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Michelle Watson ILEAS

Ken Griffin(ret) Oakton Community
College PD



Welcome

Newsletter March 2021

Volume I, Issue 2
Board Member Fred Chinn - Editor

Website: www.iljoa.com

New.....IJOA App on

Google Play or

Apple App

Store look for

this symbol



Why Juvenile Officers are Important in Adolescents



Illinois has a long and glorious history of improving the relationship between juveniles and the criminal justice system. Illinois is the seat of the first Juvenile Court and where the concept that children need to be viewed differently from adults by the criminal justice system was conceived. Today's Illinois Juvenile Officers are in a unique position to provide youth with guidance, education and role modeling unlike any other juvenile focused profession.

Today's society is in a position where many police and juveniles are on opposite ends of their view of each other. Contentious encounters between police and youth are increasing. This is especially true in the minority community. Juvenile Officers can intervene and mitigate some of the negative stereotypes that exist between juveniles and police. Officers have many opportunities to engage with juveniles and reduce predictive negative interactions. Trained officers can better utilize discretion if they understand juvenile brain function, child development, sign of abuse and neglect, impact of domestic violence and the modern youth culture. Illinois juveniles definitely benefit from police training by dealing with an informed officer.

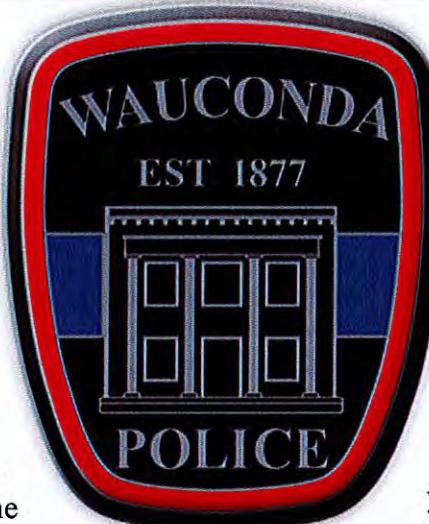
Many juveniles do not have the advantage of a positive authoritative role model. The Juvenile Officer can, and does, provide that most important developmental service. Police can be seen as a protector, authoritarian, and part of the juvenile's non-police life. The officer can ensure that the juvenile obeys the law, goes to school and plays basketball with them as well. This total view of authority is very beneficial to today's youth. Stereotypes on both sides can be changed. When police deal with the families, they can assist in times of trouble and in times of fun. It is that balance that creates human connections. Very small children can develop positive views of police that can lay a foundation for the rest of their lives. Juveniles of all ages need a sense of security in order to develop into functioning adults. Having a personal relationship with a highly trained Juvenile Officer can solve present problems, predict future problems, develop strategies to prevent future problems and provide juveniles and their families with an important member of their society.



Message from the Executive Director

Tony Jacobson—Retired from Wauconda PD

It has been my honor to serve as the Executive Director of the Illinois Juvenile Officers Association for the last 11 years. I have been a member in the IJOA for nearly 30 years, and a board member since 1996. I started my Law Enforcement career in 1984 and became a juvenile officer in 1988. Since that time I have held every position from Police Officer to Chief with the Wauconda Police Department. I recently retired from Wauconda but have remained active with the IJOA. During that time our organization has seen many changes within the juvenile field and



COVID-19 Protocols.

witnessed some exciting and interesting times. The one main staple of the IJOA is to provide quality training on the ever-changing landscape of our profession. This year's annual training conference will be no different. Our main theme of our conference will be current trends among youth. I hope to see all of you at this year's conference. Please take care and stay safe and follow



I.J.O.A. President

Mike Quick— McHenry County Sheriff's Office

Mike Quick is currently serving as the President on the Illinois Juvenile Officers Association. For four years, he served as the Chair of the IJOA Awards Committee. He currently serves as the Past President and Treasurer of the McHenry County Juvenile Officers Association. He has been employed with the McHenry County Sheriff's Office since 2007.



For the last ten years, he has been assigned as a Detective within the Criminal Investigations Division. Mike continues to work closely with the local Child Advocacy Center, State's Attorney's Office, Probation and Court Services, Department of Child and Family Services and the surrounding Law Enforcement agencies to serve and protect the youth within McHenry County and the State of Illinois.



Legislation Update – Ray's Corner

Legislative Chair Ray Violetto—Tinley Park PD

NEW LAWS

The 101st General Assembly has been very active in Illinois since their Lame Duck Session in January of this year. Everyone has seen or heard of HB 3653, Criminal Justice Omnibus Bill which Gov JB Pritzker signed into law, Public Act 101-0652, on February 22, 2021, which has been dubbed the SAFE-T- Act. bill. Several bills have been introduced under Criminal Justice reform since the lame duck session.

The following are highlights of HB 3653.

- Residency can no longer be subject to bargaining in municipalities with populations over 100,000 (changed from over 1,000,000).
- Adds “other first responders” to Community-Law Enforcement partnership for Deflection and Substance Use Disorder Treatment and adds new criteria for funding.
- Agencies that receive funds for deflection services must add areas of training.
- Attorney General Act changed. Prohibits governments from engaging in pattern or practice of conduct by officers that deprives individuals of rights under state and federal laws and constitutions. AG given the right to conduct investigations and file suit and can depose officers, file sworn statements and issue subpoenas or conduct hearings to aid the investigations. AG can file suit to obtain declaratory and injunctive relief and civil penalties up to \$25K per violation or \$50K per violation if there have been prior violations.
- Conditions of pretrial release to be made available to media when individual is arrested.
- Sworn affidavit for filing complaints against officers is removed and will also come out of any CBAs entered after January 1, 2022. Removes the requirement that false complaints be reviewed by the AG.
- Prohibits ISP from obtaining certain types of military equipment.
- Creates a data base for pretrial collection.
- Creates a review of the practice of pretrial domestic violence courts.
- Prohibits local governments from retaliating against whistleblowers. It also establishes requirements for auditing officials for handling complaints and remedies that may be sought by the auditing agencies against bad actors (fines suspensions, demotions,

discharge, civil and criminal prosecution). This includes agencies that investigate police accountability.

- Amends Local Records Act and requires all public and nonpublic records related to police officer complaints, investigations, adjudications be permanently retained.
- Establishes statewide minimum standards for mental health screenings for probationary and permanent police officers. (amends Illinois Police Training Act).
- Requires that ILETSB be notified when officer resigns during an investigation based on a felony or sex offense. (Previously required for Class 2 or greater felony).
- Makes ILETSB misconduct data base available to all State's Attorneys.
- Creates new curriculum for new police officers re: use of force, de-escalation, officer safety and high-risk traffic stops.
- Creates minimum training for officers to complete every 3 years which includes training re: implicit bias and racial sensitivity, emergency medical response training, crisis intervention, officer wellness and mental health, use of force, de-escalation.
- New requirements for crisis intervention training.
- All law enforcement groups will be required to use body cameras per a timeline which depends on size of municipality. Removes right of officer to review tape prior to writing incident report absent permission of officer's supervisor. Prohibits deletion of video unless unflagged after 90 days. Can be used by investigating detective and by FTO for training purposes.
- Requires ISP to submit use of force information to FBI National use of Force Data Base.
- Requires law enforcement agencies to monthly report to ISP any incident where officer was sent to deal with person experiencing mental health crisis, use of force and any action resulting in death or serious injury or discharge of firearm (amends Uniform Crime Reporting Act).
- Uniform Peace Officers' Disciplinary Act amended. Removes requirement that officers be informed beforehand of names on complainants. Officers no longer required to be informed of name, rank, unit, command of officer in charge of investigation prior to interrogation. Removes complainant affidavit requirement and bars such requirements from being in CBAs.
- Anonymous complaints can be filed with ILETSB re: conduct alleged to violate subsection (b) of Section 6.3 of the Training Act.
- Restricts Sheriff's Departments from purchasing certain military equipment.
- Restricts municipalities from purchasing certain military equipment.

- Campus Security Enhancement Act amended to require pretrial release conditions released to media.
- Changes Insurance Code to prohibit insurance from being cancelled unless individual violates conditions of pretrial release and release is revoked (this is related to the elimination of cash bond).
- Cash bond generally replaced with pretrial release conditions.
- Reference to Crime Victim Services Division of Office of Attorney General removed and changed to Office of Attorney General.
- Cash bond replaced with “conditions of pretrial release.”
- Secretary of State must rescind license suspensions, cancellations, and denials of renewal based on failure to pay fines.
- Eliminates options for suspending driver’s license for failing to pay fines for 5 or more violations.
- Drivers who have automated traffic violations may no longer be told that licenses may be suspended for failure to pay fine.
- Municipalities and counties no longer required to report to Secretary of State when owner failed to pay fines for 5 offenses.
- Drivers who have automated traffic violations for passing school busses may no longer be told their driver’s license may be suspended for failure to pay fine. Same for automated railroad grade crossings.
- Snowmobile law: driving a snowmobile under the influence shall be considered a first-time offense.
- Offense for resisting arrest or obstructing a peace officer, firefighter, or correctional employee is removed unless there was an initial underlying offense for the arrest.
- References to forfeited bail generally changed to “conditions of pretrial release.”
- Use of Force changed to require consideration of the totality of the circumstances when assessing whether to use force. Also changes the reference from “has committed a forcible felony” to “just committed.”
- Use of Force. Prior to the use of force officer should make reasonable efforts to identify him/herself and to warn that deadly force may be used unless officer has grounds to believe the individual knows this.
- Deadly force should not be used against a person posing a danger to him/herself unless there is imminent threat to others including the officer.
- Deadly force cannot be used against individuals suspected of property offenses.

- Deadly force to be used only to defend human life. Other changes direct how officers are to evaluate this.
- Law enforcement agencies to protect individuals with physical, mental health, developmental or intellectual disabilities.
- Use of Force: deadly force defined as a threat of death or serious bodily injury that is imminent and defined the totality of the circumstances.
- Defines use of prohibited uses of force.
- Duty to perform CPR.
- Duty to Intervene.
- Law Enforcement Misconduct class 3 felony.
- Use of Force: adds list of prohibited uses of force;
No restraint above shoulders with risk of asphyxiation in order to prevent destruction of evidence.
Defines restraint above shoulders with risk of asphyxiation.
- Prohibits force for punishment.
Prohibits use of kinetic impact projectiles that target head, pelvis or back.
Prohibits tasers fired indiscriminately into crowds.
Order to disperse must be issued before pepper spray.
Prohibits use of deadly force to prevent an escape. Force can be used in the same way it could be used during an arrest.
- Corrections office or police officer can use force to prevent an escape from a penal institution.
- Deadly force cannot be used during an escape unless necessary, based on the totality of the circumstances, to prevent death or great bodily harm.
- There is a duty to render aid.
- There is a duty to intervene in unauthorized use of force without regard to the chain of command.
- Officer misconduct is a Class 3 Felony. Misconduct includes misrepresenting facts or failing to provide facts or withholding knowledge of someone misrepresenting facts.
- Cash bail to be replaced within 2 years with “conditions of pretrial release.”
- Pretrial conditions set at initial appearance before judge.
- Officers to issue citations instead of custodial arrests for traffic and Class B and C criminal misdemeanors provided there is no threat to community.
- Officer may release person without bringing them before a judge and issue a summons

to appear within 21 days. There is a presumption in favor of pretrial release.

- Judge to set pre-detention hearing as an alternative to pretrial release.
- SA to notify victims of defendant's first appearance in court.
- Defendants to be present in court for pretrial conditions (with exceptions).
- Revocation process commences in county of arrest.
- Defendants with felony warrants in other counties must be taken to the other county within 3 days of completed detention hearing to resolve detention status.
- Nonappearance in court does not constitute intent to evade prosecution.
- Presumption that defendant has a right to pretrial release provided he/she attends court proceedings, is not a flight risk or danger. If defendant is detained, court must make written finding as to why and must continue to issue written order at each hearing.
- Court may detain if defendant fails to attend court.
- A nonappearance in court is cured by appearance at the hearing to show cause.
- Guidelines for judges to consider pretrial release.
- Separate consideration for stalkers.
- Sets conditions for revoking pretrial release.
- State may contest pretrial release.
- Presumption that pretrial release is appropriate.
- State's duty to disclose information to defendant prior to pretrial release hearing.
- Defendant can use evidence of illegal confession, search or seizure in pretrial release hearing.
- In sex offense cases, victim will be given notice of pretrial release hearing and given an opportunity to be heard and file an order of protection.
- Individuals in custody must be given the opportunity to make three phone calls as soon as possible after being taken into custody but no later than 3 hours after taken into custody.
- Prior to executing a search warrant a supervisor must ensure body cameras are being worn and plans are made to deal with children and vulnerable people at the site.
- Gives Director of Department of Corrections the ability to give credit for prisoners serving various sentences and allows for credit to be given to prisoners who demonstrate a commitment to rehabilitation.
- Work release guidelines and allows credit of prisoners engaged in self-improvement programs.
- If first offense was committed before the age of 21, the individual cannot be considered

a “habitual offender.”

- Home detention includes curfew. Electronic monitoring is not required for home detention to be considered custodial.
- Those convicted of intent to manufacture and deliver are no longer disqualified from participating in programs.
- Changes made regarding which crimes are eligible/not eligible for supervised release.
- Additional felonies requiring 85% of sentence. Allows, in certain cases, for inmates to serve in a transition center for 4 months or less.
- 24-hour confinement not required for electronic monitoring. Electronic monitoring not required for sentencing.
- Chief Judge and pretrial service division is considered supervising authority for home detention.
- Court given greater discretion in setting home detention parameters.
- Requests to move home confinement shall not be unreasonably denied.
- Felons must be in violation of electronic monitoring for 48 hours before they are considered a Class 3 felon (same for Class 3 misdemeanor).
- Expands definition of victim.
- Increases victim’s compensation.
- Victim’s criminal history cannot be used against them to deny compensation.
- AG investigates claims under the Victims’ Compensation Act and creates timelines for doing so.
- Notification of law enforcement of sexual assault (notified if victim goes to hospital for care other than sexual assault).
- Training for corrections officers regarding pregnant prisoners and provides certain rights for pre-natal and post-natal prisoners.
- Gives courts discretion in granting probation in mandatory minimum cases.
- Allows public bodies to go into closed door meetings to deliberate certification and decertification issues.
- Exempts from inspection/copying certain documents in the Officer Professional Conduct Data base and the Training Standard Board.
- Definition of “employee” expanded under Illinois State Employee Indemnification Act.
- Division of Internal Investigation is the investigative body for the Illinois State Police re compliance with the Illinois State Police Act.
- Badges, stars, shields, cannot be issued to Board members or staff.

- Merit Board has jurisdiction to certify and terminate ISP and standards and qualifications must be published.
- Director of ISP can appoint current ISP employees serving as officers in CMS to ISP.
- Merit Board to submit annual report to Governor and AG re: officer discipline, pass rates, test, promotions, and certifications.
- Automatic termination of ISP officers if convicted of felony and certain misdemeanors.
- Termination of ISP officer for breach of duty to intervene or making false statements.
- Training Act amended to define “full-time law enforcement officer” as one who is fulltime and off probation.
- Certain members of ILETSB are ex officio members.
- Creates an Illinois Law Enforcement Certification Review Panel.
- Automatic decertification for officers found guilty or not contesting certain offenses.
- Board investigators shall be law enforcement officers.
- Discretionary decertification of officers for failing to intervene in excessive force or for making a false statement. Notice to Board required for these violations.
- Proscribes Board review procedures and clear and convincing standard.
- State certification is not subject to collective bargaining. Public employers not required to hire decertified officers.
- Officers not certified cannot serve as a law enforcement officer in any capacity.
- Officers required to report changes of name and criminal histories to Board.
- Part-time officers not certified cannot function as law enforcement officers and cannot carry firearms under employer’s authority.
- Certification process for part-time officers.
- Certification suspended when arrested or indicted on felony charge pending hearing.
- Verification forms confirming compliance must be submitted every 3 years by officers.
- Board must be notified when officer resigns during an investigation and a data base will be maintained. Data base can be used for Brady compliance. Hiring agencies have a duty to check the data base before hiring. Data base is otherwise confidential. There shall be a separate public data base listing officer certification and sustained complaints that result in decertification.
- Board to create process of waiver applications for local government.
- Grants, revocation, denial of certification is admissible in judicial/administrative proceedings as *prima facie* evidence of facts stated.
- Requires future sheriffs to certify their completion of law enforcement training.

Currently **Senate Bill 0065** has been introduced to amend the Children and Family Service Act. This bill is in response to a report from the Juvenile Justice Initiative which reported pretrial detention of children during a pandemic in Illinois which reported in 2020 more than four times as many children were locked up before trial as the number of children in prison after trial. Senate Bill 0065 was introduced by Sen. Roberts Peters and the bill currently is assigned to Criminal Law committee. The bill goal is to ensure that detention is a last resort and for as short as possible. The bill provides on or after July 1, 2021, any minor 13 years of age or older arrested under the Juvenile Court Act, where there

is probable cause to believe that the minor is a delinquent minor and that secure custody is a matter of immediate and urgent necessity in light of serious threat to the physical safety of a person or persons in the community or to secure the presence of the minor at the next court hearing, as evidence by a demonstrated record of willful failure to appear at a scheduled court hearing within the last 12 months, may be kept or detained in an authorized detention facility. The bill further provides that a minor must be at least 13 years of age to be placed into detention. This bill excludes 10, 11 and 12 years of age minors from being placed into a detention facility.

School Resource Officers

Beginning in January of 2021, any law enforcement officer serving as a School Resource Officer (SRO) pursuant to an agreement between a school district and a law enforcement agency, must be certified as having completed the necessary course of instruction. This certificate may be obtained by completing the Board's new course (the ILETSB SRO Course) created especially for new SROs or by obtaining a waiver based on previously completed coursework. To learn more about the ILETSB SRO course go to their website ptb.illinois.gov.



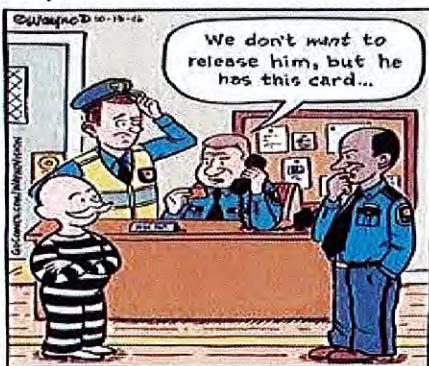


Gail P. Sullivan, MA ***The Wonderful World of Juveniles***

COVID-19 has impacted the American student significantly. Students have lost more than their classrooms. They have lost their school staff, teachers, friends, school projects, sports and extracurricular activities. Often the school setting is a refuge for students who have problematic home lives that accompany mental health issues. Surveys estimate that over 55 million students are missing the support and safety they once enjoyed when they were attending school in person.

Many younger students do not fully understand the facts of the shut down and either think they are being punished or they misinterpret overheard facts and are afraid they will die. Middle school students are in a developmental stage in which they are becoming dependent upon peer groups for identity and self-esteem. They miss the opportunity to develop through these stages. High school students are missing the rewards of completion of their high school years. They miss proms, graduation, parties, saying good-bye to school peers and school staff. The success of ending one phase of their childhood and entering adulthood is not fully completed. Support, relationships, friendship, group comradery, memories, safety and celebrations cannot be accomplished while on a computer screen.

Much is said of how students are missing nutritional support now that schools are not open fully. In truth, they are missing out on many other necessary aspects of a healthy childhood. Children need a sense of



safety and a belief that the adults in their lives are in control and have their best interest in mind. Arguments as to how to open schools are not lost on little ears. Children need structure to be successful. Homes, no matter how good, are not schools. Psychological and emotional development is adversely effected by a lack of consistent schedules, predictable rules and a set of expectations that have understandable consequences. Children learn how to behave in a social environment, develop self-discipline and impulse control when they have a consistent environment. Their sense of home is interrupted, as is their sense of school, during lockdowns. Boundaries of both school and home are blurred and confused.

These insecurities create numerous mental health problems that will need to be addressed for years to come. Children develop a sense of uncertainty in their lives, social isolation, anxiety, fear of future endeavors, increase rate of depression, difficulty concentrating, mood disorders and developmental delays. Schools must have a plan to address such mental health consequences caused by the lockdown.

UPCOMING JUVENILE TRAINING

MTU

ILETSB School
Resource Officer 40.00 03/15/2021 03/19/2021 **16**
Training

ILETSB School
Resource Officer 40.00 05/17/2021 05/22/2021 **7**
Training

ILETSB School
Resource Officer 40.00 05/24/2021 05/28/2021 **15**
Training

Start making your plans to join us
at our 2021 Annual State Training Conference
June 16 - 18, 2021
Holiday Inn Hotel East Peoria, IL

Great Networking Opportunity!!



Pictures From Our 2019 Annual State Conference Continued Professional Training



2021 Training Topics Include the Following:

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention -- Requirements and Initiatives; What I Wish You Knew: A Survivors Perspective on Grooming and Prevention; ALERRT TSU and CRASE; Investigating Child Abductions and Critically Missing Children; What the Future holds for Policing; DARE America Update; Juvenile Legal Update for 2021.

2021



&



CONFERENCE

Tuesday June 15, 2021

5:00-6:30 pm Early Registration

Wednesday June 16, 2021

7:30-8:30 am Registration

8:30-9:00 am Welcome
Presentation of Colors, Star Spangled Banner, Pledge of Allegiance
Announcements

9:00-9:45 am Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission

10:00-12:00 pm What I Wish You Knew: A Survivors Perspective on Grooming & Prevention
Jenna Quinn

12:00-1:00 pm **Lunch**

1:00-4:00 pm Juvenile Legal Update
Linda Pieczynski

6:00-8:00 pm SOCIAL NETWORKING

Thursday June 17, 2021

9:00-12:00 pm ALERRT TSU and CRASE DESCRIPTION
Deputy Cliff Morris /
Chief Deputy Bret
Taylor

12-1 pm **Lunch**

1:00 – 5:00 pm Investigating Child Abductions and Critically Missing
Children
Bruce
Walstad

5:00 pm DARE America Update with Regional Director; Region Reports /
Elections

6:00-8:00 pm SOCIAL NETWORKING

Friday June 18, 2021

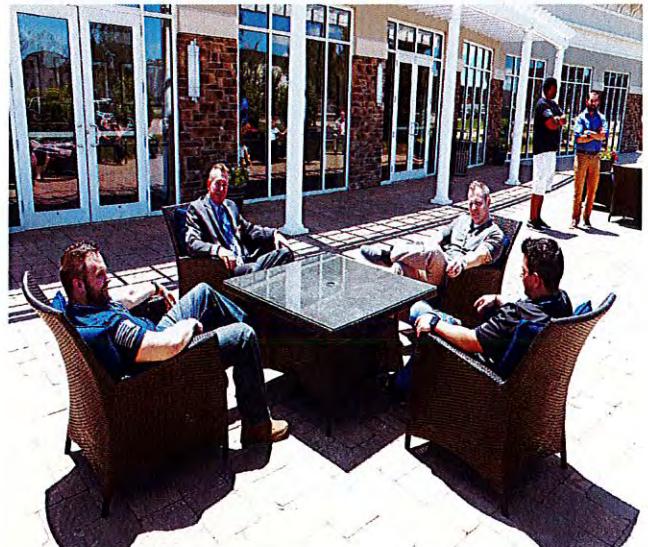
8:00 – 9:00 am Annual Meeting, Election of Officers and Awards

9:30– 11:30 am What the Future holds for Policing????
Jim Glennon

11:45 am Door Prizes

Subject to change

Continued Pictures From Our 2019 Annual State Conference Continued Professional Training





2020 Illinois Juvenile Officers Association Awards Recipients **Will be presented at the 2021 Annual Training Conference due to COVID-19.**

Distinguished Service Award	Detective Jennifer Marcellis	Sandwich Police Department	DeKalb & Kendall
Distinguished Service Award	Operations Manager Anna Krause	Child Advocacy Center of McHenry County	McHenry
Distinguished Service Award	Officer William Pfalzgraf	Lasalle County Juvenile Detention Center	Lasalle
Juvenile Officer of the Year Award	Detective Herold Rollins	North Chicago Police Department	Lake
Juvenile Officer of the Year Award	Juvenile Justice Specialist Randa Flowers	Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice	State of Illinois
Juvenile Officer of the Year Award	Deputy Chris Philips	Kendall County Sheriff's Office	Kendall



ILLINOIS JUVENILE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION **2021 AWARDS NOMINATIONS**

February 19th, 2021

Dear Illinois Juvenile Officers Association Members, Illinois Sheriffs and Illinois Police Chiefs,

The Illinois Juvenile Officers Association will be accepting nominations for the Juvenile Officer of the Year Award and the Distinguished Service Award. The awards will be presented to the recipients at the 2021 I.J.O.A and D.A.R.E. Conference in East Peoria, Illinois in June of 2021. The award recipients are encouraged to attend the Conference to receive the award. Each of the award recipients will have their conference registration fee waived for the 2021 I.J.O.A. and D.A.R.E Conference.

The **Juvenile Officer of the Year Award** will be presented to an individual whom has made significant contributions and dedicated service to juveniles within their agencies, local community and to the law enforcement profession within the recent year.

The **Distinguished Service Award** will be presented to an individual whom has made significant contributions and dedicated service to juveniles within their agencies, local community and to the law enforcement profession during their career.

Please submit the attached 2021 I.J.O.A. Award Nomination Form outlining the nominee's experience and contributions to juveniles within their agencies, local community and to the law enforcement profession. All nominations will be reviewed by the Illinois Juvenile Officers Association Awards Committee.

The Juvenile Officer of the Year Award and the Distinguished Service Award provide an opportunity to honor hard working individuals and to build respect and trust for our profession among members within the local communities. Don't miss this opportunity to recognize the valuable contributions made by those among us.

Nominations are due by April 30th, 2021.

Sincerely,

Michael Quick – McHenry County Sheriff's Office
President
Illinois Juvenile Officers Association



Illinois Juvenile Officers Association 2021 Award Nomination Form

Nominations due by April 30th, 2021

Email to: klohrstorfer@northaurora.org

Mail to: North Aurora Police Department
Attn: Kristen Lohrstorfer
200 S. Lincolnway
North Aurora, IL 60542

For more information about the Illinois Juvenile Officers Association, please visit the website at <http://www.iljoa.com> or download the IJOA App and use the code: IJOACONF.

NOMINATION FOR (Please check one):

2021 I.J.O.A. Juvenile Officer of the Year Award

2021 I.J.O.A. Distinguished Service Award

Name of nominee: _____

Department of nominee: _____

Nominee's current position/title: _____

Name of nominator: _____

Nominator contact information: _____

Why you would like to nominate this person (Please write below or attach a typed letter):

Membership

Membership Chair Fred Chinn – Crawford County Sheriff's Office

We have over 1,100 Members
Thank you for your interest!!



Illinois Juvenile Officers Association

311 S Main St
Wauconda, IL 60084
Membership Application

I am requesting membership in the current years Illinois Juvenile Officers Association.
I understand my membership fee is \$10.00

TITLE: _____

First Name: _____

Last Name: _____

Agency Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ **State:** _____ **Zip:** _____

Phone #(s): _____

Email: _____

Please Print email address so it is legible

Date: _____ / _____ / _____

IJOA's Sponsors for the 2021 Training Conference



Central Illinois MTU

Central Illinois Police Training Center - Mobile Training Unit 7

BRONZE LEVEL SPONSORSHIP



Officer Down Memorial Page

Officer Line of Duty Deaths February 24th, 2021

Total Line of Duty Deaths: 58

Assault.....1

Automobile crash.....3

COVID19.....33

Gunfire.....8

Heart attack.....2

Stabbed.....1

Struck by vehicle.....4

Law Enforcement Officers who have lost their life to suicide.

2019.....239

2020.....176

2021.....25

Take the Pledge

Without solidarity, acknowledgement and honor—stigma, silence and denial remain. By taking the pledge each year, you are committing to: publicly show your support for prevention of law enforcement suicide; support for the officers who are suffering and; honoring the memory of those we have lost. Anyone can pledge, you don't have to be an officer; you simply need to be committed to eradicating the stigma.

I Pledge To:

- Make emotional wellness a priority for myself, my family and/or my fellow officers;
- Seek Assistance when I may be in need of support—for work or personal pressures;
- Confidentially contribute suicide information to aide in accurate data.

Pledge Benefits

- Pledge certificate worthy of display
- Watch Your 12 Challenge Coin
- Recognition on our website
- 15% off merchandise purchases in the Blue H.E.L.P. store for one year.
- 15% off conference registration fees for one year

How to Pledge

-Click the link at website (bluehelp.org/take-the-pledge/#)
(20.00 individual/ \$150.00 department)

- (Optional) send your department patch to Contact@bluehelp.com or mail to:
Blue H.E.L.P.
P.O. Box 539
Auburn, MA 01501

Officer Down Memorial Page

Law Enforcement Officers who have lost their life to suicide.

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Heart attack.....2

Stabbed.....1

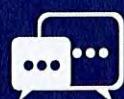
Struck by vehicle.....4



No shame, no judgement

just us being happy you're here.

Stay with us, you have choices. They all want to help.



► Text "BLUE" to 741741

► 1-800-COPLINE
24/7 Law Enforcement Hotline

► 866-COP-2COP
24 Hour Peer Support

► 1-800-273-TALK
Suicide Prevention Hotline

► 855-964-2583
Blueline Support
24 Hour Peer Support

► 800-273-8255, Press 1
Veteran Crisis Hotline

► www.1sthelp.net
Resource Database for
First Responders



How You (Yes, You!) Can Change the World

By John Maxwell January 5th, 2021

If I told you that the fate of the world rested on your shoulders, how would you respond?

Would you take an action hero approach and confidently declare that you will handle it?

Would you shrink from the responsibility and pass it on to someone else?

Or would you simply shake your head, look me in the eye and say, “You’ve got the wrong person”?

The truth is, the fate of the world does rest on your shoulders. Your life is changing the world every day, whether you believe it or not.

If you choose to live positive values and be a good citizen of your community, you are changing the world for the better. If you choose to live negative values and take what you want from your community, then you are changing the world for the worse. No matter what you choose—to serve when needed, to give when asked, to ignore the pain of others, to take more than you give—every choice changes the world in some way.

There are four easy choices you can make daily that will change the world:

1. **Choose to Value People**—this is a decision to see each human being you come in contact with, be it in real life or in the digital world, as someone with value who needs that value affirmed in some way. It’s a choice to connect with people and begin breaking down walls of distrust.
2. **Choose to Add Value to People**—this is the decision to do something that helps another person in some way. It can be as extravagant as giving a gift or as simple as doing the dishes still piled in the sink, but it’s a choice to influence people through good deeds.
3. **Choose to Live Positive Values**—this is the decision to live a life that builds rather than destroys. It’s the choice to be honest when the cashier gives you too much change, the choice to let someone else get the credit at work, the choice to treat other people with courtesy and respect. It’s also one of the most attractive ways to live your life.
4. **Choose to Share Positive Values**—this is the decision to share with others the values that inspire and sustain your life. A life of positive values will inevitably lead someone to ask, “What’s your secret? How do you stay so positive, or generous, or kind?” And when they ask, you can choose to share with them the values that empower and enable you to live differently and make a difference.

That’s all it takes. You don’t have to be a superhero or a social media icon to influence people and make a difference in this world; you just have to have the courage to choose a life of values.

