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The adrenaline dump: It's more than just breathing

By Dr. Michael J. Asken

An increasing emphasis is being placed on awareness and management of the potential negative effects of the "adrenaline dump" on police performance. For example, it has been said that the "holy grail" for firearms instructors is to teach management of the effects of adrenaline on shooting performance ⁽¹⁾. That's a good thing.

Excellent resources from Remsberg⁽²⁾, Siddle⁽³⁾, Grossman⁽⁴⁾, Murray⁽⁵⁾ and others, have now well described the performance changes that occur with and in high stress situations. It is also a good thing that more and more training conferences discuss these effects in a variety of presentations with the goal of preventing and managing negative effects. When participants are asked how to control such effects, there is almost always a resounding chorus with the answer: Tactical Breathing. . . and there it stops.

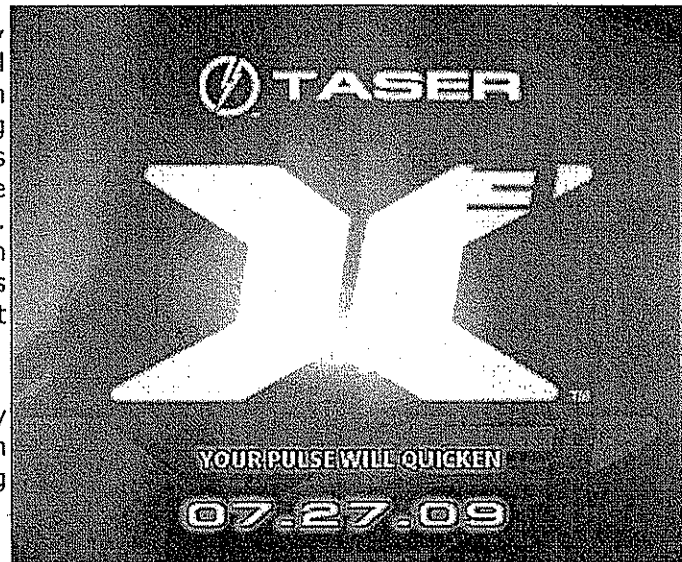
Tactical Breathing is a good thing; it is a very effective self-regulation technique; but, there is much more to tactical arousal control than just breathing techniques.

Physical arousal refers to those physical and psychological changes (biochemical) that occur in your body to prepare you to fight (if you are a warrior) or flee (if you are a typical untrained civilian) at maximum capacity. These effects are linked primarily to the release of adrenalin by the body to create such readiness. While some arousal is necessary for optimal performance, excessive arousal can impede effective response.

There are two types of arousal. *Primary* arousal comes from the challenge at hand and promotes effective action and survival. *Secondary* arousal is different. It is not challenge-focused and comes from factors that can distract an officer from the goals of success and survival in an encounter. As examples, secondary arousal can come from worrying about whether you can handle the situation, whether adequate support and back-up will be present, whether training was sufficient, whether you have adequate equipment, or what the consequences of your actions will be (sometimes called "reading tomorrow's headlines").

Secondary arousal can be a problem. It can be hard to control, so it interferes with performance. It can be distracting and affect concentration. It can exaggerate the performance inhibiting effects of high stress.

The ability to physically and psychologically control oneself in high stress situations is the essence of Tactical Arousal Control Techniques (TACT) and it is a good thing to develop. The goal of TACT is usually to remain calm and focused in high stress situations. However, sometimes TACT is about *increasing* readiness and alertness to be at your highest readiness (though not necessarily all "pumped up"). Usually though, tactical arousal control it is about self-regulating too much arousal (preventing a personal "Condition Black" as characterized by Lt. Col.



Dave Grossman). This is what will be discussed here.

Tactical Breathing is a most common form of TACT and its effectiveness is well known.

Siddle⁽³⁾ has written that: **We would argue that breath control should be a mandatory component of survival stress management**

There are many forms of tactical breathing such as combat breathing, four-count breathing and diaphragmatic breathing. Whatever form works best for you is great.

However, we shouldn't get "tunnel vision" about ways to self-regulate in high stress situations. There are other effective approaches to tactical arousal control that can be considered.

Centering Techniques derive from martial arts like Aikido. Centering adds a calming image to deep breathing. In traditional martial arts, centering is accomplished by taking a deep breath and when exhaling letting all of your "awareness" settle at your center of gravity.

A little more specific and clear to many officers is a variation on this of taking a deep breath and when exhaling, picturing a feather or leaf, slowly, slowly, floating down, lower, and lower until it gently stops and floats and just softly hovers at the height of your belly button. The gentle floating image is intended to enhance the relaxation effects of the deep breath.

Since this is usually done initially with your eyes closed, it should only be done in a safe environment. However, *with practice and mastery* it can be done quickly, with your eyes open and while maintaining situational awareness.

Attention Control Training developed by performance expert Dr. Robert Nideffer⁽⁶⁾ builds on Centering. In Attention Control Training, a centering technique is performed, but after exhaling and imaging, a "command" is given to yourself that gets your attention back to the challenge, threat or responsibility. So after centering, focus might be regained by a self-command of "Scan," "Hands," or even "Focus." Attention Control Training can be used when tension is building (to slow or reduce it), when something surprising happens that distracts you, or when a mistake has occurred to get back on focus.

Muscle Relaxation Techniques can be very effective *if they have been practiced and trained*. They are effective in controlling the physical effects of stressful situations. They are an "active" approach (where you "do something" instead of just trying to be still or passive) which fits well with the action-oriented nature of police officers.

While, at first, it often takes ten to fifteen minutes to go through a muscle relaxation technique to produce relaxation, with adequate practice, relaxation to various degrees can be brought on more quickly. By "conditioning" or attaching a self command or cue word (like focus, smooth, steady, etc.) to the state of relaxation, effects can be triggered more quickly, as well.

Meditation and Yoga are the foundation and forerunners of more modern arousal control techniques. They are often part of various forms of martial arts training. Yoga has rhythmic breathing as a point of focus for relaxation and meditation uses a repeated word or phrase (mantra) to achieve relaxed control.

These approaches sometimes may seem mystical or "weird" to those of us in a Western culture. However, it should be realized that it was the practitioners of these arts that taught Western Medicine that we can actually control heart rate, muscle tension, brain waves and other bodily processes. (These were seen as part of the "autonomic" nervous system as it was believed they were "automatic" and could not be willfully controlled.) There is some evidence now that, in addition to relaxation, these techniques can promote concentration, attention and reduce reaction time.

The Relaxation Response was developed by a Harvard University Medical School physician and is a western form of meditation. Therefore, it may seem a little less "mystical" to some people (which is why it was developed). It

been shown to reduce blood pressure and produce relaxation.

Autogenic Training is another form of relaxation training. It uses self-suggestions of "warmth" and "heaviness" to induce a relaxed state.

Biofeedback involves practicing some form of relaxation while "hooked up" to a machine that tells you if the relaxation is having an effect and to what degree. Biofeedback measures bodily responses that are associated with stressed or relaxed states such as muscle tension, skin temperature (cold clammy, sweaty hand when scared), heart rate or brain wave activity. The machine gives you "biological feedback" on how much of an effect is being produced by your relaxation efforts so you can fine tune your technique. Astronauts spend time working with biofeedback to gain better self-regulation ability during space flights.

Biofeedback has also been used, not just for relaxation, but to more directly influence performance⁽⁷⁾. For example, some research shows that expert marksmen will trigger squeeze at a certain point in their cardiac cycle (heartbeat) called asystole. This is the point in a heart beat cycle where the heart actually rests (doesn't beat) and therefore the body is most "still." Timing the trigger squeeze to this point has been associated with better shooting accuracy and so some marksmen are given heart rate biofeedback to learn to fire when the heart is "resting."

These types of tactical arousal control techniques are generally used in one of two ways. First, they are used to break a cycle of increasing tension. They are performed whenever any (beginning) signs of stress are noticed and used to prevent the effects of stress from escalating. They can also be used by doing the technique briefly at random times during a call or during the day to "prevent" or "reset" stress buildup and remind you to assess your psychological state and survival mindset.

However they are used, practice is essential. The regular practice of techniques like muscle relaxation, yoga or meditation on a daily basis not only makes you better at the technique, but the regular practice may well improve general resistance to stress.

These techniques can be combined with more complicated and sophisticated psychological training programs. Stress inoculation training developed by Meichenbaum is prominently mentioned by Grossman⁽⁴⁾ in his book, *On Combat*. Visuo-Motor-Behavior Rehearsal developed by Dr. Richard Suinn⁽⁸⁾ has been very successful with Olympic Athletes including those in shooting sports.

There are several considerations and cautions in learning and using Tactical Arousal Control Techniques

1. They need to be practiced
2. They need to be practiced correctly and therefore expert guidance when learning is important
3. They should be practiced initially only in safe environments and applied wisely; for example, clearly there are times when too much relaxation may not be good
4. Relaxation techniques are generally safe and without any "side effects." But since they do affect physiology, you may want to check it out with your physician.
5. These techniques can be integrated with other police skills training. They are not a substitute for physical and police skills training, especially reality-based training. Tactical Arousal Control Training combined with Reality Based Training can enhance the effectiveness of both.

There are other sources of approaches, as well, that can be used for as tactical arousal control such as techniques from the various martial arts. The point is that there are many skills in addition to tactical breathing that can help maintain focus, optimal arousal and maximize performance in high stress situations. That's a good thing.

References

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The content and opinions contained in this article are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the policies or practices of the Pennsylvania State Police.

Dr. Asken is the psychologist for the Pennsylvania State Police. He is the author of *MindSighting: Mental Toughness Skills for Police Officers in High Stress Situations* at www.mindsighting.com.

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PARADE'S GUIDE TO
**BETTER
FITNESS**
BY MICHAEL O'SHEA

**How
JO
Keep
From
Getting
Hurt**

Joe Lewis is one of the greatest karate fighters of all time. A Marine veteran of Vietnam, he has been the world heavyweight champion in both karate and kickboxing. In 1983, "Karate Illustrated" magazine tatted him the best in his sport, and the late actor Bruce Lee, himself a martial arts expert, called Lewis "the best karate fighter I have ever seen." Lewis, 50, has conducted hundreds of seminars, made videotapes and advised and assisted law-enforcement agencies and groups nationwide, and he is recognized as one of the most knowledgeable authorities in self-defense and self-protection. I asked how he would advise the average person to avoid being the victim of a crime.

Joe Lewis, one of the world's foremost self-defense experts, says you don't have to be a crime victim

Q How do you best prevent becoming the victim of a crime? So many of us are cow walking, jogging and biking outdoors for exercise.

A Deny the assailant access to the target. Most crimes happen at the time and place of the criminal's choosing. It is important that you do not call unnecessary attention to yourself. You do have a right to walk alone in your neighborhood streets or parks or to open your purse full of cash at a checkout counter, but common sense should alert us to avoid such actions when they might expose us to danger. Part of an effective mind-set is sharpening your awareness and learning how to stay out of an assailant's line of fire by not giving him a stationary or solitary target.

In a potentially threatening context, always remain within eyesight or yelling distance of someone else. Criminals, obviously, do not respect the law but they do respect those who are aware and prepared and are in numbers. The lion in the jungle or the wolf in the woods does not ambush the herd. It singles out the lone prey on the periphery—the unprotected weak. Unfortunately, in the real world, people quite often also act like animals! Violent muggings most often occur with unprepared and unaware victims.

Q A lot of readers over 50 have written in and asked how, as they get older, they can avoid thinking of themselves as potential victims.

A Avoid dangerous situations if possible, but always carry yourself with the positive attitude that you are aware and prepared. Do not adopt the attitude that you are a victim. Muggers can see this and read it quite easily.

You also might check with your police department. Many police community-relations divisions have classes and programs that teach people how to avoid becoming victims.

Q You're a 10th-degree black belt and former karate and kickboxing champion of the world. What would someone with your level of training do if confronted by an armed mugger?

A Give him my wallet. If you're unfortunate enough to be in the wrong place at the wrong time and you become a target for someone with a knife or a gun, and you're overpowered, then whatever they want, give them. As morally reprehensible as this may be to you—as much of an insult as it may be to your person—so that the feeling of injustice wells up inside of you—you have to put it off (make it a goal to do in your next mode). This means you give them your wallet, you give them your money, you give them your watch, you give them your fancy running shoes—if that's what they want. It's not worth any of those things to confront them and possibly be injured or killed.

Also, use any means possible to get attention. Some people have even yelled "fire" when were isn't a fire or have called out to friends who actually are well beyond hearing them. And trust your first intuition. You must remember that there is probably a good reason for that first impulse. Learn to listen to your intuition and take action.

Q Do you recommend carrying devices such as whistles or Mace, especially for older people who are out walking? If not, what would you suggest?

A Carry a warning device or alarm. There are a number of gadgets on the market that would serve this purpose. Whistles are not an effective deterrent, because many people do not

associate the sound of a whistle with a distress call. Also, if you carry the whistle inside your jacket around your neck, it is hard to get to in an emergency. There are several types of body alarms available. There is one model that you can wear around your neck and simply pull a pin to activate an alarm with a 110 to 120 decibel rating. Another model is worn around the waist with a pin attached to a strap around your arm. All you do is lift your arm above your head, and the alarm sounds. These body alarms are relatively inexpensive. YOB can find them at discount stores for under \$10.

Mace is a chemical spray that can incapacitate assailants if sprayed in their faces at fairly close range. Mace products are regulated in some states, including California, Massachusetts and Wisconsin, and are banned in New York and Canada. I recommend a chemical mixture product containing an OC (oleoresin capicum) content of 5% to 10%. Call your local police department to learn where to get these strong sprays—I believe that many retail products, at 2% to 3% OC, are too weak. Keep in mind that the use of Mace is subject to weather conditions. You do not want to null the trigger on a can of Mace and have the solution blow back into your face. Some people recommend straight pepper sprays, to I feel that they will not work if you are faced with a 230- to 240-pound



"Do not say 'no' to going out and enjoying life," says Lewis. "There is no such thing as a perfect defense system, but we want to put the odds in your favor."

drug-induced assailant. Sometimes walking with a cane (small stick) will be enough to deter a mugger. (Author's note: I had gotten my dad, who was retired and living alone, a set of Mace. Although he never was assaulted, I) it gave him the confidence when he went out for walks, and 2) he used it twice when attacked by my dogs—and it was quite effective.

Q What kind of training would you recommend to prepare someone mentally and physically not to become a victim?

A Stay physically fit. Of course, the stronger you physically, the better shape your mind is going to be in if you assert yourself and to make the right choices in the predicaments. And the stronger you are physically, the better prepared you are going to be not only to defend yourself but also to be able to endure an assault and to break away run for help either during the attack or when it is over.

As a first step to stay in shape, I recommend light activities, cycling, walking, jogging or classes at use I MCA.

61 P.S. §309.1

No 277
AN ACT

Providing that probation officers shall have the powers of peace officers in the performance of their duties.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. Probation officers heretofore or hereafter appointed by any court of record of this Commonwealth are hereby declared to be peace officers, and shall have police powers and authority throughout the Commonwealth to arrest with or without warrant, writ, rule or process, any person on probation or parole under the supervision of said court for failing to report as required by the terms of his probation or parole or for any other violation of his probation or parole.

APPROVED---the 6th day of August, A.D. 1963

WILLIAM W. SCRANTON

AUTHORIZATION TO CARRY FIREARMS

Officers permitted to carry as *an exception*
to the Uniform Firearms Act

The exception is dependent upon
function.

§ 8332.8. Immunity of county probation officers.

(a) Assistance of law enforcement **personnel**.—**In** addition to the provisions of section 1 of the act of August 6, 1963 (P.L. 521, **No. 277**), entitled "**An** act providing that probation officers shall have the power of peace officers in the performance of their duties," or any other law, any probation officer appointed by any court of record of this Commonwealth who, after obtaining permission in advance from a person authorized by the appointing court, assists State or local police or county probation officers in the **lawful** performance of their duties shall be considered to be acting within the scope of his official duty for all purposes of law and shall enjoy any benefit or immunity conferred upon an employee of that county.

(b) Assistance of criminal **victims**.—**In** addition to any other immunity provided by law, any probation officer appointed by any court of record of this Commonwealth who is entitled to immunity under section 8331.3 (relating to criminal victim aid good Samaritan civil immunity) as a result of providing assistance to a victim of a crime shall be considered to be acting within the scope of his official duty while providing assistance to the victim for all purposes of law and shall enjoy any benefit or immunity conferred upon an employee of that county.



Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes

CRIMES AND OFFENSES (TITLE 18)

PART I. PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER 5. GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF JUSTIFICATION

§ 501. Definitions.

§ 502. Justification a defense.

§ 503. Justification generally.

§ 504. Execution of public duty.

§ 505. Use of force in self-protection.

§ 506. Use of force for the protection of other persons.

§ 507. Use of force for the protection of property.

§ 508. Use of force on law enforcement.

§ 509. Use of force by persons with special responsibility for care, discipline or safety of others.

§ 510. Justification in property crimes.

§ 505. Use of force in self-protection.

(a) Use of force justifiable for protection of the person.—The use of force upon or toward another person is justifiable when the actor believes that such force is immediately necessary for the purpose of protecting himself against the use of unlawful force by such other person on the present occasion.

(b) Limitations on justifying necessity for use of force.—

1. The use of force is not justifiable under this section:

- i. to resist an arrest which the actor knows is being made by a peace officer, although the arrest is unlawful; or
- ii. to resist force used by the occupier or possessor of property or by another person on his behalf, where the actor knows that the person using the force is doing so under a claim of right to protect the property, except that this limitation shall not apply if:

(A) the actor is a public officer acting in the performance of his duties or a person lawfully assisting him therein or a person making or assisting in a lawful arrest;

(B) the actor has been unlawfully dispossessed of the property and is making a reentry or recaption justified by section 507 of this title (relating to use of force for the protection of property); or

(C) the actor believes that such force is necessary to protect himself against death or serious bodily injury.

2. The use of deadly force is not justifiable under this section unless the actor believes that such force is necessary to protect himself against death, serious bodily injury, kidnapping or sexual intercourse compelled by force or threat; nor is it justifiable if:

- i. the actor, with the intent of causing death or serious bodily injury, provoked the use of force against himself in the same encounter; or
- ii. the actor knows that he can avoid the necessity of using such force with complete safety by

retreating or by surrendering possession of a thing to a person asserting a claim of right thereto or by complying with a demand that he abstain from any action which he has no duty to take, except that:

- (A) the actor is not obliged to retreat from his dwelling or place of work, unless he was the initial aggressor or is assailed in his place of work by another person whose place of work the actor knows it to be; and
- (B) a public officer justified in using force in the performance of his duties or a person justified in using force in his assistance or a person justified in using force in making an arrest or preventing an escape is not obliged to desist from efforts to perform such duty, effect such arrest or prevent such escape because of resistance or threatened resistance by or on behalf of the person against whom such action is directed.

3. Except as required by paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection, a person employing protective force may estimate the necessity thereof under the circumstances as he believes them to be when the force is used; without retreating, surrendering possession, doing any other act which he has no legal duty to do or abstaining from any lawful action.

(c) Use of confinement as protective force.--The justification afforded by this section extends to the use of confinement as protective force only if the actor takes all reasonable measures to terminate the confinement as soon as he knows that he safely can, unless the person confined has been arrested on a charge of crime.

§ 506. Use of force for the protection of other persons.

(a) General rule.--The use of force upon or toward the person of another is justifiable to protect a third person when:

1. the actor would be justified under section 505 of this title (relating to use of force in self-protection) in using such force to protect himself against the injury he believes to be threatened to the person whom he seeks to protect;
2. under the circumstances as the actor believes them to be, the person whom he seeks to protect would be justified in using such protective force; and
3. the actor believes that his intervention is necessary for the protection of such other person.

(b) Exceptions.--Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this section:

1. When the actor would be obliged under section 505 of this title to retreat, to surrender the possession of a thing or to comply with a demand before using force in self-protection, he is not obliged to do so before using force for the protection of another person, unless he knows that he can thereby secure the complete safety of such other person.
2. When the person whom the actor seeks to protect would be obliged under section 505 of this title to retreat, to surrender the possession of a thing or to comply with a demand if he knew that he could obtain complete safety by so doing, the actor is obliged to try to cause him to do so before using force in his protection if the actor knows that he can obtain complete safety in that way.
3. Neither the actor nor the person whom he seeks to protect is obliged to retreat when in the dwelling or place of work of the other to any greater extent than in his own.

§ 507. Use of force for the protection of property.

(a) Use of force justifiable for protection of property.--The use of force upon or toward the person of another is justifiable when the actor believes that such force is immediately necessary:

1. to prevent or terminate an unlawful entry or other trespass upon land or a trespass against or the unlawful carrying away of tangible movable property, if such land or movable property is, or is believed by the actor to be, in his possession or in the possession of another person for whose protection he acts; or
2. to effect an entry or reentry upon land or to retake tangible movable property, if:
 - i. the actor believes that he or the person by whose authority he acts or a person from whom he or such other person derives title was unlawfully dispossessed of such land or movable property and is entitled to possession; and
 - ii. (A) the force is used immediately or on fresh pursuit after such dispossession; or (B) the actor believes that the person against whom he uses force has no claim of right to the possession of the property and, in the case of land, the circumstances, as the actor believes them to be, are of such urgency that it would be an exceptional hardship to postpone the entry or reentry until a court order is obtained.

(b) Meaning of possession.--For the purpose of subsection (a) of this section:

1. A person who has parted with the custody of property to another who refuses to restore it to him is no longer in possession, unless the property is movable and was and still is located on land in his possession.
2. A person who has been dispossessed of land does not regain possession thereof merely by setting foot thereon.
3. A person who has a license to use or occupy real property is deemed to be in possession thereof except against the licensor acting under claim of right.

(c) Limitations on justifiable use of force.--

1. The use of force is justifiable under this section only if the actor first requests the person against whom such force is used to desist from his interference with the property, unless the actor believes that:
 - i. such request would be useless;
 - ii. it would be dangerous to himself or another person to make the request; or
 - iii. substantial harm will be done to the physical condition of the property which is sought to be protected before the request can effectively be made.
2. The use of force to prevent or terminate a trespass is not justifiable under this section if the actor knows that the exclusion of the trespasser will expose him to substantial danger of serious bodily injury.
3. The use of force to prevent an entry or reentry upon land or the recaption of movable property is not justifiable under this section, although the actor believes that such reentry or caption is unlawful, if:
 - i. the reentry or recaption is made by or on behalf of a person who was actually dispossessed of the property; and
 - ii. it is otherwise justifiable under subsection (a)(2).

- 4.
- i. The use of deadly force is justifiable under this section if:
 - (A) there has been an entry into the actor's dwelling;
 - (B) the actor neither believes nor has reason to believe that the entry is lawful;
 - and
 - (C) the actor neither believes nor has reason to believe that force less than deadly force would be adequate to terminate the entry.
 - ii. If the conditions of justification provided in subparagraph (i) have not been met, the use of deadly force is not justifiable under this section unless the actor believes that:
 - (A) the person against whom the force is used is attempting to dispossess him of his dwelling otherwise than under a claim of right to its possession; or
 - (B) such force is necessary to prevent the commission of a felony in dwelling.
- (d) Use of confinement as protective force.--The justification afforded by this section extends to the use of confinement as protective force only if the actor takes all reasonable measures to terminate the confinement as soon as he knows that he can do so with safety to the property, unless the person confined has been arrested on a charge of crime.
- (e) Use of device to protect property.--The justification afforded by this section extends to the use of a device for the purpose of protecting property only if:
1. the device is not designed to cause or known to create a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury;
 2. the use of the particular device to protect the property from entry or trespass is reasonable under the circumstances, as the actor believes them to be; and
 3. the device is one customarily used for such a purpose or reasonable care is taken to make known to probable intruders the fact that it is used.
- (f) Use of force to pass wrongful obstructor.--The use of force to pass a person whom the actor believes to be intentionally or knowingly and unjustifiably obstructing the actor from going to a place to which he may lawfully go is justifiable, if:
1. the actor believes that the person against whom he uses force has no claim of right to obstruct the actor;
 2. the actor is not being obstructed from entry or movement on land which he knows to be in the possession or custody of the person obstructing him, or in the possession or custody of another person by whose authority the obstructor acts, unless the circumstances, as the actor believes them to be, are of such urgency that it would not be reasonable to postpone the entry or movement on such land until a court order is obtained; and
 3. the force used is not greater than it would be justifiable if the person obstructing the actor were using force against him to prevent his passage.

§ 508. Use of force in law enforcement.

(a) Peace officer's use of force in making arrest.--

1. A peace officer, or any person whom he has summoned or directed to assist him, need not retreat or desist from efforts to make a lawful arrest because of resistance or threatened resistance to the arrest. He is justified in the use of any force which he believes to be necessary to effect the arrest and of any force which he believes to be necessary to defend himself or another from bodily harm while making the arrest. However, he is justified in using deadly force only when he believes that such force is necessary to prevent death or serious bodily injury to himself or such other person, or when he believes both that:
 - i. such force is necessary to prevent the arrest from being defeated by resistance or escape; and
 - ii. the person to be arrested has committed or attempted a forcible felony or is attempting to escape and possesses a deadly weapon, or otherwise indicates that he will endanger human life or inflict serious bodily injury unless arrested without delay.
2. A peace officer making an arrest pursuant to an invalid warrant is justified in the use of any force which he would be justified in using if the warrant were valid, unless he knows that the warrant is invalid.

(b) Private person's use of force in making arrest.--

1. A private person who makes, or assists another private person in making a lawful arrest is justified in the use of any force which he would be justified in using if he were summoned or directed by a peace officer to make such arrest, except that he is justified in the use of deadly force only when he believes that such force is necessary to prevent death or serious bodily injury to himself or another.
2. A private person who is summoned or directed by a peace officer to assist in making an arrest which is unlawful, is justified in the use of any force which he would be justified in using if the arrest were lawful, unless he knows that the arrest is unlawful.
3. A private person who assists another private person in effecting an unlawful arrest, or who, not being summoned, assists a peace officer in effecting an unlawful arrest, is justified in using any force which he would be justified in using if the arrest were lawful, if:
 - i. he believes the arrest is lawful; and
 - ii. the arrest would be lawful if the facts were as he believes them to be.

(c) Use of force to prevent escape.--

1. A peace officer or other person who has an arrested person in his custody is justified in the use of such force to prevent the escape of the arrested person from custody as he would be justified in using if he were arresting such person.
2. A guard or other peace officer is justified in the use of force, including deadly force, which he believes to be necessary to prevent the escape from a correctional institution of a person whom the officer believes to be lawfully detained in such institution under sentence for an offense or awaiting trial or commitment for an offense.

(d) Use of force to prevent suicide or the commission of crime.--

1. The use of force upon or toward the person of another is justifiable when the actor believes that such force is immediately necessary to prevent such other person from committing suicide, inflicting serious bodily injury upon himself, committing or consummating the commission of a crime involving or threatening bodily injury, damage to or loss of property or a breach of the peace, except that:

- i. Any limitations imposed by the other provisions of this chapter on the justifiable use of force in self-protection, for the protection of others, the protection of property, the effectuation of an arrest or the prevention of an escape from custody shall apply notwithstanding the criminality of the conduct against which such force is used.
- ii. The use of deadly force is not in any event justifiable under this subsection unless:

(A) the actor believes that there is a substantial risk that the person whom he seeks to prevent from committing a crime will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless the commission or the consummation of the crime is prevented and that the use of such force presents no substantial risk of injury to innocent persons; or

(B) the actor believes that the use of such force is necessary to suppress a riot or mutiny after the rioters or mutineers have been ordered to disperse and warned, in any particular manner that the law may require, that such force will be used if they do not obey.

2. The justification afforded by this subsection extends to the use of confinement as preventive force only if the actor takes all reasonable measures to terminate the confinement as soon as he knows that he safely can, unless the person confined has been arrested on a charge of crime.

CHAPTER 3A
 COUNTY PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS' FIREARM
 EDUCATION AND TRAINING LAW.

Section	Section
332.1. Short title.	332.6. Training mandatory.
332.2. Definitions.	332.7. Requirements for program partic- ipation or waiver.
332.3. The County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm.	332.8. County Probation and Parole Offi- cers' Firearm Education and Training Fund.
332.4. Commission membership.	332.9. Applicability.
332.5. Powers and duties of commission.	

§ 332.1. Short title

This act shall be known and may be cited as the County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm Education and Training Law.
 1984, Dec. 27, P.L. 1354, No. 158, § 1, effective in 240 days.

Historical and Statutory Notes

Title of Act:
 An Act creating the County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm Education and Training Commission under the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole; providing for the commis- sion's membership, selection and compensation; providing for the powers and duties of the commis- sion; requiring training of certain county pro- bation and parole officers; and establishing the County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm Education and Training Fund. 1984, Dec. 27, P.L. 1354, No. 158.

§ 332.2. Definitions

The following words and phrases when used in this act shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

- "Board." The Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole.
- "Certification." The assignment of a certification number to a probation or parole officer after successful completion of a mandatory basic training course or receipt of a waiver of basic training from the County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm Education and Training Commission and successful completion of mandatory training.
- "Commission." The County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm Education and Training Commission.
- "Fund." The County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm Education and Train- ing Fund established under section 8.
- "Officer." A county probation or parole officer of this Commonwealth.
- "Program." The County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm Education and Training Program established in accordance with this act.
- "School." A school currently approved by the Municipal Police Officers Education and Training Commission under the act of June 18, 1974 (P.L. 359, No. 120), referred to as the Municipal Police Education and Training Law.
- "Weapon-carrying officer." A county probation or parole officer who is authorized to carry a weapon in connection with performance of the duties of his employment. 1994, Dec. 27, P.L. 1354, No. 158, § 2, effective in 240 days.

§ 332.3. The County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm

Education and Training Commission.
 There is hereby created a County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm Education and Training Commission under the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole. The

- (1) Make investigations and recommendations to the Board of Pardons in cases coming before it and upon its request. The investigations shall include all information set forth under section 19 of this act, including a risk assessment if the applicant is incarcerated.
- (2) Immediately notify the Board of Pardons when a parolee has violated a condition of parole. This shall apply to parolees under supervision by other jurisdictions through the Interstate Compact.
- (3) In no case shall the board act upon an application of an inmate whose term of imprisonment was commuted from life to life on parole or upon an inmate who was serving a term of imprisonment for a crime of violence or is an inmate serving a sentence under 42 Pa.C.S. § 9712 (relating to sentences for offenses committed with firearms) unless the inmate has served at least one year in a pre-release center. The transfer of the inmate to a pre-release center shall not occur where the transfer is not appropriate due to a certified terminal illness. Upon parole, these parolees shall be subject to weekly supervision for the first six months of parole. The parolee shall not be paroled to another jurisdiction unless the jurisdiction will provide weekly supervision for the first six months of parole. The parolee shall not be paroled to another jurisdiction unless the jurisdiction will provide weekly supervision for the first six months of the parole.

(b) As used in this section, the term "crime of violence" means:

- (i) Murder of the third degree, voluntary manslaughter, rape, sexual assault, involun- tary deviate sexual intercourse, robbery as defined in 18 Pa.C.S. § 3701(a)(1)(i), (ii) or (iii) (relating to robbery), robbery of a motor vehicle, arson as defined in 18 Pa.C.S. § 3301(a) (relating to arson and related offenses), aggravated assault as defined in 18 Pa.C.S. § 2702(a)(1) (relating to aggravated assault or kidnapping).
 - (2) An attempt to commit voluntary manslaughter, rape, involuntary deviate sexual intercourse, robbery as defined in 18 Pa.C.S. § 3701(a)(1)(i), (ii) or (iii), aggravated assault as defined in 18 Pa.C.S. § 2702(a)(1) or kidnapping.
- 1941, Aug. 6, P.L. 861, No. 34.1, added 1995, June 1, P.L. 1020, No. 16, § 4 (Spec. Sess. No. 1), effective in 90 days. Amended 1995, Nov. 17, P.L. 1145, No. 37. (Spec. Sess. No. 1), § 2, effective in 90 days.

Historical and Statutory Notes

Prior Laws:
 1941, Aug. 6, P.L. 861, § 34 (61 P.S. 5 331.34).

Notes of Decisions

- I. Discretion of board
 Under Parole Act, Board of Probation and Parole has power and broad discretion to either grant or deny prisoner's parole application. *Mickens-Thomas v. Com., Bd. of Probation and Parole*, 689 A.2d 792, Cmwh.1997.
- Parole Act grants Board of Probation and Parole broad discretion in determining if and when prisoner should be released on parole. *Mickens-Thomas v. Com., Bd. of Probation and Parole*, 689 A.2d 792, Cmwh.1997.
- Mandamus
 Mandamus did not lie to compel Board of Probation and Parole to reach particular result in exercising its discretion on prisoner's application for parole. *Mickens-Thomas v. Com., Bd. of Probation and Parole*, 689 A.2d 792, Cmwh.1997.

Construction and application of Discretion of board

Mandamus 2

Construction and application of Discretion of board

Parole Act does not in any way restrict prison- er's right to apply for parole once minimum term of sentence has expired, nor grant Board of Probation and Parole any discretion to refuse to consider parole application. *Mickens-Thomas v. Com., Bd. of Probation and Parole*, 689 A.2d 792, Cmwh.1997.

Parole is nothing more than a possibility, and if granted, it merely constitutes favor given by state, as a matter of grace and mercy, to prisoner who has demonstrated probability of ability to function as law-abiding citizen in society. *Mick- ens-Thomas v. Com., Bd. of Probation and Pa- role*, 689 A.2d 792, Cmwh.1997.

commission shall establish within six months following the appointment of commission* members a County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm Education and Training Program to provide firearm education and training in accordance with the provisions of this act.

1994, Dec. 27, P.L. 1354, No. 168, § 3, effective in 240 days.

§ 332.4. Commission membership

(a) **Composition of commission.**—The commission shall be composed of the chairman of the board and eight other members to be appointed by the Governor:

- (1) Three county adult probation officers who are full members of the County Chief Adult Probation and Parole Officers' Association of Pennsylvania, one of whom is a chief adult probation officer from a county authorized to carry firearms and two of whom are firearms instructors certified as such by the National Rifle Association, the Pennsylvania State Police or the Federal Bureau of Investigation;
- (2) One member of the Pennsylvania Council of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers;
- (3) One representative of the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission;
- (4) One judge of a court of common pleas of a county that employs officers who carry firearms;
- (6) One director qualified under the act of June 18, 1974 (P.L. 359, No. 120), referred to as the Municipal Police Education and Training Law;¹
- (G) One county commissioner from a county which employs officers who carry firearms.

(b) **Terms.**—Terms of the members initially appointed shall be three members for one year, three members for two years and three members for three years, as designated by the Governor at the time of appointment. Thereafter, terms shall be for three years. Each member shall hold office until the expiration of the term for which he was selected or until his earlier death, resignation or removal or until his successor has been selected and qualified, but in no event more than six months beyond the expiration of the member's appointed term.

(c) **Vacancies.**—A member appointed to fill a vacancy created by other than expiration of a term shall be appointed for the unexpired term of the member who he is to succeed in the same manner as the original appointment.

(d) **Compensation.**—The members of the commission shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed the necessary and actual expenses incurred in attending the meetings of the commission and in the performance of their duties under this act.

(e) **Organization.**—The commission shall elect from among its members a chairman and other officers who shall hold office at the pleasure of the commission. The commission shall act only with the concurrence of the majority.

(f) **Meetings and quorum.**—The commission shall meet at least four times each year until the program is implemented. Thereafter, the commission shall meet as may be necessary, but at least once annually. Special meetings may be called by the chairman of the commission or upon written request of three members. A quorum shall consist of four members of the commission.

1994, Dec. 27, P.L. 1354, No. 168, § 4, effective in 240 days.
1 53 P.S. 5 740 et seq.

§ 332.5. Powers and duties of commission

The powers and duties of the commission shall be as follows:

- (1) To develop, establish and administer the minimum courses of study and training and competency standards for firearm training for county probation and parole officers, including an initial curriculum of at least 40 hours and including the firing of a qualification course;
- (2) To revoke an officer's certification for failing to comply with educational and training requirements established by the commission.

(3) To approve or revoke the approval for the purposes of this act of any school which may be utilized to comply with the educational and training requirements as established by the commission.

(4) To establish the minimum qualifications for instructors, to approve or revoke the approval of any instructor and to develop the requirements for continued certification.

(6) To promote the most efficient and economical program for training by utilizing existing facilities, programs and qualified Federal, State and local police personnel.

(6) To make an annual report to the Governor and to the General Assembly concerning:

- (i) the administration of the program; and
- (ii) the activities of the commission, together with any recommendations for executive or legislative actions.

(7) To require in accordance with this act county probation and parole officers to attend a minimum number of hours in in-service training as provided for by regulation, unless the officer's employer files a show-cause document with the commission, requesting additional time for the officer to comply with the in-service training requirements. Approval of the request shall be made by the commission on a case-by-case basis.

(8) To appoint an administrative officer who shall serve and be directly responsible to the commission.

(9) To consult and cooperate with universities, colleges, community colleges and institutes for the development of specialized courses for county probation and parole officers.

(10) To consult and cooperate with departments and agencies of this Commonwealth and other states and the Federal Government concerned with county probation and parole officer training.

(11) To certify officers who have satisfactorily completed basic educational and training requirements as established by the commission and to issue appropriate certificates to these officers.

(12) To visit and inspect approved schools at least once every two years. This inspection requirement does not apply where training is conducted locally at a satellite center consisting of a classroom and shooting range.

(13) To make rules and regulations and to perform other duties as may be reasonably necessary or appropriate to implement the training program for county probation and parole officers.

(14) To consider granting waivers of mandatory basic training to county probation and parole officers who have successfully completed previous equivalent training.

(15) To maintain certifications and other records as necessary.

(16) To issue reports to the president judges of the courts of common pleas relating to compliance with this act.

1994, Dec. 27, P.L. 1354, No. 168, § 5, effective in 240 days.

§ 332.6. Training mandatory

Within two years of the establishment of the County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm Education and Training Program and in accordance with the provisions of this act, a county shall provide for the training of any officer in its county probation and parole department who carries a firearm. Following this two-year period, a county shall provide that training and certification requirements of this act are met prior to a county probation or parole officer being authorized to carry a firearm.

1994, Dec. 27, P.L. 1354, No. 168, § 6, effective in 240 days.

§ 332.7. Requirements for program participation or waiver

In order to participate in the training program or be granted a waiver of training requirements, at a minimum the officer must:

- (1) Be employed as a full-time county probation or parole officer.
- (2) Be a United States citizen.

(3) Not have been convicted of an offense graded a misdemeanor of the first degree or greater or punishable by a term of imprisonment of more than two years, unless, in possession of a waiver from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms of the Department of the Treasury.

(4) Have had his fingerprints submitted by his employer to the Pennsylvania State Police for the purposes of a background investigation. The officer shall have results of the investigation which indicate that the requirements of paragraph (3) are met 1994, Dec. 27, P.L. 1354, No. 158, § 7, effective in 240 days.

§ 332.8. County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm Education and Training Fund

(a) Fund established.—There is hereby established the County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm Education and Training Fund as a restricted receipts account within the General Fund. Moneys from this fund shall be used exclusively for the purposes described under this section.

(b) Costs imposed.—Any person who accepts Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition or pleads guilty or nolo contendere or is convicted of a felony or misdemeanor shall, in addition to any other court costs imposed under the laws of this Commonwealth, be sentenced to pay costs of \$5. Costs collected by the clerk of courts under this subsection shall be paid into the fund. Moneys in the fund shall be used to offset or pay for:

- (1) Training expenses.
- (2) Commission expenses.

Disbursement and allocation of fund moneys shall be at the discretion of the commission.

(c) Oiler moneys to be used.—In addition to payment of training expenses as provided under subsection (b), training expenses may also be paid out of the County Officer-Supervision Fund under section 477.20 of the act of April 9, 1929 (P.L. 177, No. 176), known as The Administrative Code of 1929, or any other county fund.

(d) Juvenile probation officer participation.—In the event that sufficient funds are not generated under the provisions of subsection (b) to fully fund the costs of providing training to juvenile probation officers, a training fee representing the prorated share of the additional actual cost thereof shall be payable by a participating juvenile probation officer's county of employment.

1994, Dec. 27, P.L. 1354, No. 158, § 8
171 P.S. § 180-7.20.

Historical and Statutory Notes

1994 Legislation
Section 10 of Act 1994, Dec. 27, P.L. 1354, No. 158, provides that this section takes effect in 240 days, except for subsec. (b), which takes effect in 60 days.

§ 332.9. Applicability

This act shall apply to county juvenile probation, adult probation or parole officers only, and only such officers shall be eligible for training under this act 1994, Dec. 27, P.L. 1354, No. 158, § 9, effective in 240 days.

CHAPTER 4

PENITENTIARIES

IN GENERAL

- Section 340.1, 340.2. Repealed.
- 344. Repealed.
- 34C. Repealed.
- 347 to 349. Repealed.

- Section 350. Repealed.
- 351. Repealed.
- 352. Repealed.
- 353, 354. Repealed.

Repealed

Section

355.1. Session of Concurrent Legislative Jurisdiction.

TREATMENT AND CARE OF PRISONERS

- 371 to 375. Repealed.
- 376. Repealed.
- 378. Repealed.
- 379. Repealed.
- 380. Repealed.
- 381. Repealed.
- 382. Repealed.
- 383. Repealed.

Cross References

Employees, arrests by, see 71 P.S. § 1791 ct seq.
Escape or prison breach, see 18 Pa.C.S.A. § 5121 ct seq.

IN GENERAL

§§ 340.1, 340.2. Repealed. 1992, Dec. 14, P.L. 887, No. 142, § 2, imd. effective

Historical and Statutory Notes

Former §§ 340.1, 340.2, which were added by Act 1953, July 29, P.L. 1433, No. 409, §§ 1, 2, related to division of state into districts and counties composing each district.

§ 344. Repealed. 1992, Dec. 14, P.L. 887, No. 142, § 2, imd. effective

Historical and Statutory Notes

Former § 344, which was added by Act 1929, April 25, P.L. 684, § 1, related to payment by counties of expenses of keeping convicts in State penitentiaries, and prior to repeal was amended by Act 1972, March 23, P.L. 125, No. 47, § 1.

Notes of Decisions

In general

1. In general
Section 501 of this title, relating to expenses of trial and maintenance for person convicted of crime committed while an inmate of former Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon (now State Correctional Institution at Camp Hill) was not repealed, altered or amended by this section. 1988 Op. Atty. Gen. No. 114.

§ 34C. Repealed. 1978, Oct. 4, P.L. 909, No. 173, § 9, effective in 60 days

§§ 347 to 349. Repealed. 1992, Dec. 14, P.L. 887, No. 142, § 2, imd. effective

Historical and Statutory Notes

Former § 347, which was added by Act 1848, April 10, P.L. 428, § 2, related to disputes to be referred to arbitrators.
Former § 348, which was added by Act 1913, April 4, P.L. 64, § 1, related to farming implements for Western Penitentiary.
Former § 349, which was added by Act 1915, June 3, P.L. 787, § 1, related to the utilization of minerals on land occupied by Western Penitentiary.

§ 350. Repealed. 1978, Oct. 4, P.L. 909, No. 173, § 9, effective in 60 days

§ 351. Repealed. 1992, Dec. 14, P.L. 887, No. 142, § 2, imd. effective

B16 • THE PATRIOT-NEWS • THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1999

Berks judge attacked in courtroom

Assault prompts officials to weigh tighter security

By HOPE YEN
OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PHILADELPHIA — Berks County authorities say they are investigating how a man in court on simple assault charges was able to get past security and beat a judge unconscious after she mentioned that he could be committed to a state mental hospital.

Sheriff Barry Jozwiak said he would consider additional safeguards such as hiring stronger security personnel or installing a security panel near the judge's bench after Tuesday's attack on Berks County Judge Linda R.M. Ludgate.

Ludgate, 57, suffered a broken arm, nose and facial bone after 58-year-old Derrick J. Neidig knocked down

two deputy sheriffs and began pummeling and kicking her. She was in fair condition yesterday at Reading Hospital, officials said.

"This has never happened before," Jozwiak said. "It happened so fast. Not even 10 seconds, and he was right there. The judge has a panic button that alerts security, and she didn't even have time to hit that."

Neidig of Reading was in court for a hearing Tuesday to discuss his compliance with an order to have a mental health evaluation. When Ludgate said he may be committed if he did not comply, Neidig screamed, "Are you going to commit me?" and went for the judge, officials said.

Two deputy sheriffs attempted separately to stop him, but the 5-foot, 10-inch, 240-pound Neidig punched one to the ground and thrust the other against the wall, officials said. About five probation officers and police present in the courtroom for other cases subdued him, as Ludgate lay unconscious beneath the bench.

Deputy Sheriffs Pamela A. Gasparri and Eimer Pariseo Jr. were treated and released from Reading Hospital.

for cuts and bruises. At the time of the attack, Neidig was free on bail so no security personnel other than Gasparri and Pariseo were assigned to him, Jozwiak said.

No additional security is currently planned for the Berks County Courthouse. But Jozwiak said he will raise the option in a meeting with County Commissioner Mark Scott in the next week.

Neidig was arraigned Tuesday night on charges of aggravated assault, recklessly endangering another person, resisting arrest and related offenses. He was returned to Berks County Prison in lieu of \$100,000 bail with a preliminary hearing set for Oct. 29.

Neidig's attorney, Susan Epes, said Neidig had never been upset before when the judge mentioned that he could be committed.

Neidig was in court in connection with a charge of assaulting Brian Ott of Leesport on Aug. 11, 1998. Police said Neidig was highly intoxicated when he attacked Ott, who was making repairs to a house next door to his mother's home in Bern Twp.



Four members of the Reading Eagle Times. Derrick J. Neidig, 58, of Reading, right, is led from the Berks County Courthouse by a deputy sheriff shortly after Neidig allegedly attacked Judge Linda R.M. Ludgate on Tuesday. Authorities say Neidig knocked the 58-year-old judge unconscious and broke her arm, nose and a facial bone. Neidig, who was facing a simple assault charge, apparently became angry over the prospect of being committed to a state mental hospital.

To: All SPDs
From: Steve
L

A tragic murder of police officers with
the officer's gun. Another reminder of the
importance of safety, even in the office!

Suspect caught in slayings of 3

BY JAY REEVES
Of The Associated Press

6-8-03

FAYETTE, Ala. • A suspect being booked at a small town police station grabbed an officer's gun and opened fire early yesterday, killing two officers and a dispatcher before fleeing in a police car, authorities said.

The Crown Victoria police cruiser was spotted about 3 1/2 hours later, just across the state line in Mississippi, and the driver was arrested, said Lowndes County, Miss., Sheriff's Deputy Tony Mulligan.

Mississippi authorities in jail records identified the driver as Devan Darnel Moore, 18, of Jasper, a town about 30 miles northeast of Fayette.

Moore's father, Kenneth Moore, told The Associated Press yesterday that his son had a troubled history.

"The people here that I've been talking to, I told he needs help," Kenneth Moore told the AP after his son's arrest.

The two Fayette police officers and dispatcher were shot to death inside the one-story, brick police station, near the



JONATHAN ALFORD, The Commercial Dispatch

Sulligent, Ala., police officer Gary Farrier, left, and Fayette, Ala., police officer Mark McClure escort Devan Darnel Moore, 18, from a detention center in Columbus, Miss.

town's City Hall, at 5:30 a.m., said coroner Richard Nelson. A firefighter who heard the shots from the fire station next door found the bodies and alerted authorities.

Moore was arrested at 9 a.m. about 12 miles west of the Alabama border.

At the time of the shooting, the suspect was being booked in the theft of a vehicle, said Fayette City Councilman David Brand.

Mayor Ray Nelson said the suspect had been handcuffed after being stopped about 3

"There was a struggle," Nelson said, and an officer's weapon was taken by the suspect. Nelson said the department had 14 officers before the shooting.

The Alabama House of Representatives, in session yesterday, held a moment of silence for the victims.

Fayette City Councilman Cedric Wilson identified the dead as Cpl. James Crump, Officer Arnold Strickland and dispatcher Ace Mealer.

He said he was familiar with the suspect but didn't know what could have motivated the shooting.

He said the dead officers and dispatcher were alone in the police station at the time and that a firefighter found the bodies and called for help.

am., but the handcuffs could have been removed during fingerprinting.

18 years old!

Case Safety Issues

Family Name: (Note all last names of those in the household)

Present Offense: _____

Prior Offense: _____

Prior use of weapons (explain) _____

Are there any guns in the home? _____

If yes, how many? _____

What type? _____

Location? _____

Are they locked? _____

Has anyone in the family been assaultive toward law enforcement officers or other authority figures? _____

If yes, what were the circumstances? _____

Are there any other members of the family currently incarcerated? _____

If yes, what were their crimes? _____

Are there any members of the family currently under supervision of county probation, state parole or federal probation? _____

If yes, who is their probation/parole officer? _____

If yes, what were their crimes? _____

Are there any pets or other animals in the home? _____

If yes, what types? _____

Are there any serious drug and/or alcohol issues in the family? _____

Are there any housing concerns noted by the probation officer? _____

Is there any mental illness, domestic violence, substance abuse, occult and/or gang affiliation to be concerned with?

APPENDIX 10A

Custody/Incident Report

Juvenile's Name: _____ Date: _____

Time of Incident _____

Location _____

Arrest _____ Transporting _____ Court _____ Within Office _____
School _____ Home _____ Other _____

If Arrest, Reason for Taking Subject into Custody _____

Lead PO: _____

Information leading to arrest: _____

Juvenile Status: Intake _____ Court _____ Probation _____ Other _____

Parents/Guardian notified of arrest: Phone _____ In person _____ Other _____

Police Back-up requested: Yes _____ No _____ Dept. _____

Subject Type: Assailant _____ Active Resister _____ Passive Resister _____ Cooperative _____

Control Methods Utilized: _____

List any Injuries: _____

Present at time of Incident:

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |

Narrative of Incident:

Officer: _____ Supervisor: _____

Date: _____

Man bit probation officers during his arrest, police say

BY THEODORE DECKER
Of The Patriot-News

Saturday
9-25-04

A Lower Paxton Twp. man is accused of repeatedly punching and biting two Dauphin County probation officers who tried to arrest him earlier this week.

Marcel L. Scott, 18, of the 4100 block of Linglestown Road, was placed in Dauphin County Prison after the 5:22 p.m. Tuesday assault at Derry and Evergreen streets in Harrisburg, police said.

Police said city officers and Dauphin County probation officers working on a drug detail confronted several men hanging out on the corner. Scott ran from police, who caught up to and tackled him, police said.

Scott punched Dauphin County probation officer Justin Anderson in the face and bit him on the shoulder and thigh, police said. Anderson needed 10 stitches to close a gash on his forehead, police said.

Scott also bit county probation officer James Vines on the hand, hard enough that Vines lost a fingernail and had metal embedded in his finger from Scott's dental fillings, authorities said.

Police said Scott was out of control during the three-minute struggle, which left at least two other police officers with minor injuries. He was subdued only after officers beat him with a baton and emptied three cans of pepper spray on him, authorities said.

Police said Scott had been carrying crack cocaine and marijuana.

Scott is charged with aggravated assault on police/ causing serious injury, aggravated assault on police, possession with intent to deliver crack cocaine, possession of marijuana, possession of drug paraphernalia, escape, resisting arrest and criminal mischief.

THEODORE DECKER: 255-8112 or
tdecker@patriot-news.com

Officials say Lansford man hit probation officer: He wanted out of juvenile facility; now he's in Carbon prison

[FIFTH Edition] Morning Call - Allentown, Pa.

An 18-year-old Lansford man didn't want to return to a juvenile detention facility, so he punched a Carbon County juvenile probation officer in the face, authorities say. Now Kevin Brandwein, of 236 E. Patterson St., is in Carbon County Prison under \$30,000 bail and faces court action on aggravated assault and other charges. Brandwein had been scheduled for a preliminary hearing Wednesday before District Judge Edward M. Lewis in Jim Thorpe, but waived the case to court. According to an affidavit of probable cause filed by county Deputy Sheriff Joseph Hager, here's what led to Brandwein's Nov. 1 arrest: Brandwein had been scheduled to appear before President Judge Roger N. Nanovic on charges filed against him as a juvenile. He repeatedly told his family and others he didn't want to go back to the Cresson Secure Treatment Unit in Cambria County and would do something to make sure he didn't. Juvenile probation officials, concerned Brandwein would assault someone in the courtroom, decided he should go back to Cresson before the hearing. "For approximately 20 minutes, counselors, family members and juvenile court officers tried to convince the defendant to go back to Cresson peacefully," Hager wrote. When that failed, Hager and juvenile probation officer Joseph Greco approached Brandwein. But he slipped out of his handcuffs and punched Greco in the left eye. Greco suffered a black eye. Brandwein continued to struggle, and his legs were restrained to stop him from kicking. Eventually, he agreed to be handcuffed, but would not walk out of the courthouse. "I ordered a transportation cart from our maintenance department be brought up and I again asked the defendant to get up and walk," Hager wrote. "He again stated, 'No, you'll have to drag me.'" Officers dragged him to an elevator on the second floor of the courthouse. Then he agreed to walk to a holding cell in the sheriff's office on the first floor of the courthouse. In addition to aggravated assault, Brandwein is charged with assault by a prisoner, resisting arrest and persistent disorderly conduct. The most serious charges are aggravated assault and assault by a prisoner, both second-degree felonies. They carry a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and a \$25,000 fine.

Personal Safety-Liability

North Penn teacher faces sex charges

Thursday, May 21, 2009 | 5:30 PM

By John Rawlins

ANSDALE, Pa. - May 21, 2009 (WPVI) --**Montgomery County authorities have arrested a North Penn High School teacher who is accused of having sex with a student.**

Heather Lynne Zeo was charged Thursday with Endangering the Welfare of a Child and Corruption of Minors.

She is a married mother of four who has been a teacher at North Penn since 2001.

Authorities say she pursued two of her students via the social networking website Facebook.

Montgomery County District Attorney Risa Vetri Ferman added the math teacher engaged in a sexual relationship with a 17-year-old male student just days ago.

The relationship allegedly began in April 2009. The District Attorney's Office claims that's when Zeo began having sexual conversations and contact with the student both on and off school grounds.

Investigators say Zeo confirmed to police that her relationship with the student began in classroom E-139 and later moved to a shopping center parking lot where they had sex in her green minivan.

Detectives were at the Zeo home on Thursday afternoon to serve a search warrant. They removed at least two computers.

Police say they are looking to see if Zeo had inappropriate contact with any other student.

Zeo's former students say she told them she had recorded an album of Christian songs as a profession of her faith.

"A couple of students wanted to hear it so she put it on during free time and said it was Christian," said student Kelley Horn, talking about Zeo's recording.

"She was always there to help the students. If you needed extra help she would give it to you," said student Tim Yoon. "Overall she was a really nice teacher to have."

When confronted, the D.A. says Zeo admitted to having a sexual relationship with only one of the students.

Zeo is currently on suspension from her teaching position at North Penn High School.

Personal Safety-Liability

Facebook post gets Eagles employee fired

Tuesday, March 10, 2009 | 1:14 PM

ESPN ESPN.com news services
March 9, 2009 -- A Facebook post criticizing his employer, the Philadelphia Eagles, cost a stadium operations worker his job, according to a story in Monday's Philadelphia Inquirer.

Dan Leone, who the Inquirer said worked as a west gate chief, was unhappy the team let Brian Dawkins sign with the Denver Broncos in free agency. According to the newspaper, Leone posted the following on his Facebook page: "Dan is [expletive] devastated about Dawkins signing with Denver ... Dam Eagles R Retarded!!"

Despite deleting the comment, Leone told the Inquirer the Eagles fired him by phone days later.

"I shouldn't have put it up there," Leone said, according to the Inquirer. "I was ticked off, and I let my emotions go, but I didn't offend any one person or target a specific individual. I was just upset that we lost such a great guy. Dawkins was one of my favorite players. I made a mistake."

Leone said he was shocked to lose his job of six years.

"I apologized for it," Leone said, according to the paper. "I apologized 20 million times. I never bad-mouthed the organization before. I made one mistake and they terminate me? And they couldn't even bring me into the office to talk to me? They had to do it over the phone? At least look me in the eye. To get done dirty like this, I can't believe it. I'm devastated."

The Eagles confirmed that Leone was a part-time staff member, but didn't comment further.

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Escapee faces charges in assault on officer

IRVIN KITTRELL III, of The Patriot-News, September 14, 2005 Wednesday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: LOCAL/STATE; Pg. B02

An escapee from the Dauphin County Work Release Center was being held in lieu of \$1.25 million bail last night after being accused of shooting at a probation officer who tried to arrest him, according to Swatara Twp. police.

The probation officer, Joseph Shockley, was not injured, police said.

Police said George J. Hopkins, 23, formerly of the 300 block of Harris Street, fired a handgun at point-blank range at Shockley in the parking lot of the Dauphin County Work Release Center at 917 Gibson Blvd.

Hopkins walked away from the center about a week ago and reportedly went to Williamstown to live, police said. Earlier this week, he asked a man to drive him to Harrisburg to get his belongings from the center, police said.

The man told Hopkins the trip would cost \$30, but Hopkins paid him only \$20 when they arrived at the center, police said. The driver entered the center and told officers that Hopkins was in his car, police said.

When three county adult probation officers approached, Hopkins got out of the car and pointed a silver semi-automatic handgun at Shockley, police said. He fired a shot at Shockley, police said. The bullet missed, but the gun blast left powder burns on Shockley's shirt, police said.

The officers wrestled with Hopkins and handcuffed him.

Hopkins faces charges of criminal homicide, aggravated assault, recklessly endangering another person, carrying a firearm without a license and false identification to police.

He was arraigned before District Judge Steve Semic and placed in Dauphin County Prison, police said.

DAUPHIN COUNTY JUVENILE PROBATION

Family/Medical Information

Emergency Information

Name: _____ Position: _____

Home Address: _____

Home Telephone Number: _____ Birth Date: _____

Social Security No.: _____ Blood Type: _____ RH Factor: _____

Medical Concerns/Allergies/Medications: _____

Hospital Preference: _____

Health Insurance/Secondary Insurance: _____

Hospital Insurance Plan(s): _____

Address: _____

Policy Number(s): _____

Medical Insurance Plan(s): _____

Address: _____

Family Doctor: _____

Address: _____

Telephone No.: _____

Emergency Contact Person(s): _____ Telephone: _____

(Over)

Optional Information

Spouse/Significant Other Name: _____

Employer: _____

Address: _____

Telephone No.: _____

Children - Name/Age

School

Other Information: _____

I understand that providing this information is optional. It shall be kept confidential and shall be used in the event of a critical incident and/or a medical emergency for the purpose of notification and/or medical treatment.

Employee's Signature

Date

**DAUPHIN COUNTY JUVENILE PROBATION
CRITICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAM**

<u>DIRECTOR:</u>	Stephen Suknaic	xxx-xxxx (H) xxx-xxxx (C)
<u>1ST ASSISTANT DIRECTOR:</u>	Jeffrey Patton	xxx-xxxx (H) xxx-xxxx (C)
* <u>2ND ASSISTANT DIRECTOR:</u>	Chadwick Libby	xxx-xxxx (H) xxx-xxxx (C)
<u>SUPERVISORS:</u>	David Christian	xxx-xxxx (C) xxx-xxxx (P)
	Linda Thompson	xxx-xxxx (H) xxx-xxxx (C)
<u>PROBATION OFFICERS:</u>	Brian Walker	xxx-xxxx (C)
	Rebecca Arnold	xxx-xxxx (C) xxx-xxxx (P)

* LEAD CRITICAL INCIDENT TEAM OFFICER (LCIO)

COMMAND CENTER

Dauphin County Juvenile Probation Office
Second Floor – Meeting Room #1
100 Chestnut St.
Harrisburg, Pa 17101

JUVENILE PROBATION ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

President Judge
Juvenile Court Judge
County Commissioners
Court Administrator

Dauphin County Critical Incident Stress Management Team
100 Chestnut Street
Harrisburg, Pa. 17101
(717) 780-7070

***ALL CRITICAL INCIDENT RESPONSES WILL OCCUR IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE
DAUPHIN COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (DCEMA)***

DAUPHIN COUNTY JUVENILE PROBATION
CRITICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE PLAN

1. Dauphin County Policy on Critical Incident Response Mission Statement

The County recognizes the responsibility to address the overall needs of probation officers, and their families involved in a critical incident. A critical incident is defined as any situation that forces a person to face vulnerability and mortality or that potentially overwhelms their ability to cope and pushes them beyond normal ability to deal with stress. The County, acknowledging this responsibility, will provide appropriate responses to employees and their families. Implementation of this policy will be set forth in the Critical Incident Response Guidelines.

2. Critical Incident Response Definitions

For the purpose of this policy and procedures, the listed terms will have the following meanings:

- A. Critical Incident (CI) A critical incident is any situation that forces a person to face vulnerability and mortality or that potentially overwhelms a person's ability to cope. Critical Incidents are usually sudden and unexpected. They can jeopardize one's sense of self-control and disrupt one's beliefs and values. They can affect a person physically and/or emotionally.

- B. Dauphin County Critical Response Team A team of various law enforcement and emergency management peers who are certified in Critical Incident Stress Management to provide probation officers, staff members and their families a comprehensive, integrated multi component approach to crisis/disaster intervention.

- C. Victimization Any violence, threats of violence, intimidation, extortion, theft of property, damage to one's reputation, or any other act that inflicts damage, instills fear or threatens one's sensibilities.

- D. Critical Incident Officer (LCIO) * The Critical Incident Officer is the 2nd Assistant Director or his designee, responsible for on-scene management, coordination and supervision of staff and services.

- E. Critical Incident Critical Incident Response Teams are

- Response Team (CIRT) selected and trained in crisis and victimization support.
- F. Command Center The Command Center is Meeting Room #1 of the Dauphin County Juvenile Probation Office. It contains necessary communication and other equipment for the Management Staff and to manage, coordinate and supervise all critical incident operations in conjunction with the on-scene Critical Incident Officer.
- G. Emergency Management Agency and 2nd Assistant Director of Dauphin County Juvenile Probation Emergency Management Agency (EMA) and the 2nd Assistant Director of the Dauphin County Juvenile Probation Office or designee will be the initial point of contact for disseminating a critical response/victimization Dauphin County incidents to all Juvenile Probation staff.
- H. Juvenile Probation Court Administration Personnel This includes the President Judge, Juvenile Court Judge, County Commissioners, and Court Administrator.
- I. Management Staff All Dauphin County Juvenile Probation Office Supervisors and Office Manager.

3. Critical Incident Response Notification Protocol

It is the duty of all staff to provide notification, without hesitation or delay, if they are subjected to or are aware of Dauphin County Juvenile Probation Staff being subjected to a critical incident or victimization by calling their immediate supervisor. The supervisor will be responsible for contacting an Assistant Director at which time the Assistant Director will record all information required to complete the Critical Incident Notification form. (see App. A). If an immediate Supervisor cannot be contacted, due to their unavailability, the notifying Probation Officer should then contact either one of the Assistant Directors (preferably the 2nd Assistant Director first due to designation as Lead CI Officer).

If the incident is deemed critical in nature the Assistant Director will notify the Lead Critical Incident Officer (2nd Assistant Director) and Director of the Probation Office. The Director will notify the President Judge, The Juvenile Court Judge, County Commissioners, and the Court Administrator.

This notification will be provided by direct, oral notification. It is suggested that telephone contact be made to office, residence, cellular phone or pager. Unsuccessful attempts to provide notification does not satisfy the duty to provide notification. Notification via answering machine, voice or electronic mail is not permitted. All actual and attempted contacts, including date and time will be documented.

Verification that notification has been received by the appropriate staff is required.

If contact with the Assistant Directors fails, the Probation Officer must make contact with a Critical Incident Response Team member. (See **Appendix A: Critical Incident Notification Form**)

4. Staging Protocol

The 2nd Assistant Director (Lead Critical Incident Officer) of the Juvenile Probation Office, or his designee, will:

- Contact local law enforcement if not done already.
- Determine nature, extent, and staff involved in possible Critical Incident.
- Declare Critical Incident.
- Contact the Juvenile Probation Director and have him advise the President Judge, Juvenile Court Judge, County Commissioners, and Court Administrator.
- Contact and assemble Critical Incident Response Team.
- Proceed to Critical Incident scene.
- Evaluate scene to assess need for Dauphin County CISM team intervention
- Assign Critical Incident Response Team members to functions as required.
- Determine a staging area in proximity to the Critical Incident.
- Maintain communication with the Director of Juvenile Probation in order to provide Critical Incident information to the President Judge, Juvenile Court Judge, County Commissioners, and Court Administrator.
- Maintain communication and contact with the 1st Assistant Director at the Command Center when operational.
- On scene ascertain Critical Incident information from Officer(s) involved as well as establishing the necessity of other team members to be on site.

The 1st Assistant Director will:

- Proceed to the Command Center, if necessary.
- Operationalize the Command Center by connecting telephone and data lines.
- Facilitate the transfer of communication from telecommunication device to the Command Center.
- Ascertain personnel information of staff involved.
- Maintain communication with 2nd Assistant Director or designee that is on scene of Critical Incident to ascertain information of Officer(s) involved as well as to assist with establishing the necessity of other team members to be on site at the Critical Incident or at Command Center.
- Evaluate the information received from the critical incident scene to assist the need for Dauphin County CISM team intervention
- At the Command Center will ascertain personal information of staff involved.

5. Triage and On Scene Protocol

If first Critical Incident Team member on the scene:

- Identify their position and role to law enforcement and medical personnel that may exist on the scene.

- Ensure that all Critical Incident Response Team members on scene or arrive on scene are displaying identification.
- Identify staff who are most likely to have crisis reactions and suffer long-term stress reactions as a result of the Critical Incident. This will include, but not be limited to, an individual who was the subject of an assault, who has used force, who has been held hostage, who has sudden injury or death, and/or who are close friends of any individual that falls into the aforementioned categories.
- Evaluate the scene to assess the need for the Dauphin County CISM team intervention.
- Assign a Critical Incident Response Team member to each staff person identified as being victimized or who have a potential for a crisis or stress reaction.
- Order any staff member not a victim or a member of Critical Incident Response Team away from the immediate scene.

6. Media Protocol

The Juvenile Probation Director, or his designee (Assistant Directors only), will:

- Act as media liaison to coordinate media relations with other law enforcement agencies and give regular briefing to the media.
- Arrange to meet with the media at least once a day.
- Provide for the physical and technical needs of the media.
- Assure that victims are not identified until their families have been notified.
- Arrange to tape record news conferences, radio and television newscasts.
- Monitor newspaper and wire service reports.
- Refuse any reporter an exclusive on an important development.
- Refuse to make off-the-record statements.
- Be prepared to provide background information on the agency, history, programs and policies.
- Refuse to answer questions if you do not know the answer. Find out the information if possible and report back.
- Be cautious about making statements that may be libelous or that could affect the future course of an investigation or civil/criminal proceeding.
- Be careful in using confusing terminology or abbreviations.
- Provide update reports for staff as well as the media.

7. Medical Protocol

- The 1st Assistant Director or his designee will provide the medical personnel, independently or through a Critical Incident Response Team member with the Emergency Medical Profile to provide to hospital personnel.
- A Critical Incident Response Team member and/or Dauphin County CISM team member will accompany the injured/ill staff member to the hospital.
- Ensure protection from the media and refer all inquiries to the Juvenile Probation Director or his designee (Assistant Directors only).
- Provide escort and support to an injured/ill staff member(s) and family member(s).
- Provide an initial status report (hospital, phone number, etc.) and ongoing status reports to the Director or Deputy Directors.

8 Family Notification Protocol

- The 1st Assistant Director of Juvenile Probation Office or his designee will ascertain the name and location of the emergency contact person of officer(s) involved in the Critical Incident.
 - The 1st Assistant Director or his designee along with one CIRT team probation officer and/or a Dauphin County CISM team member, will make notification in person making reference to the family/medical information emergency form in reference to special notification requests
 - Unless directed to make contact with the family, Critical Incident Response Team members and/or CISM team members should park in proximity to the residence or work site and protect the family from media intrusion.
 - Obtain as much information about the Critical Incident and/or victimization and the event as soon as possible from the on scene Critical Incident Officer what happened, when did it happen, where did it happen and how did it happen?
 - Get as much information about the person(s) to be notified a possible.
 - Try to ensure that the appropriate closest adult relative receives notification first.
 - Try to enter the home before information, making sure that everyone is first sitting down and comfortable.
 - Tell family member(s) simply and directly what happened. Do not prolong natural anxiety.
 - Do not allow any family member to go to the Critical Incident scene unless directed to do so by the 2nd Assistant Director or Officer(s) involved.
 - Be prepared to present confirming evidence about the incident and its consequences in a clear and convincing fashion in the face of denial.
 - If there are children in the family, talk to the adult members about how they want to tell the children about he event.
 - Answer all questions tactfully but directly. Be prepared for a wide range of questions and concerns.
 - Focus on immediate needs of family members.
 - If others need notification, offer to help in the process.
 - Respect their need for privacy in a crisis, but ensure protection from media or the curious.
 - Do not leave family members alone in the aftermath of notification; ask them to get a friend or relative for comfort. Brief them upon arrival.
 - Give family members a specific plan that will be followed for providing updates on the Critical Incident through conclusion.
 - Give family members permission to express any reactions and respond non-judgmentally.
 - Offer to arrange for childcare, arrange for transportation, make necessary phone calls, and so forth. Be specific in making such offers so they can simply respond with a “yes” or a “no”.
-
- Upon the direction of the 1st Assistant Director of the Juvenile Probation Office or his designee, provide transportation to a hospital or other location.

9. Weapon/Shooting Protocol

(NOTE: The police jurisdiction shall have crime scene command and authority; however, a Critical Incident Response Team member shall assist an officer involved in a shooting situation by advising the officer in the following protocol):

- Place firearm down in the position as when fired.

- Do not unload the firearm. Do not move the cylinder.
- Do not handle the firearm. Preserve fingerprints, especially if there was a struggle.
- Make the evidence person(s) aware that there was a struggle and that the victim may have touched the weapon.
- Recommend that staff undergo a blood test for the presence of drugs and/or alcohol. Note: This should be done within one (1) hour of the shooting.
- Do not wash hands.
- Do not shake clothing.
- Protect clothing for testing.

- Have your hands photographed and have them tested for the presence of blood, powder residue, etc.
- If rendered first aid to victim and pressure has been applied to the wound with something other than a hand, leave whatever was used at the scene. Advise the evidence person to examine the article used.
- Do not cut through any clothing where there is a hole from a knife or bullet wound.
- Request medical personnel to remove maintain and preserve the victim's clothing for evidence and testing.
- Do not remove anything at the scene.
- In the event of a death, notify the coroner immediately.
- Determine exactly how the victim was standing at the time of firing the weapon and how the officer was standing.
- Determine if the victim was standing sideways or directly at the officer.
- Determine the distance between the officer and the victim.
- Determine if the victim's arm was extended at the time of the firing.
- Determine if the victim's arm was at the side or the hip.
- Determine how the officer's arm was extended at the time of the firing.
- Determine if there was anything between the officer and the victim. Note: If there was, it must be tested for powder residue and/or blood.
- Determine what direction the shots were fired.
- Determine what were the exact words used by the victim and what was said by the officer to the victim.
- Determine the lighting conditions (i.e., lights on or off; shades drawn, etc.)
- Determine if there was anyone else at the scene.
- Identify the person(s).

10. Death Notification

It is the responsibility of the 1st Assistant Director of the Juvenile Probation Office to provide death notification.

-
- 1st Assistant Director shall obtain next of kin information and their whereabouts from medical sheet.
 - Obtain any known medical information on next of kin.
 - Obtain up-to-date and accurate information from the on scene Critical Incident Officer (most likely the 2nd Assistant Director), including specific information on how the deceased was identified, time of death, present location of the deceased, status of the alleged murderer, if appropriate, and status of investigation.
 - 1st Assistant Director and another member of the Critical Incident Response Team shall provide the notification in person to the next of kin. *Whenever possible, and as a priority, the notification should be delivered in the presence of a staff*

member who is known to the family or known to be close to the victim as per the family/medical information emergency form

- Present credentials to the next of kin.
- Provide notification inside the home or if notification is being made at the place of employment, etc., attempt to find a private place in which to provide the notification.
- Be sure that you have the nearest next of kin.
- Offer to provide very specific assistance, such as child care, transportation to the morgue, to the funeral directors, etc.
- Offer to call relative or friends or clergy to come to the home.
- Do not leave the next of kin alone.
- Answer all questions honestly; do not leave any information out.
- Do not provide any information that is not factual.
- Provide the next of kin with information on what processes etc. will occur.
- Leave telephone numbers, etc. with the next of kin.

SCHOOL BASED JUVENILE PROBATION PROGRAM

AGREEMENT

Lancaster County Office of
Juvenile Probation & Parole &

School District

This agreement is effective _____

<p>The Office of Juvenile Probation and Parole agrees to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hire a School-Based Juvenile Probation Officer who will be site located at Solanco School District• Assure probation students confidentiality• Obtain signed release for obtaining confidential information from school officials• Assist with data collection and compilation for probation students, program evaluation and reports• Work in conjunction with the school contact person to develop service plans, monitor response, and respond to issues presented by probation students• Maintain required contact with assigned probation students to provide counseling, monitoring compliance with the service plan, to identify and address problems and needs• Conduct home visits routinely. When a probation student does not report to school and it cannot be verified that the absence is legitimate, a home visit will be made	<p>The Solanco School District agrees to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide appropriate office space, desks, chairs, telephone and use of fax machine at Solanco High School, where full-time school-based juvenile probation officers will be stationed. Keys for office desks will also be provided to assure secure storage of confidential information• Provide a separate telephone line for computer connection• Provide a designated area at the Middle School where privacy and confidentiality can be maintained for probation students• Provide space and equipment for group counseling and recreational activities for probation students• Assure probation student confidentiality• Obtain signed release for obtaining confidential information from juvenile probation• Assure data collection and compilation on probation students which includes: attendance, grades, detention and suspension incidents and days and dropouts
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make contact with the families of probation students at least once per week • Coordinate & monitor probation student involvement and progress in services delivered by other Court offices, community providers & school • Conduct group counseling sessions and recreational activities for probation students • Make curfew calls • Serve as liaison between the School-Based Juvenile Probation Program and Juvenile Probation staff and coordinate records checks and re-enrollment procedures at assigned school • Identify individuals including the Director of the Office of Juvenile Probation and Parole or designee and the School-Based Juvenile Probation Program Supervisor to serve on the School-Based Juvenile Probation Program Oversight Committee and attend regularly scheduled monthly meetings for program evaluation • Receive the necessary training and serve as a Student Assistance Team Member • Provide in-service training for school staff. • Respond consistently to laws and Office of Juvenile Probation and Parole policy and procedures as to violations committed by probation students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow access within legal limits to files of school-based juvenile probation students and to the automated information system for joint record-keeping designed for program evaluation • Designate a member of the administration at the identified schools to serve as contact person for the School-Based Juvenile Probation Program • Enable the school contact person to work in conjunction with the School-Based Juvenile Probation Officer on a daily basis to develop service plans, monitor response, and respond to issues presented by probation students • Designate the school contact person to serve as liaison between the School-Based Juvenile Program and school personnel & to encourage involvement in the program to staff serving probation students • Identify individuals including the school principals or designees and the Student Assistance Team Coordinator to serve on the School-Based Probation Program Oversight Committee and attend regularly scheduled monthly meetings for program evaluation • Arrange Student Assistance Program training for School-Based Juvenile Probation Officers as trained members of the Student Assistance Team
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include School-Based Juvenile Probation Officers as presenters at in-service training programs for school staff • Assure access to the full range of student support services available within the schools for probation students

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assure access to the full range of student support services available within the school for probation students participating in the program• Apply disciplinary action consistent with school policy for probation students who violate school rules
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Director
Office of Juvenile Probation
and Parole

Superintendent
School District

Supervisor
Office of Juvenile Probation

Principal
High School

Principal
Smith Middle School

[Society and Culture](#) > [Crime & Law Enforcement](#) > [Crime Data](#)

Time Line of Worldwide School Shootings

The following table lists the worldwide school shootings from 1996 to the present. Find the date, location, and a short description of each incident.

Feb. 2, 1996 Moses Lake, Wash.	Two students and one teacher killed, one other wounded when 14-year-old Barry Loukaitis opened fire on his algebra class.
March 13, 1996 Dunblane, Scotland	16 children and one teacher killed at Dunblane Primary School by Thomas Hamilton, who then killed himself. 10 others wounded in attack.
Feb. 19, 1997 Bethel, Alaska	Principal and one student killed, two others wounded by Evan Ramsey, 16.
March 1997 Sanaa, Yemen	Eight people (six students and two others) at two schools killed by Mohammad Ahman al-Naziri.
Oct. 1, 1997 Pearl, Miss.	Two students killed and seven wounded by Luke Woodham, 16, who was also accused of killing his mother. He and his friends were said to be outcasts who worshiped Satan.
Dec. 1, 1997 West Paducah, Ky.	Three students killed, five wounded by Michael Carneal, 14, as they participated in a prayer circle at Heath High School.
Dec. 15, 1997 Stamps, Ark.	Two students wounded. Colt Todd, 14, was hiding in the woods when he shot the students as they stood in the parking lot.
March 24, 1998 Jonesboro, Ark.	Four students and one teacher killed, ten others wounded outside as Westside Middle School emptied during a false fire alarm. Mitchell Johnson, 13, and Andrew Golden, 11, shot at their classmates and teachers from the woods.
April 24, 1998 Edinboro, Pa.	One teacher, John Gillette, killed, two students wounded at a dance at James W. Parker Middle School. Andrew Wurst, 14, was charged.
May 19, 1998 Fayetteville, Tenn.	One student killed in the parking lot at Lincoln County High School three days before he was to graduate. The victim was dating the ex-girlfriend of his killer, 18-year-old honor student Jacob Davis.
May 21, 1998 Springfield, Ore.	Two students killed, 22 others wounded in the cafeteria at Thurston High School by 15-year-old Kip Kinkel. Kinkel had been arrested and released a day earlier for bringing a gun to school. His parents were later found dead at home.
June 15, 1998 Richmond, Va.	One teacher and one guidance counselor wounded by a 14-year-old boy in the school hallway.
April 20, 1999 Littleton, Colo.	14 students (including killers) and one teacher killed, 23 others wounded at Columbine High School in the nation's deadliest school shooting. Eric Harris, 18, and Dylan Klebold, 17, had plotted for a year to kill at least 500 and blow up their school. At the end of their hour-long rampage, they turned their guns on themselves.
April 28, 1999 Taber, Alberta, Canada	One student killed, one wounded at W. R. Myers High School in first fatal high school shooting in Canada in 20 years. The suspect, a 14-year-old boy, had dropped out of school after he was severely ostracized by his classmates.

May 20, 1999 Conyers, Ga.	Six students injured at Heritage High School by Thomas Solomon, 15, who was reportedly depressed after breaking up with his girlfriend.
Nov. 19, 1999 Deming, N.M.	Victor Cordova Jr., 12, shot and killed Araceli Tena, 13, in the lobby of Deming Middle School.
Dec. 6, 1999 Fort Gibson, Okla.	Four students wounded as Seth Trickey, 13, opened fire with a 9mm semiautomatic handgun at Fort Gibson Middle School.
Dec. 7, 1999 Veghel, Netherlands	One teacher and three students wounded by a 17-year-old student.
Feb. 29, 2000 Mount Morris Township, Mich.	Six-year-old Kayla Rolland shot dead at Buell Elementary School near Flint, Mich. The assailant was identified as a six-year-old boy with a .32-caliber handgun.
March 2000 Branneburg, Germany	One teacher killed by a 15-year-old student, who then shot himself. The shooter has been in a coma ever since.
March 10, 2000 Savannah, Ga.	Two students killed by Darrell Ingram, 19, while leaving a dance sponsored by Beach High School.
May 26, 2000 Lake Worth, Fla.	One teacher, Barry Grunow, shot and killed at Lake Worth Middle School by Nate Brazill, 13, with .25-caliber semiautomatic pistol on the last day of classes.
Sept. 26, 2000 New Orleans, La.	Two students wounded with the same gun during a fight at Woodson Middle School.
Jan. 17, 2001 Baltimore, Md.	One student shot and killed in front of Lake Clifton Eastern High School.
Jan. 18, 2001 Jan, Sweden	One student killed by two boys, ages 17 and 19.
March 5, 2001 Santee, Calif.	Two killed and 13 wounded by Charles Andrew Williams, 15, firing from a bathroom at Santana High School.
March 7, 2001 Williamsport, Pa.	Elizabeth Catherine Bush, 14, wounded student Kimberly Marchese in the cafeteria of Bishop Neumann High School; she was depressed and frequently teased.
March 22, 2001 Granite Hills, Calif.	One teacher and three students wounded by Jason Hoffman, 18, at Granite Hills High School. A policeman shot and wounded Hoffman.
March 30, 2001 Gary, Ind.	One student killed by Donald R. Burt, Jr., a 17-year-old student who had been expelled from Lew Wallace High School.
Nov. 12, 2001 Caro, Mich.	Chris Buschbacher, 17, took two hostages at the Caro Learning Center before killing himself.
Jan. 15, 2002 New York, N.Y.	A teenager wounded two students at Martin Luther King Jr. High School.
Feb. 19, 2002 Freising, Germany	Two killed in Eching by a man at the factory from which he had been fired; he then traveled to Freising and killed the headmaster of the technical school from which he had been expelled. He also wounded another teacher before killing himself.

April 26, 2002 Erfurt, Germany	13 teachers, two students, and one policeman killed, ten wounded by Robert Steinhäuser, 19, at the Johann Gutenberg secondary school. Steinhäuser then killed himself.
April 29, 2002 Vlasenica, Bosnia- Herzegovina	One teacher killed, one wounded by Dragoslav Petkovic, 17, who then killed himself.
October 28, 2002 Tucson, Ariz.	Robert S. Flores Jr., 41, a student at the nursing school at the University of Arizona, shot and killed three female professors and then himself.
April 14, 2003 New Orleans, La.	One 15-year-old killed, and three students wounded at John McDonogh High School by gunfire from four teenagers (none were students at the school). The motive was gang-related.
April 24, 2003 Red Lion, Pa.	James Sheets, 14, killed principal Eugene Segro of Red Lion Area Junior High School before killing himself.
Sept. 24, 2003 Cold Spring, Minn.	Two students are killed at Rocori High School by John Jason McLaughlin, 15.
Sept. 28, 2004 Carmen de Patagones, Argentina	Three students killed and 6 wounded by a 15-year-old Argentinian student in a town 620 miles south of Buenos Aires.
March 21, 2005 Red Lake, Minn.	Jeff Weise, 16, killed grandfather and companion, then arrived at school where he killed a teacher, a security guard, 5 students, and finally himself, leaving a total of 10 dead.
Nov. 8, 2005 Jacksboro, Tenn.	One 15-year-old shot and killed an assistant principal at Campbell County High School and seriously wounded two other administrators.
Aug. 24, 2006 Essex, Vt.	Christopher Williams, 27, looking for his ex-girlfriend at Essex Elementary School, shot two teachers, killing one and wounding another. Before going to the school, he had killed the ex-girlfriend's mother.
Sept. 13, 2006 Montreal, Canada	Kimveer Gill, 25, opened fire with a semiautomatic weapon at Dawson College. Anastasia De Sousa, 18, died and more than a dozen students and faculty were wounded before Gill killed himself.
Sept. 27, 2006 Bailey, Colo.	Adult male held six students hostage at Platte Canyon High School and then shot and killed Emily Keyes, 16, and himself.
Sept. 29, 2006 Cazenovia, Wis.	A 15-year-old student shot and killed Weston School principal John Klang.
Oct. 3, 2006 Nickel Mines, Pa.	32-year-old Carl Charles Roberts IV entered the one-room West Nickel Mines Amish School and shot 10 schoolgirls, ranging in age from 6 to 13 years old, and then himself. Five of the girls and Roberts died.
Jan. 3, 2007 Tacoma, Wash.	Douglas Chanthabouly, 18, shot fellow student Samnang Kok, 17, in the hallway of Henry Foss High School.
April 16, 2007 Blacksburg, Va.	A 23-year-old Virginia Tech student, Cho Seung-Hui, killed two in a dorm, then killed 30 more 2 hours later in a classroom building. His suicide brought the death toll to 33, making the shooting rampage the most deadly in U.S. history. Fifteen others were wounded.

Sept. 21, 2007 Dover, Del.	A Delaware State University Freshman, Loyer D. Brandon, shot and wounded two other Freshman students on the University campus. Brandon is being charged with attempted murder, assault, reckless engagement, as well as a gun charge.
Oct. 10, 2007 Cleveland, Ohio	A 14-year-old student at a Cleveland high school, Asa H. Coon, shot and injured two students and two teachers before he shot and killed himself. The victims' injuries were not life-threatening.
Nov. 7, 2007 Tuusula, Finland	An 18-year-old student in southern Finland shot and killed five boys, two girls, and the female principal at Jokela High School. At least 10 others were injured. The gunman shot himself and died from his wounds in the hospital.
Feb. 8, 2008 Baton Rouge, Louisiana	A nursing student shot and killed two women and then herself in a classroom at Louisiana Technical College in Baton Rouge.
Feb. 11, 2008 Memphis, Tennessee	A 17-year-old student at Mitchell High School shot and wounded a classmate in gym class.
Feb. 12, 2008 Oxnard, California	A 14-year-old boy shot a student at E.O. Green Junior High School causing the 15-year-old victim to be brain dead.
Feb. 14, 2008 DeKalb, Illinois	Gunman killed five students and then himself, and wounded 17 more when he opened fire on a classroom at Northern Illinois University. The gunman, Stephen P. Kazmierczak, was identified as a former graduate student at the university in 2007.
Sept. 23, 2008 Kauhajoki, Finland	A 20-year-old male student shot and killed at least nine students and himself at a vocational college in Kauhajok, 330km (205 miles) north of the capital, Helsinki.
Nov. 12, 2008 Fort Lauderdale, Florida	A 15-year-old female student was shot and killed by a classmate at at Dillard High School in Fort Lauderdale.
March 11, 2009 Winnenden, Germany	Fifteen people were shot and killed at Albertville Technical High School in southwestern Germany by a 17-year-old boy who attended the same school.

See also [Milestones in Federal Gun Control Legislation](#).

Sources: Newspaper reports.

Police search for motive in school shooting

Coroner: Each body had one bullet wound

RED LION, Pennsylvania (CNN) --Authorities have no idea why a 14-year-old boy fatally shot his school principal in the chest with one gun and then shot himself in the head with another Thursday morning in a school cafeteria packed with students.

"Anybody that does that has issues," Red Lion Borough Police Chief Walt Hughes said at an afternoon news conference. "We're looking into that to try to find out what that was."

Hughes said that according to information authorities have gathered so far, there's no reason to believe anyone else was involved in the shootings.

"We have no information that anything led up to this or that he spoke to someone else about it," the chief said, adding that police are reviewing video from school surveillance cameras to try to learn more about what happened.

"I heard this loud bang. I looked up and the principal was lying on the ground, hands to his chest," said one young witness. "Everybody ran out, and when I was running I heard another gunshot."

Red Lion Area Junior High Principal Eugene Segro was pronounced dead at York Hospital, and the student died at the school, about 35 miles southeast of Harrisburg.

The principal was in the cafeteria, where students go before classes begin, Hughes said. "To our knowledge there was nothing going on when the incident went down," at 7:34 a.m., he said.

No students were injured, and no one else was hurt, he said.

Hughes said the student brought the weapons from his home, where they had been locked in a gun safe. He said he doesn't foresee any criminal charges against the boy's parents relating to the weapons.

The .44-caliber Magnum, .357-caliber Magnum and .22-caliber revolvers were legally registered in the student's stepfather's name, the chief said.

No metal detectors at school

York County Coroner Barry Bloss said the principal and student had only one bullet wound each. The principal was shot in the chest with a .44-caliber handgun, and the student died from gunshot to the head from a .22-caliber handgun, authorities said.

Police were on the scene within minutes of the incident. Students were evacuated immediately. Students from the junior high, a nearby high school and an elementary school were dismissed from school a few hours later. The junior high will be closed Friday.

"The school district is grieving the loss of our beloved junior high school principal, Dr. Segro, and the student involved," said Larry Macaluso, Red Lion Area superintendent. "We will continue to make plans to deal with the rest of our students, the staff and our parents and have them work through this."

Macaluso, asked about security at the school, said there are no metal detectors and students are not searched as they enter the building. "We have not had any security checks of students up until this time," he said.

"Our schools are locked when students are in the building in the morning and anyone entering the building must be identified and then report to the office," he said.

Counseling sessions were made available in the afternoon for junior high students and their parents in the senior high school auditorium. An informational meeting for parents was scheduled for Thursday evening.

"It's a tragedy. We're all sorry for it," Hughes said.

Segro was the school's principal for seven years.

"We're in shock. Total disbelief," Douglas Kilgore, school board vice president, said after the shooting.

Previous violence in school district

Myra Reichart with the Pennsylvania State Education Association -- the union that represents teachers in the school district -- said a crisis response team is being formed and will be sent to Red Lion. "We're always concerned when these kinds of things happen," she said.

The Red Lion school district was the site of a machete attack on a kindergarten class that wounded 11 children, the principal, and two teachers at Winterstown Elementary School in February 2001.

William Michael Stankewicz pleaded guilty to attempted murder and other charges. He said he was upset about his divorce and allegations that he molested his stepdaughters. Evidence showed he had had long-term mental problems. His ex-wife's children from a previous marriage had attended the school years before, local police said.