



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Criminal Justice Services

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES BOARD COMMITTEE ON TRAINING

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MINUTES *March 22, 2012*

A meeting of the Criminal Justice Services Board Committee on Training (COT) convened at 9:11 a.m. on Thursday, March 22, 2012, in House Room D of the General Assembly Building, in Richmond, Virginia.

Members Present:

Mr. Robert L. Bushnell
Mr. Ted Byrd
Mr. Charles Ciccotti
Chief Richard Clark
Sergeant Charles J. Condon
Mr. Edward M. Macon (*Proxy for the Honorable Karl R. Hade, Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia*)
Sheriff Charles Jett
Colonel David Rohrer
Mr. Bobby Russell
Captain Lenmuel S. Terry (*Proxy for Colonel Steve Flaherty, Superintendent, Virginia State Police*)
Mr. Sherman C. Vaughn

Members Not Present:

Ms. Kathy Brame (*Proxy for Harold W. Clarke, Director, Department of Corrections*)
Chief Jeffrey Brown

DCJS Staff Present:

Frank Pitzer
Sharon Gray
Terry Montgomery
Janice Cosel
Sam Hoffman
Gary Coderoni
Leon Baker
Stephanie Morton
Drew Malloy
Garth Wheeler

Others Present:

Molly B. Bartley
William F. Morgan, Jr.
David Vice, *Rappahannock Regional Criminal Justice Academy*
Jon Cliborne, *Crater Criminal Justice Training Academy*
Donald Hunter, *Crater Criminal Justice Training Academy*
Vince Ferrara, *Hampton Roads Criminal Justice Training Academy*
David L. Rogers, *Department of Corrections, Academy of Staff Development*
Bill O'Toole, *Northern Virginia Criminal Justice Academy*
Donna Bollander, *Richmond Police Academy*
Gary Ladin, *Richmond Police Department*
Mike Palkovis, *Henrico Police Department*

Call To Order:

Sheriff Jett called the meeting to order in the absence of Chairman Phelps. The roll was called with eleven (11) members present, which indicated a quorum.

Election – New Chairman for Committee on Training

Colonel Rohrer nominated Chief Clark for Chairman; second by Mr. Bushnell. No other nominations. Motion passed unanimously.

Brief adjournment while Chief Clark takes position as Chairman.

Chief Clark called the meeting to order.

Chief Clark noted that the minutes of the last meeting had been e-mailed to the members and asked if there were any other questions or comments regarding the minutes. Hearing none, Mr.

Vaughn made a motion to approve the minutes as presented, Captain Terry seconded, and the minutes were approved unanimously.

Old Business:

There was no old business.

New Business:

Standardized Field Sobriety Test Training Update

Chief Clark recognized Mr. Sam Hoffman to give us an update of the Standardized Field Sobriety Testing training.

Mr. Hoffman: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am here to discuss SFST, which is familiar to all, and is a topic of extensive discussion of the minutes that were just approved by the committee. Two points from those minutes: DCJS did form an executive oversight committee, consisting of representatives from NHSTA, and their Regional Director, the Agency Director, and staff from Highway Safety office. The committee met in January to review progress of the program. The MOU and budget that we submitted in December was approved February 13, 2012. The funding for the coordinator position, which we also mentioned in December, was approved on March 7th. I know that is a significant delay, but there probably has not been a day that has passed that we (DCJS) have not worked on this project. I am happy to report to the committee as we reported to the academy directors yesterday, that we hired a coordinator for this position on Monday, March 19, 2012; unfortunately she could not be with us today is Ms. Barbara Walker. She has extensive experience with the VCU Police Department and number of years as the assistant director of their academy, and is well versed in the topic and I am sure she will do a good job for the criminal justice community in getting that project organized.

We also mentioned that we needed to hire the coordinator to meet the January 2014 deadline. Barbara and I are optimistic that we can get this done by August 2013. That will depend upon the feedback we get from the academies, as to whether the task is larger than we believe it to be and we will keep you apprised of that effort. I look forward to reporting substantial progress when we come before you and meet again in May. Subject to your questions, Mr. Chairman that is all I have.

Chairman Clark asked if there were any questions for Mr. Hoffman. Hearing none, we'll move on. Thank you.

Records Management Project

Chairman Clark recognized Mr. Sam Hoffman to give an update on the records management project.

Mr. Hoffman: Thank you, again, Mr. Chairman. The systems that we are referring to are TREX and ACE. Many of you are probably familiar with systems; they are the systems that DCJS and the rest of the criminal justice community uses to record, track, and maintain the certification

files and training standards for more than 38,000 personnel employed by Virginia's police departments; both state and local, Sheriff's Offices, Regional Jails, Communications Centers and the Department of Corrections.

Last year, a DCJS committee began to review the Meridian Learning Management System, or LMS, which is already a statewide system employed in every state agency, to determine whether it is feasible to replace TREX and ACE. LMS offers several significant advantages including proven reliability, low cost, ready availability, and the capability to house online training. We concluded in January after extensive consultation with outside experts that were intimately familiar with this system, that a test project was warranted to evaluate replicating TREX and ACE functions in LMS. Two criminal justice academies were invited to participate in the project and eagerly agreed to do so, Crater Criminal Justice Training Academy and Hanover Sheriffs Office Academy.

Training for DCJS staff and the two academies will conclude next week, with their second training session in preparation for entering data and creating various reports. Expect the testing and initial evaluation to be completed in June and the final report a few weeks after the conclusion of that evaluation. If the evaluation is positive, then we will begin planning to deploy the LMS to the rest of the criminal justice community; if not, then we will begin to look at other alternatives. Subject to your questions, that concludes my briefing.

Chairman Clark asked if there were any questions for Mr. Hoffman. Hearing none, we'll move on. Thank you.

Auxiliary Police Training Study

Chairman Clark recognized Ms. Teresa Gooch to give an update on the auxiliary police training study.

Ms. Gooch: Good morning and thank you. A little bit of background as to how this issue has surfaced; it was inevitable because the Division of Law Enforcement of DCJS is currently reviewing our existing training reference manual and updating all policies and procedures contained within. During late fall of last year, it came to our attention that there was such a disparity in the training and requirements in Virginia, in reference to auxiliary police officers that we needed to push that forward. There were a lot of questions as to what the code sections meant, so DCJS sought advice from our representative with the Attorney General's office, and as a result, we issued an advisory statement saying that if you had auxiliary police officers that they need to receive the same training as a certified law enforcement officer pursuant to our code. This created a great response because people throughout the state had different opinions to what that type of training should be.

As a result, legislative action was taken in the form of Senate Bill 541, which has recently been enrolled as a bill. The Governor has not yet signed, but we feel fairly comfortable that he will because it received 100% yes votes from both sides. What this does is requires DCJS to establish compulsory minimum training standards for all auxiliary officers employed in local or state government.

The bill also states that if your officers are employed prior to July 1, 2012, then they are exempt from any initial training standards until one year after the standards are approved by the Board. It also states that such training shall be graduated, and based upon the type of duties to be performed by the auxiliary police officer.

In the interim, if you do have auxiliary police officers that are carrying firearms, they do have to qualify pursuant to in-service training standards. The full bill is available online on the states' Legislative Information System.

The next step is one that the Director has already taken. He has issued a letter to all chiefs and sheriffs and asked if they are interested in participating on a task force to develop these training standards because there are a lot of different thoughts on what these graduated levels will be and what the implications are for both sheriff's department and police agencies

We have had 19 agencies that have indicated a desire to participate; both sheriffs' agencies and police departments who have requested to participate. The Director intends to notify those selected within the next few weeks. His intent is to move forward with this in a very measured and methodical way to evaluate what will meet the needs of the Commonwealth, not just a portion. He would like to move forward quickly and more information will be forthcoming.

The other contact you may receive from our office, even if not directly participating, is if you have policies that you currently use that reflect your usage and training of auxiliary officers, whether police department or sheriff's office. We request that you send copies for us to use as a basis for further discussion and review. There is no need to reinvent something that is working well, so we may take pieces that currently exist and form the new standards that will come before you for review. Mr. Chairman that concludes my report.

Colonel Rohrer: I have had a chance to speak with Director Wheeler and we have a lot of work to do to move forward to review the standards. I assume there will be a consideration as we currently have a distinction between armed and unarmed auxiliary officers?

Teresa Gooch: Yes, there always has been, but we will be looking at the difference between a certified sworn law enforcement officer and auxiliary officers. As you are aware, a certified law enforcement officer means that person has gone to certified criminal justice training academy and has taken a certification test; that's the pinnacle. According to the code section, there will be graduated levels; there are many different variations as to how the volunteer forces are used, and certainly that will be taken into consideration at the different levels.

Mr. Bushnell: I would like to get an idea, what is an auxiliary police officer and what do they typically do?

Mr. Macon: Also, anything to do with SCOPS?

Teresa Gooch: Special Conservator of the Peace, or SCOP, is regulated by the Division of Regulatory Affairs. They are not a police officer, but they do have some police powers

dependent upon how they are sworn in at circuit court within their jurisdiction. They are required to take 40 hours of training if armed and 24 hours of training if unarmed. We do have places where SCOPS are hired and work as police officers because that is certainly legal under state code, but they do have certain limitations. They cannot use a vehicle with blue lights, so they are different but have some similarities. In some instances they are very effective for the agency that they serve. There are private police department's that employ them and their assignment depends upon how they are sworn in and what the orders are under that circuit court. If you need further explanation, Mr. Baker can answer.

In answering Mr. Bushnell's question, the interesting thing about auxiliary police officer is exactly how they are used. In many departments they're used as volunteers, such as Richmond, they uniform them but not necessarily in the same uniform as their sworn law enforcement officers, they don't have weapons and they do every function that doesn't require the sworn ability. They may work parades, do crowd control, pick up property, or work the scene of an accident and take the burden off the sworn officer and allow that officer to answer significant calls for service.

However, in other agencies they use them as they would use a certified sworn law enforcement officer, and that's where the disparity and training expectation comes into play and why there is so much back in forth about what the true role of an auxiliary officer is in the state.

For many agencies, who have budget limitations, which we understand, they use them as they would a sworn law enforcement officer; they put them in the same law enforcement uniforms, they carry weapons, and in some cases they have sent them out alone, or to back up other officers. There is not really a description that says this is how they will be used in the Commonwealth of Virginia and I believe as we go forward we will seek to answer the "what is their expectation and what should their training standards be?"

Mr. Bushnell: So there are some police departments and sheriff's offices in Virginia that are using auxiliary officers who are not certified, to respond to crimes, investigate crimes and even make arrests?

Teresa Gooch: Yes sir, and one case that I know of we have an auxiliary officer that actually is a member of a SWAT team. There are very different uses.

Chairman Clark asked if there were any further questions for Ms. Gooch. Hearing none, we'll move on. Thank you.

Public Safety Training Update

Chief Clark introduced Ms. Donna Michaelis, Public Safety Training Manager of the Division of Law Enforcement to give us an update of public safety training.

Ms. Michaelis: Good Morning. I'm going to give you a brief update of Public Safety Training within the Division of Law Enforcement, it also houses Office of Campus Policing and Security and the Virginia Center for School Safety. Starting first with the Office of Campus Policing and

Security, as you're aware, in July 2000, legislation was created as the result of a crime commission study to develop training regulations and certification standards for campus security officers. I'm happy to say that emergency regulations were approved by the Governor and published in the Virginia register January 31, 2011. Proposed regulations have been approved by Attorney General's Office, and the Department of Planning and Budget, and are now at the Office of Public Safety to move forward. In the meantime our emergency regulations did expire, so we submitted an extension to the Governor's office which has been approved until July 30, 2012.

In the meantime, we've created the campus security online training modules and they are ready for production on the LMS system as soon as it is ready to go. Campus security officer training curriculum has been developed and implemented in the classroom format and the instructor manuals have been produced. The online training curriculum and testing is currently being developed through the Knowledge Center, and is available to campus security officer's free of charge. To date, we have held 136 training courses, more are planned for 2012. As of today, 1100 campus security officers are certified at 75 colleges, universities and private security businesses.

We also now have a new certification database that has been launched and will be made available to our constituents to update the information about their own campus security officers and allow them access to their training records and recertification dates. This database was developed as an aside to the TREX database, as we knew they would probably be remodeled and at some point we hope to include this on the Learning Management System as well.

The Center for School Safety established in July 2000, primarily as a result of Columbine shooting, and has been tweaked every year by General Assembly. The primary duty of the Center for School Safety is to provide training for all Virginia public school personnel and school safety. This year the GA added the sentence "and also evidence based anti-bullying tactics and in the identification of students who may be at risk for violent behavior." Since this is primary directive, we try to conduct a lot of training for our school resource officers and school security officers and Virginia public school personnel which primarily means school principals and superintendents. From January to December 2011 we have conducted an array of training aimed at not only our constituency, but that crosses over to general law enforcement and higher education personnel.

Here's a sample of what we have done in 2011:

- 6 courses in Applied Suicide Intervention Skills and Training, totaling 120 participants
- 5 Campus Security Officer Training, totaling 175 officers
- 4 John Reid Interview and Interrogation Skills, training 300 officers
- 5 course in the Detection of Deception and Critical Interview Skills, totaling 250 participants
- 13 courses for Autism Awareness for Law Enforcement, training 750 participants
 - In this particular course, we have had an array of people attend including magistrates, parents, teachers, counselors, since many were very interested.
 - This training is a result of the public safety work group on Autism that came from

JLARC and directed us to assist with training in that area.

- 1 Basic Campus Threat Assessment Team Training for 75 participants
- 1 Advanced Threat Assessment Team Training for 80 participants
- In conjunction with the Office of the Attorney General, we held 6 courses in Identity Theft Investigation, training 300 officers
- 4 courses on Basic Training for School Resource Officers and School Security Officers, training 300 officers
- 1 Clery Act Training for Higher Education, totaling 65 participants
- 6 Pursuit Policy and Management training for 60 officers
- In conjunction with Office of the Attorney General, we held 2 courses for Virginia Rules Training, totaling 75 officers
- 1 Street Gang Investigation Course in Galax, for 45 officers
- Also in conjunction with the Office of the Attorney General, we held 3 courses on Virginia Community and Law Enforcement Gang training totaling 199 participants
- Last year after working with the Director of DCJS, he allowed us to move ahead with something that is on the edge of what we do, which is the National Forum on Campus Sexual Assault.
 - This came out of our connection with the Virginia Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators.
 - This is a national issue and he allowed us to move forward on a cutting-edge conference that attracted 300 participants from across the United States in which 78 colleges and universities across the nation participated and was billed the premier “Sexual Assault Conference in the Nation”.
- The Virginia School and Campus Safety Training Forum, for 650 participants
- Partnered with the Virginia Crisis Intervention Team conference and the International Crisis Team conference held in Virginia Beach for 1,000 participants.
- Partnered with the Governor’s Office for the Governor’s Prevention and Gang Awareness conference, for 425 participants

This year, we are working on having John Reid Interview and Interrogation Skills, Basic Campus Threat Assessment Team and Advanced Campus Threat Assessment Team Training; in an effort to put some foundation behind this training so that we do not have to continually host, we are holding some train-the-trainer courses so that they may continue to train their own teams on higher education campuses.

We will continue our Campus Security Officer training, Applied Suicide Intervention Skills and Training, and as a directive from the General Assembly, we will hold photo line-ups trainings. We just completed the 2012 Virginia Campus Safety Forum addressing Sexual Assault on Campus yesterday, for 265 participants from 75 colleges. It was a huge success and very well received.

We intend to have the 2012 School and Campus Safety Training Forum, Leadership and Ethics Training for First Line Supervisors, and will be working with the Governor’s office to put on the Campus Preparedness Conference as well as an array of other training that includes the directives that came from General Assembly this year to provide bullying awareness and prevention training, Autism train-the-trainer as well as other mandates to provide School Resource Officer

and School Security Officer training.

We have an array of mandates that come out of the General Assembly for the Virginia Center for School Safety, including providing resources and referrals, as well as a variety of publications for constituents, such as the Street Drug ID Guide, as well as the Juvenile Law Handbook.

Another directive that we are charged with, is to collect, analyze and disseminate various school safety data, including school safety audit data. Annually, in August and September we survey all 2,100 school principals on a variety of school safety related questions about policy and practice. Each year, we receive 100% compliance from every public school in the state, and we publish those results in February of the following year. The survey results have been collected and a report is being disseminated at this time.

We are also mandated to ensure all 2,100 schools have created a Crisis Management Plan and they certify that to us by August 31 of every year. We did receive 100% compliance.

Another directive is to develop partnerships with our sister agencies, as well as the Department of Education. I am happy to report that we work closely with pretty much every sister agency within the public safety secretary, including Alcoholic Beverage Control, the Department of Health, the Department of Education and the Office of the Attorney General.

Now, I would like to introduce a new member of the public safety training team. As a result of the initiatives from the Secretary of Public Safety, we have now hired a Gang Reduction and Intervention Program (GRIP) coordinator for the GRIP initiative, and Gary Coderoni is in that position. He comes to us from New Jersey through Iowa, where he was the Chief of Police in Iowa for 21 years. We are pleased to have him here as he brings a wealth of experience with him, and he will be talking about the initiatives and training under the GRIP program.

Mr. Coderoni: It's a pleasure to be here. I appreciate the opportunity to be here today and tell you what I've been working on for the last seven weeks. I've been busy and on the road quite a bit, all over the state speaking to a number of people and because of that I have gotten some direction so that we're able to move forward. I would like to think that one of my main jobs is to help us get a "grip" on gangs. I have a list of all of the gang task forces throughout the state from the Fusion Center, and have been making visits to communities that have programs that are either in their infancy stage, or are up and running.

My first visit was to Galax, to see where they had been, and where they were going. I was trying to identify some of the things that we here at DCJS can do to help them to move along with their programs and to work with gangs in their community. Gang issues and gang problems differ across the geographic regions; there are different kinds of gangs and different kinds of gang activities, yet the bottom line is how you deal with this.

I realized quickly that there are a number of towns that have programs in place that are very similar to the GRIP program, even though they may call them something else. What GRIP does is it gets the right people, in the right place, at the right time, and a lot of communities have done this. They include law enforcement, school systems, social services and faith-based

communities, and it gets them together to look at the problem and then identify ways they can address those problems; small things that can collectively make a difference.

I have met with the Attorney General's office, as Richmond has a large GRIP initiative and they have a number of programs that are working well. They have a large faith-based constituency that has helped bring people along to divert people from negative situations.

If you or anyone else would like, I would certainly be glad to visit and give you more information. GRIP is the model that we are pursuing, realizing that there are a number of communities doing very similar things. What I would like to do, is to get everyone moving in a direction where they're willing to sit down and realize that there is a problem.

Right now, GRIP has been replicated in about 29 sites across the United States and Richmond has 3 sites. There are 4 DCJS grantees who have been awarded to initiate programs: Augusta and Waynesboro, the Attorney General's Office, Northern Virginia Task Force.

I have found out that there are some trainings that they would like DCJS to explore and bring to communities to help them identify these issues. We have the curriculum written and are in the process of developing Basic Training for Street Gang Investigators. It will contain a train-the-trainer component so that they can go back to their agencies and train other people. Along with that we are developing a Gangs 101 Training to introduce basic gang training to law enforcement agencies, and this also has a train-the-trainer component.

We have 5 Community Law Enforcement Gang trainings scheduled throughout the state. June 27-28, 2012 we'll be hosting an Executive Level Gang Conference, and will invite all police chiefs, sheriffs, superintendents, and faith based community leaders throughout the state. We have a variety of presenters coming in that are using the GRIP model, to give a basic education of the program and to spark additional interest.

Also in June, we're working with Virginia State Police to hold a gang training course in Short Pump, the Gang Task Force Round Table; so that we can get all investigators around the state together and identify problem areas to get a better handle on the issues.

In the fall, we will be holding Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT), for sworn law enforcement officers, which is similar to the DARE program, but geared to Gangs. It is a 10 day course that will be held at Chesterfield County Police Academy. They must have a Memorandum of Understanding with their respective school boards, so the superintendents have already approved to allow the training in their middle schools. Mr. Chairman, I'll be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Chairman Clark asked if there were any questions or comments from the committee.

Mr. Bushnell: Question for Ms. Michaelis; that was an exceptionally impressive list of training that was presented; how many of those are joint training for school management and police management?

Ms. Michaelis: School Resource Officer Basic training is geared to School Resource Officers attending with their school administrators. Unfortunately, there was a federal School Resource Officer grant program that began in 1997 that funded School Resource Officers across the state. That program was very successful and the money has run out, so these School Resource Officers are now funded primarily by joint partnership with schools and police. Oftentimes, schools are funding the entire cost. Since we are no longer receiving grant funding, we cannot mandate that School Resource Officers bring their school administrators. Hence, the membership of principals attending is rather nonexistent; out of a class of 80 we may have 3 administrators.

The Virginia Rules has been jointly attended as has the Autism Awareness training. The John Reid Interview and Interrogation school is open to more than law enforcement, and many school administrators do a lot of interviewing and interrogation, so they also attend.

75% of the training is for law enforcement. We have a renewed relationship with Department of Education, and they are very interested in working with us again. We will be working with them on our summer conference to attract more administrators, so that when we have 700 to 800 participants, half will be from schools. We are also looking to provide training for school administrators and superintendents by going to them, instead of trying to get them to come to us.

Mr. Bushnell: There appears to be a culture at the higher levels of school administration, where the school system will conduct an investigation and determine if criminal charges are appropriate, then will tell police about it. Oftentimes it's not reported. I'm deeply troubled that they decide; they think that because they're the superintendent, they can conduct an investigation and then just tell police the results of that investigation. This has covered up allegations of sex abuse, teachers assaulting students, forgery of teaching credentials and none were reported to police. Important to get the superintendents to understand that if they get a complaint, they need to call the Commonwealth Attorney or the police and let them professionally investigate. If you could get them to this understanding, you will have accomplished a great deal.

Ms. Michaelis: It is not unique, but it is not the norm. Across the Commonwealth, the norm is that most principals love yielding issues to the School Resource Officers. We provide administrators with The Juvenile Law Handbook, so that they know when a student code of conduct or policy violation becomes a criminal law.

Mr. Bushnell: I'm not talking about School Resource Officers and students misbehaving. I'm talking about when teachers misbehave, or parent-teacher organization money goes missing and they don't call the cops. If the allegation of a crime within the world of the school occurs, it really is a good thing to notify law enforcement.

Ms. Michaelis: We do recognize this as a problem. We are working with the Department of Education to look at bringing Adult Sex Misconduct and Conduct of Criminal Nature to our summer conference.

Chairman Clark asked if there were any other questions or comments from the committee. Hearing none, he moved on.

Field Services Activities

Chairman Clark recognized Ms. Sharon Gray, Field Services Manager, Division of Law Enforcement, to brief on the role and activities of the field services team.

Ms. Gray: Good Morning Mr. Chairman, and members of the Board. I became the Field Services Manager about a year ago. I supervise 4 field services coordinators who are assigned to regions across the state. Two are here today that I would like to recognize; Terry Montgomery, assigned southwest Virginia, ranging from Brunswick County west, to the Kentucky and West Virginia borders, and from Nelson County southward, to the Tennessee border. Also, Frank Pitzer, who is assigned to the Shenandoah Valley and Richmond region, which extends from Rockbridge County north to Shenandoah County, and from the West Virginia border eastward, to Henrico and Chesterfield Counties. It includes state agencies and criminal justice academies in the Richmond. We have two other coordinators who could not be here; David Hughes, who is assigned to the Northern Virginia region, and Bill Edmundson who is the field services coordinator for the Tidewater area.

We are the regulatory arm of the Division of Law Enforcement for DCJS, and our responsibilities are vast and wide ranging. We work hand in hand with criminal justice academies and agencies on training and employment issues. Since being assigned as coordinators, we have been researching laws and policies to ensure we are assisting our constituents as best as we can. It has been a huge asset that all coordinators were former deputy sheriffs or police officers.

One of the most demanding jobs performed by the coordinators are field visits. I'd like to explain what occurs during a field visit; each coordinator has a goal each year to try to visit each criminal justice academy assigned to him monthly. During the visit they are responsible for ensuring academy recertification, as each criminal justice academy has to be recertified every 3 years. This also includes certification if it is a new academy, or if an existing academy is covering a new function. They also approve academy training sites, to include classrooms, driving tracks and firearms ranges, and they audit training and progress at the academies to ensure that the training is conducted in accordance with the current regulations. They sit in on classroom lectures; go to driver training, defensive tactics classics and the range.

While visiting, they may also conduct a "records audit" to ensure that record keeping is accurate, and up to date, and they also check for training delinquencies. Oftentimes, they do site visits, which are usually in response to question or issue that has arisen, and they feel a face-to-face is the best way to deal with it; or it may during administrative investigations.

The coordinators also administer the state certification exam that is given to law enforcement graduates, and try to attend academy board meetings, and give presentations on DCJS related issues. They also try to go to graduations because that is the positive part of what we do.

They are responsible for visiting the criminal justice agencies within their regions. Their goal here is to visit annually to check their annual firearms qualifications records and to try and attend the annual firearms training when possible, and conduct site visits as well for the same reasons as

mentioned earlier.

Through our field visits, we have found a lot of positive things, and we found some things that needed to be corrected. We are working hard to assist agencies and academies to get everything in order so that they are in compliance. We have heard a lot of positive feedback from these visits.

This is one aspect of what we do and we thought this would be the biggest that you would be interested in since you've probably seen your field representative at your agencies

If you have any questions, I'll be glad to answer.

Mr. Russell: I have had the distinct pleasure working with both Mr. Pitzer and Mr. Montgomery; they do an excellent job, and are very accommodating, and exemplify your mission of being a service agency and do a tremendous job. We just opened up our jail a few years ago, and went through some challenges of training a tremendous amt of people in a very short time period. They have done a tremendous job and I just wanted to comment on what a great job that they do. So, thank you.

Ms. Gray: Thank you, very much.

Chairman Clark asked if there were any further questions.

Public Comment

Chairman Clark asked if there was anyone in the audience that would like to address the COT concerning matters within its purview.

Hearing none, he moved to the next item on the agenda.

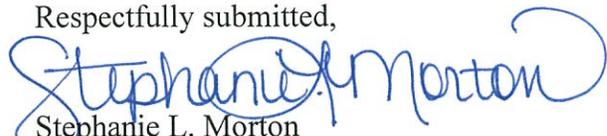
Next Meeting

Chief Clark advised that the next meeting of the Committee on Training was is scheduled for Thursday, May 10, 2012.

Adjournment

A motion made by Superintendent Russell to adjourn the meeting. It was seconded by Mr. Cicotti and was carried unanimously. The meeting was adjourned at 10:12 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,


Stephanie L. Morton
Recording Secretary

Approved:

Richard Clark

The Honorable Richard Clark
Chair

10 May 2012

Date

Attachment(s)

None.