



CourtSmart by Law Enforcement Training, LLC

Making Street Smart Officers CourtSmart

CourtSmart is easy to understand, logical to implement and is relevant to your everyday work.

We have spent many years professionalizing police. Our training and resources help prevent officers from getting sued and make them more likely to win lawsuits.

CourtSmart can now work with your Mobile Training Unit to help certify your officers. CourtSmart provides a monthly publication and exam that can be submitted to your MTU, and ultimately ILETSB for select mandate certification approval (see Certification page below).

“You gotta be a lawyer to be a cop.” Officers have often heard the expression that they have to be lawyers to understand the complexities of the law as it relates to the officers’ jobs. This attitude is both accurate and absurd. Officers need not know the relevant law as well as lawyers do—they must know it better! 2019 The Illinois Officer’s Legal Source Book

In partnership with the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police



www.leotraining.com

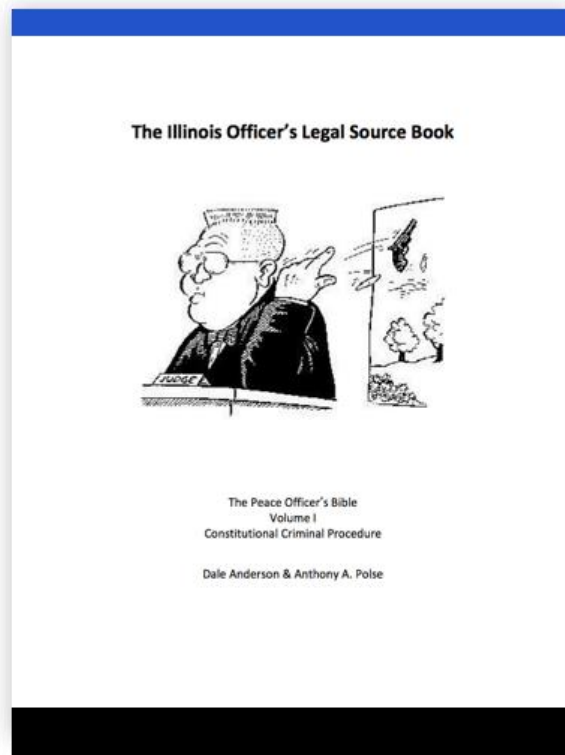
Illinois Officer's Legal Source Books

(Peace Officer's Bibles)

Departments can obtain hard copies for all officers of the following:

- Volume I book covering Constitutional Criminal Procedure including 4th and 5th Amendment and practical issues
- Volume II book covering Civil Liability / Section 1983 issues
- 2020 Supplement for both volumes

All CourtSmart officers can access the electronic versions on the website at www.leotraining.com



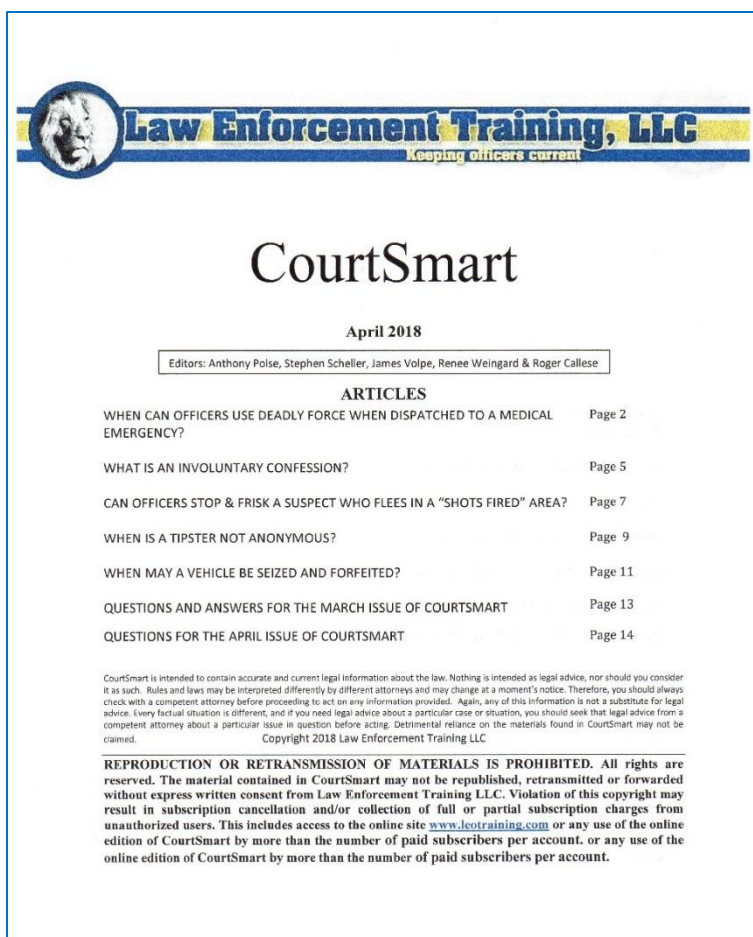
MONTHLY PUBLICATION

We provide our monthly CourtSmart publication that includes current case law analysis and how it directly affects Illinois officers. We explain the implications of each case, how they should be interpreted, and how you, as officers, can handle tough situations while being both...

"Street Smart" and "CourtSmart"

Past publications are available and searchable on our website

CourtSmart issues now cover and satisfy Illinois state legislative mandates.



CourtSmart by Law Enforcement Training LLC

Contact: Jeff Weingard, Marketing Manager jeff@leotraining.com 312-659-5333 (rev August 2019)

MONTHLY EXAMS

Officers can take monthly exams to determine that they have read and understood the material in each CourtSmart issue.

Supervisors have access to the results of each officer's exam(s).

With a passing score on the exam (70% or above), an officer will have access to all questions and whether they were answered correctly or incorrectly. If an officer fails an exam, only the score will be shown (along with how that officer answered each question).

A reminder email can also be set up to go out on the 20th of each month if an officer hasn't taken the exam yet.

AUGUST 2018 COURTSMART EXAM

AUGUST 6, 2018 BY DALE A. ANDERSON IN EXAMS

An arrestee has the 1st Amendment right to pray even if it delays an arrest. *

True

False

In deadly force cases at the USSC or the 7th Circuit, officers should assume that when the officer(s) are awarded qualified immunity from a court, officers in the future in the same circumstance will also be awarded qualified immunity. *

2018/08 CourtSmart Exam #0000017454 | On

First Name	Jeffrey
Last Name	Weingard
Email	jeff@leotraining.com
Score Obtained	7 out of 10 (70.00%)
Administrator Remarks	Processing
User Account	Jeff
Link	http://leotraining.com/sid=GC5GogA7K%2F8FY

An arrestee has the 1st Amendment right to pray even if it delays an arrest.	<input type="radio"/>	True	Correct
	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	False	

2018/08 CourtSmart Exam #0000017455 | On

First Name	Adam
Last Name	Weingard
Email	adamweingard@hotmail.com
Score Obtained	6 out of 10 (60.00%)
Administrator Remarks	Processing
User Account	Adam
Link	http://leotraining.com/sid=xrc7oUB9pfcBZn%2F

An arrestee has the 1st Amendment right to pray even if it delays an arrest.	<input type="radio"/>	True
	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	False
In deadly force cases at the USSC or the 7th	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	True

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CERTIFICATION

CourtSmart can work with your MTU (Mobile Training Unit) to help certify your officers. CourtSmart provides a monthly publication and exam that can be submitted to your MTU, and ultimately ILETSB for select mandate certification approval.

CourtSmart will submit each publication for certification to your MTU (as long as they are open to working with us). They will start to pass our content and exam data to ILETSB for mandate certification of your individual officers

It is your responsibility to verify that your officers are being certified and receiving credit for their efforts at the state level.

CourtSmart has met the guidelines for the following State of Illinois legislative-mandated subject areas:

- Law Updates (annual)
- Use of Force (annual)
- Civil Rights (every 3 years)
- Constitutional & Proper Use of LE Authority (every 3 years)
- Human Rights (every 3 years)
- Procedural Justice (every 3 years)
- Lead Homicide Investigator (every 3 years)
- Cultural Competency (every 3 years)



COST FOR AN ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION TO COURTSMART

\$60 per certified officer for a limited time for departments that are members of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police (\$100 per certified officer for all others)

(Includes hard copy books for every officer, searchable e-book, monthly publications with certified exams, recent case law information and e-mail responses* to almost all department and/or officer questions)

We have a number of attorneys in CourtSmart dedicated to assisting in the professionalism of every officer in the state of Illinois.

If you are interested in this plan and want to see it implemented in your department, please see contact information below.

* **DISCLAIMER** Email responses are not intended to be legal advice. You should not consider them as such. Rules may be interpreted differently by different attorneys and may change at a moment's notice. CourtSmart does not create a lawyer-client relationship. Any and all information provided is not a substitute for legal advice which must come instead from your attorney. Detrimental reliance on any questions answered by CourtSmart personnel may not be claimed.

More on CourtSmart Services

Virtually every officer in Illinois knows about the Kevin / Riley Fox case, where a jury awarded \$15,500,000 to a man who confessed to killing his daughter.

Unfortunately, the vast majority of officers have no idea how the jury arrived at this massive award for Kevin Fox. Without knowing the rules underlying this enormous award to Fox, how can officers avoid the same trap?

Most officers also know about cases where officers are being successfully sued for “excessive force” – by Taser, pepper spray, baton, or by fist. These suits are getting more and more expensive – and more and more embarrassing when they are videotaped.

Recently an officer was indicted for perjury when it was shown that he lied under oath about a traffic stop where drugs were discovered in the car. The officer was unaware that he was being videotaped during the stop, so felt free on the witness stand to engage in creative testimony.

Whether it’s use of force, obtaining confessions, towing vehicles, pursuit policies, underage drinking parties, dealing with mentally ill people, etc., most administrators, supervisors and officers are often surprised by the “rules” when these cases reach the courts.

Additionally, the Illinois legislature passed the concealed carry and stop statute. How do these statutes impact your powers under the Constitution – such as your power to conduct *Terry* searches or obtain the suspect’s name?

We’re sure anyone reading this knows what we mean when we say you need advice that makes sense, that you understand, and you – and all the officers in your department — know how to implement. Look at the CourtSmart questionnaire to see how your department would measure up if faced with legal action related to these questions.

If you, and all of the officers in your department, are sure you know the answers to these types of questions – based on the rules created by case law -- you may still need training.

If you, or they, do not know the rules created by court cases, especially those related to 4th and 5th Amendment issues, then you, and your officers, are just guessing. It is not a good idea to guess any more when it comes to officers’ powers and citizens’ rights.

Officers are now being video and audio-taped constantly during the performance of their duties. And officers are going to be second-guessed until the second coming, particularly by attorneys who are suing you. Officers need to do it right – and do it right the first time. There are no “do-overs” in court. You need us to help you, and your department, to be as CourtSmart as you are street smart.

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These issues controlled by constitutional case law:

(Do your officers know the answers?)

- What are your powers over – and what are the rights of — probationers? / parolees?
- Under what circumstances can you, and can you not, tow and inventory vehicles?
- When can you search or seize cell phones? When can you not?
- How can you question suspects for whom you do not possess reasonable suspicion?
- When should you arrest someone during a civil dispute? Are you sure?
- Do you know the case law related to obstructing, resisting, disturbing, etc. arrests? (If you don't, how do you know when to arrest for those offenses?)
- What is the (case law) difference between reasonable suspicion and probable cause?
- Based on the case law, what is the difference between a detention and an arrest?
- When can officers conduct *TERRY* searches - especially after the concealed carry statute?
- What legal theory is causing more murders to get “off” than all others combined?
- What legal theories allow you to search the passenger compartment of a car?
- What are the legal theories which allow you to search the trunk of a car?
- What are the legal theories which allow you to enter a home?
- What common mistakes at homicide scenes are allowing murderers to go free?
- If you are questioning a suspect and his attorney wants to talk to him, what can you do?
- Can you stop a car if you determine the registered owner is suspended — always?
- If a passenger wants to, or does, leave during a traffic stop, what can / should you do?
- What level of force can / should you use when dealing with mentally ill people?
- What facts should you put in your report – and what should you leave out?
- What defense attorney tricks must you know – and how do you respond to them in court?
- What are the differences between being sued under Section 1983 and a common law?
- What are the (civil liability) rules regarding force – both deadly and non-deadly? (For example(s), when can officers use Tasers, batons and pepper spray?)
- What common (officer) mistakes at homicide scenes are allowing murderers to get off?
- Can you be successfully sued for typos in a search warrant?
- Can departmental rules, ordinances, or state statutes be used to defend against a Section 1983 action?
- Does someone in your department constantly update your policy manual to keep officers apprised of recent case law? (If not, why not?)