



## I LETSBEI NEWS

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### Upcoming Events

Watch for news about upcoming Sexual Assault Investigator training in the near future



### Recommendations on Selection and Use of Personal Protective Equipment and Decontamination Products for First Responders Against Exposure Hazards to Synthetic Opioids, Including Fentanyl and Fentanyl Analogues

By: The Interagency Board

Increased illicit use of opioids, including synthetic opioids such as fentanyl and its analogue carfentanil, is a source of increased risk to responders. Most routine encounters between patients or detainees and EMS or law enforcement do not present a significant threat of toxic exposure. While there are anecdotal reports of public safety personnel being exposed to opioids during operations, they are largely unconfirmed. To proactively address the potential risks, this document establishes guidance for personal protective equipment selection and use, decontamination, detection, and medical countermeasures for first responders who may be exposed to opioids in the course of their occupational activities. Throughout the remainder of this document, the term synthetic opioids will be used to include fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, morphine analogues, the U-series opioids, and others.

Synthetic opioids (sufentanil, lofentanil, carfentanil, U-47700, and others) are highly toxic organic solids (UN 2811). Synthetic opioids may be found as powders, liquids, nasal sprays, and pills. The particulate size of synthetic opioid powders typically ranges from 0.2 to 2.0 mm, and the powders are easily aerosolized. The powders are both water and lipid soluble and present primarily a respiratory hazard. A secondary dermal hazard exists if there is direct skin contact with large bulk amounts of concentrated threat materials.

Powder-like substances can become airborne and present a respiratory hazard, particularly during activities such as “burping” containers of potential narcotics

or “brushing” powdered residues from surfaces. Therefore, during encounters involving these types of materials, actions must be taken to avoid such aerosolization. Covering, wetting or leaving containers unopened are essential safety precautions. Use of proper personal protective equipment and standard safe work practices to prevent inhalation of powders and to minimize direct skin contact with residues should be instituted as soon as the potential presence of such materials is suspected.

Fentanyl and analogues are water soluble, so expedient decontamination (rinsing) of any contacted areas with water is advisable. Fentanyl in its hydrochloride form (the most common street form) is more soluble than



the citrate form (medical grade). Both are more soluble than the free base. Consider adding soap to the wash water to account for the slightly soluble free base. Splashing

should be kept to a minimum to avoid aerosolization of the materials. Do not use bleach, alcohol-based solutions, or high pH soaps, as they all may enhance dermal absorption of synthetic opioids.

Upon arrival on scene, if there are indicators that you may be entering a clandestine lab of any type, K-9 assets should not be employed. Should you encounter suspected synthetic opioids, remove the K-9 from the area.

The common production methods for synthetic opioids are available for responder awareness within the Laboratory Identifier Tool of the Emergency Response Decision Support System (available free

to emergency response personnel in the U.S. and partner countries at [www.chemicalcompanion.org](http://www.chemicalcompanion.org)).

Numerous agencies have produced recommended guidelines for risk assessment and personal safety when dealing with these materials. At times, these recommendations appear to focus on a specific area of public safety response and thus may appear to conflict. To simplify recommendations, the IAB is providing guidance for specific public safety response functions in this document.

On 28 November 2016, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)'s National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health released "Fentanyl: Preventing Occupational Exposure to Emergency Responders." The most current guidance is available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/fentanyl/risk.html>. This guidance is based on potential hazards to law enforcement, public health workers, and first responders who may accidentally come into contact with this threat. The guidance includes information related to the performance of a risk assessment and recommended personal protective equipment (PPE).

The IAB recommends applying standard specifications, design attributes, test methods, and performance criteria when selecting PPE for first responders who may be occupationally

exposed to synthetic opioids. These recommendations are intended to complement and supplement information provided by the CDC/NIOSH and the DEA, enabling responder organizations to make effective procurement and deployment choices addressing a wide range of missions, response environments, and varied work conditions.

Recommendations for PPE protection levels for emergency response personnel are based on a risk level determined by two major factors: (1) the PPE wearer's possible exposure to synthetic opioids, and (2) the wearer's operational response function.

The InterAgency Board for Equipment Standardization and Interoperability (IAB) is a voluntary collaborative panel of emergency preparedness and response practitioners from a wide array of professional disciplines that represents all levels of government and the public safety sector. Based on direct field experience, IAB members advocate for and assist in the development and implementation of performance criteria, standards, and test protocols, and technical, operating, and training requirements for all-hazards incident response equipment with a special emphasis on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) issues.

For the full report click [HERE](#).

## Funding Announced for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

The Office of Justice Programs' Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) recently announced important funding for the [National Center for Missing & Exploited Children \(NCMEC\)](#) to prevent the sexual exploitation and abduction. According NCMEC, child sex trafficking is a high priority because these children are often currently missing and actively being exploited. Additionally, Missingkids.org states "any child exploited through commercial sex who is 17 years of age or younger is a child sex trafficking victim. Child sex trafficking victims include girls, boys, and LGBTQ youth" and adds that "86% of these likely sex trafficking victims were in the care of social services or foster care when they went missing."

The following is the press release announcing the funding.

The [Office of Justice Programs' Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention \(OJJDP\)](#)

announced on September 14th, the award of more than \$28.3 million in funding to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) to support efforts to prevent child abduction and sexual exploitation. OJJDP has partnered with NCMEC for more than 30 years to respond to incidents of child abductions and to bring children home safely.

The Center was created to build a coordinated national response to missing and sexually exploited children,

establish a missing children hotline, and serve as the national clearinghouse for information and resources related to missing and exploited children. The grant award will be used to fund the Center's operations and to provide support, technical assistance and training to assist law enforcement in locating and recovering missing and exploited children.

"Enhancing public safety, which includes protecting our children, is a fundamental priority of our Office," said OJJDP

Acting Administrator Eileen M. Garry. "These funds will help continue the center's critical work in locating missing children, preventing the exploitation of children and supporting those who work tirelessly every day to protect our youth."

NCMEC was created in 1984 by John and Reve Walsh and other child advocates following a series of well-publicized child abductions, including that of their son, Adam.

For more information about the Center, including specific programs

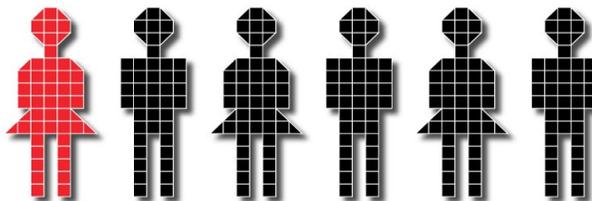
and services offered, visit [www.missingkids.org](http://www.missingkids.org). Media desiring to contact the Center can do so online at [www.missingkids.org/Media](http://www.missingkids.org/Media).

For the full article, click [here](#).

If you suspect a case of child sex trafficking, contact the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children at 1-800-843-5678 or visit [www.cybertipline.org](http://www.cybertipline.org).

### CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING

1 in 6 of the 18,500 runaways reported to the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children® in 2016 were likely sex trafficking victims.



## Problem-Oriented Policing Conference

The ILETSB Executive Institute and Aurora University sponsored the 2017 Problem-Oriented Policing Conference on September 21 and 22nd, 2017. Todd Clingenpeel, a retired Lieutenant from the Roanoke (Virginia) Police Department, was the opening keynote speaker for the first day. Clingenpeel's speech looked at his department's transformation from a traditional, reactive law enforcement organization to a proactive problem-oriented policing (POP) organization. The first day also featured various breakout sessions including Building Social Capital through Social Media by Christopher Mannino from the Park Forest Police Department, a Schaumburg Prostitution Debrief by Scott Tillema and Dave Winston from the Schaumburg Police Department, Challenges of Implementing Problem-Oriented Policing by Brandon Kooi from Aurora University, and Understanding Radicalization to Violence with Hate & Terrorist Groups by Junaid Afeef from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA).

The second day of the conference featured additional breakout sessions including Police Referral to Treatment Models & Safe Passage by Jessica Reichert from ICJIA and John Simonton from the Lee County Sheriff's County, Appropriate Juvenile Consequences for Sexting and Cyber-bullying by Rich Wistocki from Be Sure Consulting, and A Way Out by Eric Guenther from the Mundelein Police Department.

For those seeking more information about POP, The Center for Problem-Oriented Policing provides an abundance of resources such as: the history of POP, guidebooks, POP Projects, etc. Additionally, the website lists the key elements of POP, including:

- "A problem is the basic unit of police work rather than a crime, a case, calls, or incidents."

- "A problem is something that concerns or causes harm to citizens, not just the police. Things that concern only police officers are important, but they are not problems in this sense of the term."

- "Police officers must routinely and systematically analyzing problems before trying to solve them, just as they routinely and systematically investigate crimes before making an arrest. Individual officers and the department as a whole must develop routines and systems for analyzing problems."

- "Problems must be described precisely and accurately and broken down into specific aspects of the problem. Problems often aren't what they first appear to be."

- "Problems must be understood in terms of the various interests at stake. Individuals and groups of people are affected in different ways by a problem and have different ideas about what should be done about the problem."

- "The way the problem is currently being handled must be understood and the limits of effectiveness must be openly acknowledged in order to come up with a better response."

- "The police must pro-actively try to solve problems rather than just react to the harmful consequences of problems."

- "The police department must increase police officers' freedom to make or participate in important decisions. At the same time, officers must be accountable for their decision-making."

- "The effectiveness of new responses must be evaluated so these results can be shared with other police officers and so the department can systematically learn what does and does not work."

To visit the Center for Problem-Oriented Policing website, click [here](#).

## Cyber Security Awareness Month

By: Anna Balek, Graduate Assistant

October is National Cyber Security Awareness month. In discussing the importance of cybersecurity, the [Department of Homeland Security \(DHS\)](#) stated, "the Internet touches almost all aspects of everyone's daily life, whether we realize it or not. National Cyber Security Awareness Month (NCSAM) is designed to engage and educate public and private sector partners through events and initiatives to raise awareness about the importance of cybersecurity, provide them with tools and resources needed to stay safe online, and increase the resiliency of the Nation in the event of a cyber incident."

Cybercrimes, including identity theft, fraud, hacking, and others, are costly and have the potential to impact entire communities and economies. According to [DHS](#), "In 2012, Norton reported that cybercrime costs the world significantly more than the global black market in marijuana, cocaine, and heroin combined." Given the prevalence and costliness of cybercrime, it is pivotal that law enforcement agencies play an



National Cyber Security  
Awareness Month

important role in stopping and preventing cybercrime in their communities.

In order to help law enforcement officers in the fight against cybercrime and to help promote cybersecurity, DHS promotes several resources including the [Stop.Think.Connect. Campaign](#) and the [United States Secret Service Electronic Crimes Task Force](#); along with the Internet Crimes Complaint Center (IC3), the United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT), and the National Cyber Security Alliance (NCSA). Utilizing these and other resources, like the [National Crime Prevention Council](#) and [National Center for Missing and Exploited Children](#), will help law enforcement promote cybersecurity while helping fulfill DHS's mission to "proactively fight Internet-related crime, promote safer online behavior, and remind the public that behavior in the cyber world, just like the physical work, has real consequences."

For more information, click [here](#).

## Back-to-School Safety

By: Anna Balek, Graduate Assistant

September was back-to-school month for parents and students. Students were prepared for the school year with their supplies and outfits but what about their safety? The [National Association of Students Against Violence Everywhere \(SAVE\)](#) emphasizes the importance of creating and maintaining safer learning environments. "Violence continues to plague our nations schools and communities. Whether you are at the elementary, middle, high school, or college, there are positive, proactive measures that can be taken to increase the safety and security of your students." With students back in school, it is important to seize this opportunity to address safety issues in your child's school so they can perform their best during the school year.

The National Association of SAVE created a [Back to School Safety Guide](#), which includes a school safety survey, priority problem checklist, safety tips, and more. The study guide also includes information for school administration and teachers.

The [National Safety Council](#) also promotes community awareness as the school year continues. "School days bring congestion: Yellow school buses are picking up their charges, kids on bikes are hurrying to get to school before the bell rings, harried parents are trying to drop their kids off before work. It's never more important for drivers to slow down and pay attention than when kids are present – especially before and after school."

According to the [National Safe Routes to School program](#), more children are hit by cars near schools than at any other location. The following are tips for those dropping off students:



- "Don't double park, it blocks visibility for other children and vehicles"
- "Don't load or unload children across the street of the school"
- "Carpool to reduce the number of vehicles at the school"

According to the [National Safety Council](#), most children who lose their lives in bus-related incidents are 4 to 7 years old, and they're walking. Here are a few precautions for keeping children safe:

- "Don't block the crosswalk when stopped at a red light or waiting to make a turn, forcing pedestrians to go around you; this could put them in the path of moving traffic"
- "In a school zone when flashers are blinking, stop and yield to pedestrians in the crosswalk or crossing the intersection"
- "Always stop for a school patrol officer or crossing guard holding up a stop sign"
- "Take extra care to look out for children in school zones, near playgrounds and parks, and in all residential areas"
- "Never pass a vehicle stopped for pedestrians"
- "Always use extreme caution to avoid striking pedestrians wherever they may be, no matter who has the right of way"

For more information about back to school safety click [here](#).

## Monthly Preparedness Month

August was School and Campus Preparedness month. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) encourages parents and students to prepare for the new academic year.

IEMA Director James K. Joseph said, "Emergencies can occur any time of the day or night, including when children are in school. The start of a new school year is the perfect time to make sure you know your school's plans for keeping students safe during an emergency and then talking to your child about those plans."

Director Joseph offers back-to-school tips for parents and students such as:

- Find out where children will be taken in the event of an evacuation during school hours.
- Ensure your current emergency contact information is on file at your child's school.
- Pre-authorize a friend or relative to pick up your children in an emergency and make sure the school knows who that designated person is.

- Teach children with cell phones about 'Text First, Talk Later.' Short, simple text messages, such as "R U OK?" and "I'm OK," are more likely to get through than a phone call if phone service is disrupted following an emergency. As phone congestion eases, you can follow up with a phone call to relay more information.

Ready.gov also includes preparedness for college students. Students who headed off to college also need to be prepared for emergencies. Many college campuses offer email and text messages to alert students of potential dangers, such as severe weather and other threats. Ready.gov encourages college students to sign-up for such alerts. Some colleges also provide alert messages for parents so they also are aware of potential dangers on campus. In addition, make sure your student knows the emergency plans for their dorm or apartment building.

For more information click [HERE](#).

## Domestic Violence Awareness Month

By: Tyler Dudek, Graduate Assistant

*“On average, nearly 20 people per minute are physically abused by an intimate partner in the United States. During one year, this equates to more than 10 million women and men.”*

- National Coalition Against Domestic Violence

October is Domestic Violence Awareness month. Domestic Violence Awareness month began as a single day to bring together those who wanted to end violence. This day quickly turned into a week-long event and eventually became a month long in 1987. Two years later, Congress passed Public Law 101-112 which declared October of 1989 Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

In addition to the statistic above and having a whole month dedicated to promoting awareness, the following statistics from the [National Coalition Against Domestic Violence](#) depict the prevalence of domestic violence:

- “1 in 3 women and 1 in 4 men have been victims of [some form of] physical violence by an intimate partner within their lifetime.”
- “On a typical day, there are more than 20,000 phone calls placed to domestic violence hotlines nationwide.”
- “1 in 15 children are exposed to intimate partner violence each year, and 90% of these children are eyewitnesses to this violence.”

Given the magnitude of domestic violence, the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence has put together education and training resources, including: manuals, radio sessions, webinars, and informative pdfs. These resources are useful for anything from academic and work environments to public settings.

One step to consider in helping stop domestic violence is encouraging schools to address it and promote Domestic Violence Awareness Month. With 1 in 15 children being exposed to intimate partner violence each year, it is never too early to bring attention to the situation. Having schools bring awareness to domestic violence can result in more open discussions, discussions that could not only stop the violence they bear witness to but also prevent the children themselves from falling into the roles of victim or victimizer as adults.

Lastly, from a law enforcement perspective, it is important to keep in mind how dangerous responding to a domestic violence call can be. Due to their unpredictability and how quickly the situation can change, domestic violence calls are some of the most dangerous calls for an officer to respond to.

Additionally, according to [domesticshelters.org](#), domestic violence calls are one of the most common calls for some departments. When responding to a high-risk situation such as domestic violence call, it is important for officers to be calm and respectful, as well as always being vigilant of their surroundings and partners.

For more information click [here](#).



2018  
WOMEN IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE CONFERENCE  
BLOOMINGTON-NORMAL MARRIOTT  
NORMAL, ILLINOIS  
APRIL 11 – 12, 2018  
WATCH FOR MORE DETAILS COMING SOON!



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**Online Learning Network**

The Executive Institute recognizes budgetary constraints or a tight schedule can limit officers from attending a traditional classroom course. That is why we introduced a series of cost-free online courses that gives the officer the flexibility to learn from home or at work. Click [HERE](#) for more information.

The Online Learning Network:

- Provides opportunity to work from a location with an Internet connection anytime, anywhere;
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- Has built-in learning and knowledge assessments;
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- Has a library of relevant topics for law enforcement;
- Tracks and retains officer training records;
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**Employee Introductions**



Derek Carle is a new program manager for the Illinois law Enforcement Training and Standards Board Executive Institute. Derek recently retired as a lieutenant from the Macomb Police Department after serving the community and the department for 25 years. Derek had the opportunity to serve in various functions within the Macomb Police Department. Including, but not limited to Watch Commander of all three shifts, Lieutenant of Investigations, department instructor, and to Disaster Preparedness Coordinator. Currently, he is a credentialed Incident Commander for the Illinois Incident Management Team. Derek is a graduate of Macomb Senior High School and Western Illinois University. He is currently enrolled in the American Public University Master’s Program for Emergency Management and Homeland Security. Derek is looking forward to working with the public safety officials from across the State of Illinois!



Tyler Dudek is a new graduate assistant at the Executive Institute. He graduated in May from Western Illinois University (WIU) with his Bachelor’s Degree in Law Enforcement and Justice Administration and a minor in Psychology. Tyler is currently a graduate student in the Law Enforcement and Justice Administration Department at WIU. In addition to college courses and his work at the Executive Institute, he is an EMT with Western Emergency Medical Services. Upon receiving his Master’s degree, Tyler plans to pursue a career with the Illinois State Police.