour book

SIMPLE ASSAULT

1) Original call in report

2) Arrest Report (way bill)

3) Envelope

4) Statement from complainant (if necessary)

*Place copy of call in report, way bill in the envelope. Deliver copy of way bill to cell block and enter in arrest book

STOLEN AUTO RECOVERED/ARREST MADE

1) Original call in report and state at the end of the report "Copies to Auto Squad"

2) Witness statements(s)

**Ask Desk Sgt and find out if the subject should be TOT Detectives or charged by arresting officer. If charged by Patrol then complete 1 & 2 as well as...

3) Way bill

4) Police Narrative

5) Envelope

SUDDEN DEATH

1) On arrival and confirmation that there is a body, notify the dispatch to send a supervisor to the scene

2) Preserve the scene

3) If the death is found or suspected to be the result of the following, the ME will be notified to respond

a) Death from violence

b) Suspicious Death

c) Death from injury after illness

d) Sudden Death

e) Death unattended by physician

f) Death from a contagious disease

*In the above instance the following is needed.

1) Original call in report

2) Witness statement if death is due to violent act

3) Seizure report if needed (BCI will usually respond to seize weapons etc)

**Deliver all above to Detective Division.

If the death is a result of natural causes and the person's doctor is contacted and agrees to sign a release only the call in report is needed

WANTED MAN APPREHENDED

1) Original Call in report

2) Copy of teletype from channel 4

**Deliver a copy of the phone in report and the copy of the teletype to the detective division. If the warrant is for a narcotics violation the copy of the phone in report and the teletype copy is delivered to SSD.

*Enter in the 2 hour book in patrol

SURVIVING THE STREET

WHEN YOU LEAST EXPECT IT, EXPECT IT!

Last Wednesday (4/7/99), Constable Scott Enlow with the Pike Co. (MS) Constables Office momentarily failed to follow these 3 important survival rules and nearly got killed. Scott was generous enough to share the details of the incident he was involved in -- and the elements that led up to a dangerous moment of complacency. He also shares the steps he took to control the situation and resolve it with no shots fired.

"As a graduate of several Street Survival Seminars, I try my best to remain constantly aware of the potential dangers I may face on each and every call. But a few nights ago I let my guard down for a moment and the consequences almost ended in tragedy." Last Wednesday night, Scott responded to a report of a man holding a woman at gunpoint. "I patrol a very rural area in Mississippi," Scott told the Newsline. "My backup was at least 15 minutes away, so I responded to the call alone."

When Scott arrived at the scene, he was greeted by a man standing

in his front yard. "The man knew who I was and called me by name," says Scott. "I'm kind of the 'community policeman' in this area. I know the people in this area and they know me. I grew up here. We're all typically on a very friendly first-name basis here. It's not at all what you would consider a high-threat area."

Scott told the man that he had received a man-with-a-gun call and asked him whether there was a problem. "The guy told me that he and his wife were just getting ready to go to bed and that there was no problem. He honestly appeared to be confused about why I was there." I had a gut feeling he was telling the truth, but remembering that the Street Survival Seminar taught me that appearances can be deceiving, I had him wait where he was in plain view while I went to talk with his wife who was just across the yard. I wanted to hear what she had to say and make doubly sure there was not a problem."

The woman confirmed that she was not being threatened and that she and her husband were just about to turn in for the night. "I believed them," says Scott.

As Scott was preparing to leave, the man realized that the call for help was probably made by his 85-year-old, partially blind mother who lived next door. "The man told me that he and his wife had some friends leave about 15 minutes earlier and the friend's kids had made some noise while getting into the car. The man thought that his mother may have mistook the noise for some kind of serious disturbance and called the police."

Next door, the man's small, frail mother was standing in her yard wearing her bathrobe. "I decided I should probably ask her a few questions before I left just to be extremely sure that there was no

serious problem here." Seconds later, Scott got a surprise he'll never forget.

"As I started to walk towards the elderly woman in the yard, I radioed dispatch and told them to tell the backup officers who were responding to slow down. I told the dispatcher that the situation was under control and that the gun call was a false alarm. There was no need for the backup units to respond at high speeds.

"Just after making the call, I told the elderly woman who I was and asked if she had made the call for assistance. When I got to within 15 feet of her, this short, frail woman who looked like anyone's elderly grandma reached behind her leg, pulled out a shotgun, and pointed it right at my face! I couldn't believe it! I was standing in the middle of the yard with absolutely no immediate cover and she had the drop on me. I was stunned and caught completely off guard. "The woman's son -- who was also shocked to see his elderly mother suddenly pull out a shotgun -- began yelling 'Mama! That's Scotty, the policeman! Put the gun down!' But she refused and began ranting incoherently, showing obvious signs of being emotionally disturbed. I immediately thought of a detective in our county who was shot and killed a few years ago by a 13-year-old who he thought was harmless. I remember thinking to myself, 'Damn! It's true! ANYONE can be a threat. Even an old

grandma.' "I drew my .45 and started slowly walking backwards towards the cover of my unit. As I walked, I tried to settle her down by speaking slowly and calmly. I held my flashlight at arm's length to my side and pointed it in her eyes so she couldn't see clearly enough to get a good bead on me (I remembered the part of the Street Survival Seminar where the

instructors talk about the possibility of a suspect using your flashlight beam as a target and they warn against holding the flashlight directly in front of you).

"My thoughts were racing. I kept wondering, 'If I shoot her, will she STILL be able to get a shot off at me? She's got that shotgun pointed right at me.' Plus, I really wanted to avoid shooting this elderly woman. I wanted that to be my absolute last resort.

"When I reached my unit I radioed dispatch again and told them that the gun threat was REAL and to tell backup that they were now needed right away. I also told the dispatcher to warn the backup officers that the suspect was not a man with a gun, as first reported...it was an elderly woman. I stayed behind cover with my gun aimed at her until backup arrived. She stood in her yard with the shotgun at waist level pointed in my direction the whole time.

"When the first backup officer arrived, he aimed the spotlight on his patrol unit into the woman's face (unfortunately I didn't have a spotlight on my unit so I couldn't do that earlier). He also started issuing strong verbal commands for her to drop the gun. Up until backup had arrived, I avoided strong, aggressive commands to try to keep her calm so the confrontation wouldn't escalate before I had backup support. With the distraction of the powerful spotlight shining in her face and both of us now yelling at her to drop the gun, she finally decided to comply. She laid the shotgun down in the grass and moved away from it. When she did, I ran and retrieved it."

The gun the woman pointed at Scott was a loaded single-shot 12-gauge shotgun with an exposed hammer that she had cocked. When backup officers moved in to

cuff her, they found the woman holding an extra shell in her left hand.

"The elderly woman was admitted to the hospital the next day for the psychiatric help she needed and the shotgun, which belonged to her long deceased husband, was given to her son who had been trying to get it away from her for years.

"Although I made some mistakes, I credit the training I received at the Street Survival Seminar and the "Hostage Officer Survival" video for giving me the ability to deal with this situation without getting killed or being forced to kill an emotionally disturbed, elderly woman. I didn't panic when I realized how serious a situation I was in. Instead, I remained calm and spoke to this EDP in a soothing voice which calmed her, too. I believe that kept her from shooting me. Even though she had the drop on me, I was able to slow the situation down and buy enough time to move to cover and handle the situation from there until backup arrived.

"When I realized that the man I initially spoke with was not armed and believed that the call was a false alarm, I relaxed and let my guard down. When I walked over to talk to the frail, 84-year-old woman, who I assumed was harmless, my survival mind-set was temporarily turned off. I never gave a moment's thought to the possibility that she could pose a threat to me. I was complacent.

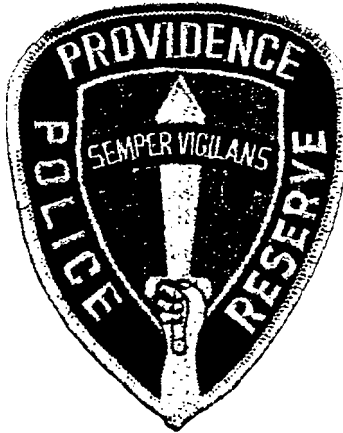
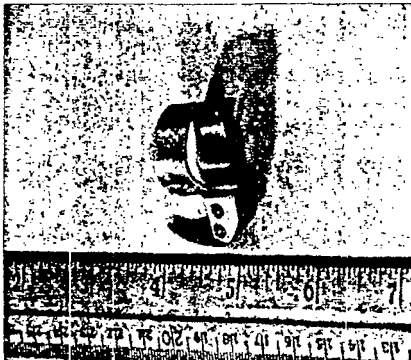
It is important to keep your guard up at ALL TIMES and to expect the unexpected. It's possible that just when you think you've got the situation under control, you will get killed."

(The above story is from the Calibre Press: www.calibrepress.com)

Reserve

WEAPON WATCH

TWINE KNIFE found by Officer Bill Pitcher in New York. This knife is worn around a finger like a ring and can easily be concealed from your view. As always, stay alert to suspects' hands and keep your eyes open for a "ring" that may really be a concealed knife.



UPCOMING EVENTS & TRAINING

UPCOMING MEETING DATES (SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

2nd Quarter In Service Training will be paintball situation exercises held sometime in April. Dates are to be determined. There will be no Association meeting in April.

Thanks to all those who turned out for the parade. It was greatly appreciated. There is another parade coming up in early May. Details to follow.

ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVE BOARD

Bruce E. Quinn-President/Secretary

Chris Poncia-Vice President

Jose Toledo- Treasurer

Patrol Hours

F or the month of March the unit patrolled for 2,233 hours. The breakdown is as follows:

Last Name	First Name	Mar 1999
Alarie	Michele	19
Burns	James	27
Chin	Rosemarie	18
Chin	Wellington	80
Colon	Anibal	31
Craven, III	Eugene	22
Crepeau	Rodney	11
Davis	Maria	52
Degaitas	Paul	24
DeFarno	George	194
Dupre	Jean	0
Dupuis	Timothy	69
Eddy	Dwight	52
Farrar	Mark	44
Ferreira	Christopher	32
Ferreira	Jason	116
Gay	Andra	0
Giron	Francis	41
Gonicberg	Paul	0
Gonzalez	Alexander	72

Featuring:

- ① Weapon Watch
- ② Upcoming Events & Training
- ③ Monthly Performance
- ④ Surviving the Street
- ⑤ Important Ruling

Harryson	Fritz	33
Hastings	Trent	26
Heroux	Raymond	35
Hoard	Stephen	31
Homerston	Timothy	100
Johnson	Robert	28
Kennedy	Shawn	106
King	Wayne	0
Laboissonniere	Richard	112
Lepore	Christopher	19
Marsilli	Robert	36
McCusker	Travis	40
Montecalvo	Gian	20
Moscarelli	David	45
Nelson	John K.	41
Nunez	Anthony H.	107
Parquette	Gerald	0
Phillips	Joseph	0
Pliakas	John	16
Poncia	Christopher	126
Quinn	Bruce	41
Reid	James	25
Richards	Jeffrey	18
Sage	Stephen	46
Schecher	Norbert	58
Silva	William	0
Stevenson	Ryan	157
Thompson	Walter	7
Toledo	Jose	24
Tronni	Eugene	0
Verdi	Chad	0
Waleryszak	Joseph	32

SURVIVING THE STREET

All Surviving the Street stories are taken from the Street Survival Newsline from the Calibre Press (www.calibrepress.com)

TACTICAL REMINDER: DON'T PLUNGE HANDS INSIDE POCKETS DEPUTY'S ENCOUNTER WITH DANGEROUS GANGBANGER TACTIC SHOWS WHY

Dpty. Tracey Beavers, who at the time was serving with the El Paso Co. (CO) SD in Colorado Springs, fell prey to a gangbanger tactic for cutting police officers searching clothing pockets.

While patrolling she got a radio call for assistance from one of the full-time security guards at a local mall 3 gangbangers who were hanging out in the mall were being disorderly and were asked by the guard to leave the building. After

initially resisting, the bangers finally started making their way to the but tensions were rising between them.

By the time Tracey arrived, the bangers were at the door and preparing to leave. Foolishly, one of the security guards decided to put his hand on the back of one of the bangers and give him a shove. The banger turned around and punched the guard in the face and a free-for-all ensued.

One of the 3 bangers took off during the melee, but Tracey and the guards were able to gain control of the other 2—a 17-year-old and a 20-year-old—who were both arrested and escorted to the mall security office to wait for other Colorado Springs (CO) PD officers to arrive and transport them to jail.

While waiting for backup, Tracey asked one of the full-time security guards whether the bangers had been patted down. He said they had been, but couldn't recall who had done it. Without being able to undoubtedly confirm that the bangers had been checked for weapons, Tracey decided she would pat the suspects down herself, just to be sure.

She started with the older of the 2. She positioned him so he was facing against a floor-to-ceiling filing cabinet and began her pat-down. When she reached his jeans pockets she felt no bulges. But she decided to pull the pants pockets inside out to check inside anyway, as she routinely did.

Tracey started with the banger's left front pants pocket. She plunged her gloveless left hand all the way inside the pocket, grabbed the seam at the bottom of it and started to pull it out. When she did, the banger immediately started to resist, flailing and spinning around aggressively. His movements trapped Tracey's hand inside the pocket, making it difficult for her to pull it free. When she was finally able to clear her hand from the pocket, she saw that it was bleeding profusely. After once again gaining control of the suspect, Tracey was able to finish pulling the pocket inside out and when she did, she discovered what had sliced her hand.

The banger had cut off a length of the serrated cutting edge of a common household cellophane box and had sewn it, blades up, into the bottom seam of his front pocket. When Tracey stuck her hand all the way inside the pocket and grabbed the bottom seam, the tiny, razor-sharp barbs caught her skin. When the banger began flailing, Tracey's hand and wrist became entangled in the pocket material. As she

pulled upward trying to free herself, the barbs dug in and tore at her skin.

He told Tracey that bangers use hacksaws to cut slits in the soles of their shoes that are just deep enough to hold the cutters in position. Then, the bangers can either reach down and pull the cutters out to use them in their hands or keep them in place with the blades out while they kick their rivals.

He also told her that bangers were hiding lengths of the cutting edges in their mouths and using their tongues to either position the blades between their teeth for use in slashing at a neck during close-up fighting or to push them completely out of their mouths and into their hands for quick access to a hand-held blade.

"First," she says, "an officer should NEVER become complacent, even if you don't immediately notice anything out of the ordinary. When I didn't feel any bulges from the outside of that banger's pants pocket, I just assumed it was empty. I relaxed and stuck my whole hand all the way inside. I became complacent and that was a mistake."

Second, Tracey recommends wearing puncture resistant gloves when patting suspects down. "Had I been wearing protective gloves, I probably would not have been cut," she told the Newsline. "The barbs on the cutter would have caught the glove material instead of my skin."

Third, she strongly recommends NOT plunging your hand all the way inside a pocket. "After getting cut I stopped doing that," says Tracey. "Now I only stick the tips of my fingers a couple of inches into the pocket and begin slowly 'crawling' the material out. As I carefully pull the material into my hand with my fingers, I stay alert for anything that might be coming out of the pocket until it is completely inside out." This will also help you prevent being stuck by needles hidden in the pocket.

IMPORTANT RULINGS

COPS O.K. TO SEARCH CAR PASSENGERS' BELONGINGS, U.S. SUPREME COURT SAYS

In a decision that helps further cement a broad interpretation of officers' search powers and strongly supports the principles of Criminal Patrol, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled yesterday (Monday, 4/5/99) that you have the right to search the belongings of all passengers—without consent or a warrant—in a car you have stopped if you have probable cause to believe that illegal contraband may be hidden in the car and

believe that the contraband could be hidden in those belongings.

The Wyoming case began in the early morning hours of July 23, 1995 when a Wyoming Highway Patrol trooper stopped a car driven by David Young for speeding and driving with a broken brake light. Young's girlfriend and another friend, Sandra Houghton, were sitting in the front seat with him.

When the officer approached the driver's side window and started to question Young, he noticed a syringe sticking out of Young's front shirt pocket. The officer left the 3 people in their car under the watch of 2 backup troopers and returned to his patrol unit to get his protective gloves. When he returned to Young's car, he ordered the driver to get out and told him to put the syringe on the hood. When the trooper asked Young why he had the syringe, Young told him—with surprising honesty—that he used it to take drugs.

With this, the backup troopers told the 2 female passengers to get out of the car and asked them for I.D. Houghton told the troopers that her name was Sandra James and claimed that she didn't have any I.D. with her.

Meanwhile, after finding the syringe and hearing Young's confession, the trooper who stopped the car searched its interior. He found a purse in the back seat, which Houghton claimed was hers. The trooper reached inside the purse and took out a wallet that contained her driver's license that gave up her real identity. When the trooper asked her why she had lied about her name, she answered, "In case things went bad."

The trooper continued searching Houghton's purse and found a brown pouch and a black wallet inside. Houghton told the trooper that the brown pouch, which contained drug paraphernalia and a syringe filled with 60 ccs of methamphetamine (a felony-level amount), wasn't hers and she claimed she had no idea how it got into her purse. She did, however, claim ownership of the black wallet that contained drug paraphernalia and a syringe filled with 10 ccs of meth (a misdemeanor amount). The trooper also found fresh needle tracks on Houghton's arm.

She was charged with felony possession of meth and arrested. During her state court trial, Houghton moved to suppress all evidence found in her purse, claiming that searching the purse violated her Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment rights. But the court denied her motion holding that the trooper had probable cause to search Young's car for contraband, "and, by extension, any containers therein that could hold such contraband." A jury convicted Houghton on the felony possession charge.

Houghton appealed to the Wyoming Supreme Court and it reversed her conviction, saying, "Generally, once probable cause is established to search a vehicle, an officer is entitled to search all containers therein which may contain the object of the search. However," the court continued, "if the officer knows or should know that a container is the personal effect of a passenger who is not suspected of criminal activity, then the container is outside the scope of the search unless someone had the opportunity to conceal the contraband within the personal effect to avoid detection."

The court ruled that the trooper who searched her purse had in fact violated her Constitutional rights because he "knew or should have known that the purse did not belong to the driver" and "there was no probable cause to search the passengers' personal effects and no reason to believe that contraband had been placed in the purse."

Yesterday, the U.S. Supreme Court reversed the state supreme court's ruling and reinstated Houghton's conviction, confirming your right to search all containers inside a car's passenger compartment, regardless of ownership, with probable cause to do so.

"[Passengers in a car], no less than drivers, possess a reduced expectation of privacy with regard to the property they transport in cars," wrote Justice Antonin Scalia. Whereas the passenger's privacy expectations are considerably diminished, the governmental interests at stake are substantial. Effective law enforcement would be appreciably impaired without the ability to search a passenger's personal belongings when there is reason to believe contraband or evidence of criminal wrongdoing is hidden in the car. The sensible rule...is that such a package [Houghton's purse, in this instance] may be searched, whether or not its owner is present as a passenger or otherwise, because it may contain the contraband that the officer has reason to believe is in the car."

The Court based much of yesterday's decision on an earlier decision (*United States v. Ross*, 456 U.S. 798) that in summary ruled, "If probable cause justifies the search of a lawfully stopped vehicle, it justifies the search of every part of the vehicle and its contents that may conceal the object of the search."

Further, the Supreme Court reiterated that in other cases it has ruled that the *Ross* decision "applies broadly to all containers within a car, without qualification as to ownership." When presenting yesterday's decision, Scalia pointed out that vehicle passengers "will often be engaged in a common enterprise with the driver, and have the same interest in concealing the fruits or the evidence of

their wrongdoing." Further, Scalia wrote, "A criminal might be able to hide contraband in a passenger's belongings as readily as in other containers in the car—perhaps even surreptitiously, without the passenger's knowledge or permission."

"To be sure, these factors favoring a search will not always be present," he continued, "but the balancing of interests must be conducted with an eye to the generality of cases. To require that the investigating officer have positive reason to believe that the passenger and driver were engaged in a common enterprise, or positive reason to believe that the driver had time and occasion to conceal the item in the passenger's belongings, surreptitiously or with friendly permission, is to impose requirements so seldom met that a 'passenger's property' rule would dramatically reduce the ability to find and seize contraband and evidence of crime."

"Once a 'passenger's property' exception to car searches became widely known," the Court predicted, "one would expect passenger-confederates to claim everything as their own. And one would anticipate a bog of litigation—in the form of both civil lawsuits and motions to suppress in criminal trials—involving such questions as whether the officer should have believed a passenger's claim of ownership, whether he should have inferred ownership from various objective factors, whether he had probable cause to believe that the passenger was a confederate, or to believe that the driver might have introduced the contraband into the package with or without the passenger's knowledge."

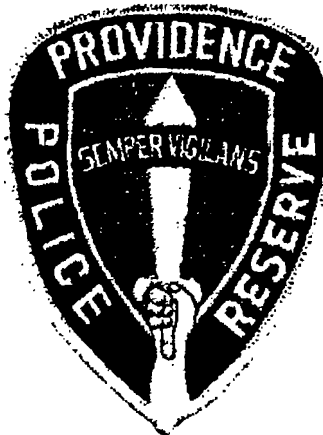
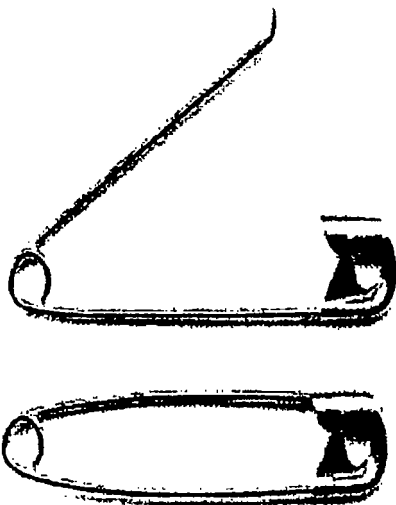
"When balancing the competing interests, our determinations of 'reasonableness' under the Fourth Amendment must take account of these practical realities. We think they mitigate in favor of the needs of law enforcement, and against a personal-privacy interest that is ordinarily weak."

The court also made clear that searching a passenger's belongings is much different and far less invasive than body searches and searches of outer clothing which, "constitutes a severe, though brief, intrusion upon cherished personal security, and it must surely be an annoying, frightening, and perhaps humiliating experience. Such traumatic consequences," the court said, "are not to be expected when the police examine an item of personal property found in a car." In his concurring opinion, Justice Stephen Breyer made clear that this decision "applies only to automobile searches" and applies "only to containers found within automobiles and it does not extend to the search of a person found in that automobile."

Reserve

WEAPON WATCH

Recently Illinois officers arrested a male subject for narcotics violations. A search of the arrestee disclosed a heavy gauge wire "safety pin" in the arrestee's pocket. The tip of the pin section was bent to a 90 degree angle. Further investigation disclosed that this "safety pin" was devised for opening handcuffs. With only a short time to practice, almost all handcuffs could be opened in seconds. These devices are apparently easily available. Search every prisoner who comes into your charge with care. This safety pin device could be easily dismissed or overlooked entirely.



UPCOMING EVENTS & TRAINING

(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

BY-LAWS & ELECTION MTG 3/31/99

2nd Quarter- April, 14, 1999

3rd Quarter- July 14, 1999

4th Quarter- October 13, 1999

Meetings will typically be held on the second Wednesday unless otherwise noted.

St. Patrick's Day Parade: March 20, 1999. Meet at Hartford at 10:30 am.

Patrol Hours

F or the month of January the unit patrolled for 824 hours and in February, 1720 hours. The breakdown is as follows:

HOURS FOR THE MONTH OF:	J/99	F/99
ALARIE	0	0
BURNS	8	12
CHIN, R	0	46
CHIN, W	0	22
COLON	15	31
CRAVEN	47	41
CREPEAU	10	17
DAVIS	0	30
DEGAITA	17	26
DELFARNO	27	139
DUPRE	0	23
DUPUIS	47	42
EDDY	75	43
FARRAR	0	30
FERREIRA, C	0	8
FERREIRA, J	13	110
GAY	0	10
GIRON	0	49
GONICBERG	4	0
GONZALEZ	0	86
HARRYSON	0	8

Featuring:

- ① Weapon Watch
- ② Upcoming Events & Training
- ③ Quarterly Performance
- ④ Important #'s & Codes
- ⑤ Surviving the Street

HASTINGS	0	78
HEROUX	0	53
HOARD	0	0
HOMERSTON	41	79
JOHNSON	34	38
KENNEDY	7	24
KING	0	0
LABOISSONNIERE	92	77
LEPORE	0	0
MARSELLA	0	0
MCCUSKER	0	5
MONTECALVO	86	13
MORGAN	0	0
MORSILLI	0	60
MOSCARRELLI	6	30
NELSON	12	12
NUNEZ	0	64
PAOLINO	47	12
PAQUETTE	0	0
PHILLIPS	4	14
PLAKIAS	19	9
PONCIA	122	89
QUINN	44	41
WEBSTER	0	0
REID	0	16
RICHARDS	0	17
SAGE	0	52
SCHECHER	0	22
SILVA	8	0
STEVENSON	0	59
THOMPSON	7	18
TOLEDO	21	26
TRONNI	0	0
VERDI	0	0
WALERYSZAK	0	39

TOTAL: 813 1720

REMINDER

Don't forget to:

- 1) Wash the cars
- 2) Have the oil checked
- 3) Back the car in
- 4) Report any problems

The oil can be checked at Cranston Street, Monday - Friday before 5:00pm. After 5:00 pm go to Bucklin Street at 7:00 pm (Sunday-Thursdays) and at 8:00 pm (Friday/Saturday).

IMPORTANT #'S & CODES

BCI	401-421-5268
DCYF	800-742-4453
DEM	401-222-3070
Department Health	401-277-2231
Department Soc. Service	401-464-3361
Domestic Abuse Line	800-494-8100
DEA	401-732-2550
Elderly Affairs	401-277-2858
FBI	401-272-8310
Hartford Substation	401-421-6980
Housing Dispatch	401-421-3325
Human Services-Welfare	401-272-2000
IMH	401-464-2065
INS	401-454-2865
Medical Examiner	401-222-5500
Project Aids	800-726-3010
Providence Department	401-272-3121
Providence Health	401-521-3270
Public Defender	401-277-3492
Rape Crisis	401-421-4100
RI Affairs	401-277-2488
RI Police	401-444-1111
RI State Marshal	401-464-3648
RIEMA	401-421-7333
Runaways	401-521-7233
Samaritans	401-272-4044
Telephone Reporting	401-455-3770
Traveler's Aid	401-351-6500
U.S. Marshals	401-528-5300

TEN CODES

10-1	Call Extension #
10-4	Received
10-6	On Scene
10-7	Out of Service
10-8	In Service
10-13	Need cars
10-24	No more cars needed
10-27	License Data
10-28	NCIC Information
10-29	Vehicle Information

SURVIVING THE STREET

from the Street Survival Newsline from the Calibre Press (www.calibrepress.com)

Lasers are being used to intimidate, harass and injure law enforcement officers across America. Reports of "dotting" incidents have included gang members shining lasers in the eyes of officers in an attempt to damage their retinas and blind them. Laser-sighted firearms have been used in attempted and actual assassinations of police; and lastly, some idiots have simply used lasers as a scare tactic to 'see how officers will respond' to finding a red dot on their chest.

The Law Enforcement Alliance of America (LEAA) has said that, "Just like with toy or replica guns, if you reasonably believe that someone has acquired you as a target with a laser-sighted firearm and you are facing a threat of serious physical injury or death, deadly force could be justified under certain circumstances, and the 'reasonable' perception of the threat."

"In an effort to address this problem and put proper focus on the criminal misuse of lasers, LEAA has drafted model legislation to introduce similar bills in your area."

3 ways to get a full copy of LEAA's Model Laser Legislation.

- 1) Visit the LEAA web site at www.leaa.org and click on "Hot News"
- 2) Call LEAA at 800-766-8578
- 3) Email LEAA at wpelton@leaa.org