

Wayne County Sheriff's Department Training Newsletter

April 2011

Volume I Issue III

**ONE IMPORTANT KEY TO SUCCESS IS SELF-CONFIDENCE. AN
IMPORTANT KEY TO SELF-CONFIDENCE IS PREPARATION.**

Arthur Ashe

Thoughts...

It has occurred to me that, when it comes to drug violations, we tend to focus our enforcement and training on those substances that have historically been the most abused. Alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine-related arrests are common and most officers have more familiarity with violations involving these substances than any other. Therefore, the April edition of our newsletter will focus on the ever-increasing abuse of pharmaceuticals. Information from the Indiana Drug Enforcement Association and the CDC indicate that more first time drug abusers use prescription drugs than marijuana, a surprising new trend. Accidental deaths from prescription drug overdoses are the number one cause of such deaths in adolescents. Take some time to familiarize yourself with those statutes that deal with prescription medication and turn your enforcement efforts in that direction.

REMINDERS

ACT OUT training on the state mandated topics is April 2. This is mandatory and you should attend the session you have been assigned to.

April Breath Test Expirations – Chad Steen

Don't forget to check out the training calendar to see when we are having various training sessions in-house.

Officers should be checking their county email. Along with the training newsletter, correspondence regarding other training issues is being disseminated electronically.

TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

METH INTERDICTION ILEA April 29

ASSET FORFEITURE Various

ENFORCEMENT OF MC LAWS ILEA April 19

As always, if you are interested in attending training not listed here, let Jason Moore (enforcement) or Jeff Ervin (jail) know. Enforcement officers can request training by submitting the proper training request through the link provided below. Any requests or suggestions for training topics are always appreciated.

STAY ALERT!!

March 24, 2011 – Unfortunately, felonious assaults on police officers appear to be on the rise in 2011. As important as it is to stay well trained, incidents like this should remind us to take our training seriously. Our ability to survive a deadly force situation increases when we train to survive.

March 22, 2011 –Do not become careless when securing an individual, even when no arrest has been made.

March 19, 2011 – Threats can appear whenever there is contact between civilians and law enforcement officers on traffic stops. Do not lower your guard, we all know complacency can become our most dangerous habit.

If you have questions regarding training listed or an interest in attending training not found here, contact Jason Moore. Be sure to fill out a [training request form](#) for review if you would like to attend any training held outside the WCSD. Email reminders will be sent out when issues of this publication are ready to be viewed on <http://wcsdweb2.co.wayne.in.us/training>

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FACTS ABOUT Rx Abuse

- Poly-Pharming is the term used to describe the practice of combining various pharmaceutical drugs.*
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- The U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services administration has found that, in 2006, there were 2.7 million first-time prescription drug abusers compared to 2.1 first-time marijuana abusers.*
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- Narcotic pain medication is the most abused class of prescription drugs. This includes: Vicodin, Percoset, OxyContin, Darvon, codeine, etc...*
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- Possession and use of a prescription drug is viewed less harshly than possession of illicit drugs such as cocaine or heroine.*
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- Hydrocodone (Vicodin, Lortab, etc...) is the most prescribed drug in America.*
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- OxyContin is a time released narcotic similar to Vicodin. One 80 mg OxyContin can be fatal to a new user.*

*Facts obtained from the training program *Poly-Pharming*, by Bruce R. Talbot Associates, Inc., 2011.

INDIANA CODE REVIEW

REMEMBER: Lortab, OxyContin, Xanax, etc...are trade names, not drug names. For example, Lortab contains hydrocodone, a Schedule II Controlled Substance. You may have to make contact with a pharmacy to determine exactly what type of drug you are dealing with. The pharmacy at Reid Hospital is always helpful when police officers have questions about pharmaceuticals they have found on the street.

I.C. [35-48-2](#) deals with the classification of drugs, including Schedule I through Schedule V controlled substances.

I.C. [16-42-19](#) deals with the Indiana Legend Drug Act, which addresses pharmaceuticals and steroids.

I.C. [35-48-4-2](#) Dealing in a schedule I, II, or III controlled substance.

I.C. [35-48-4-3](#) Dealing in a schedule IV controlled substance.

I.C. [35-48-4-4](#) Dealing in a schedule V controlled substance.

I.C. [35-48-4-6](#) Possession of a narcotic drug.

I.C. [35-48-4-7](#) Possession of a controlled substance.

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TIPS & TRICKS

(Courtesy of tech guru Alan Moore)

In order to effectively search by address, it is important that we enter addresses consistently. There are several places where officers enter addresses:

- * VisionMobile for self-initiated calls
- * Paperless Reporting/RMS when doing a case reports
- * Crash Reports (EVCRS)
- * E-Ticket (eCWS)

You will notice that when you enter a location for a crash report there are some controls on how the address is entered - it makes you enter the street name, then whether it is a "Road", "Pike", etc. In E-Ticket, they want GPS coordinates for the stop, so if you enter the address correctly it will automatically find the GPS coordinates. If not, you are forced to select the location of your stop on a map.

In RMS and in VisionMobile there are no controls to ensure that addresses are entered to conform to any standard. If you enter an address in a non-standard format in VisionMobile, dispatchers will usually fix it when they "GeoCode" the address. This does not verify that the address really does exist, but it verifies that the street name is correct and the number is in the range that is valid for that street. So the more accurate thing to say is that when an address is Geo-Coded in the CAD the address "makes sense", but you may not have the right house number.

In Paperless Reporting, this is no validation of the address. However, when the report is uploaded to the RMS database by administrative staff, they are prompted to select an address or just use the address the officer entered. Usually the system will suggest an address that makes sense, but if the address is entered into Paperless Reporting correctly, it may be easier on the staff, but more importantly, it makes it more likely it will be put into the system correctly. This ensures better matching between the CAD and RMS databases in case you are trying to see all calls and cases at a particular address.

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There is a particular format for entering addresses, and it is the following:

<number> <direction> <road type1> [BLK] <road name> <road type2>

<number> - This is simply the house number or block.

<direction> - N, S, E, W, NW, SW, etc. There should not be a period after the direction. You may not always use the direction.

<road type1> - US, SR. Again, no periods, and obviously you may not always use this type.

[BLK] - This is only used if you are specifying an entire block.

<road name> - This is just the road name, with no "Rd", "St", etc. after it.

<road type 2> - RD, ST, PK, BLVD, DR, PL, AV or some other 2 letter abbreviation.

Here are a few addresses that are formatted correctly:

10 NW 16TH ST

1000 BLK N MORTON AV

1100 REID PKWY

134 W IR 70

10 W MAIN ST

1035 GURNEY DR

11247 BEARD RD

1589 N SR 1

100 BLK N 9TH ST

10427 ARBA PK

11316 W US 35

One monkey wrench in the works is Mt. Auburn. The roads there all have "-Mt Auburn" after them. Sometimes there is confusion on whether you are on US 40 or National Road or Main St, or Williamsburg Pk or US 35, etc. The best way to tell if you are entering a street name correctly in VisionMobile, Paperless Reporting, or the crash reporting software is to zoom in on your ThinkGIS map - you can type the name in exactly as it appears on the map (even the Mt. Auburn streets).

One other thing that is common to do is to enter intersections. In Paperless/RMS and VisionMobile You do this by typing in the two roads, separated by " // ". For instance:

Straight Line Pk // Farlow Rd

However, the E-Ticket software uses & instead:

Straight Line Pike & Farlow Rd

You'll note another difference is that the E-Ticket software spells out "Pike" instead of just using "PK". You also can't always use the street name on the map for what you put in E-Ticket. I'm not sure where they got their street names from, but sometimes they don't match our GIS data (which of course they should).