

Basic Law Enforcement Wellness Curriculum and Resource Guide

This Curriculum & Resource Guide were conceived to create a platform to teach the basic concepts of Police Wellness to law enforcement professionals from as many agencies as possible. It is designed to be flexible and adaptable yet set minimum benchmarks upon which all agencies can build a positive and supportive health and wellness environment for all their employees.

Published by The Law Enforcement Survival Institute and CopsAlive.com www.LawEnforcementSurvivalInstitute.org • www.CopsAlive.com

Prepared with contributions from members of the International Law Enforcement Educators and Trainers Association (ILEETA)

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Reprinted with permission from The Law Enforcement Survival Institute

This Basic Law Enforcement Wellness Curriculum was created by The Law Enforcement Survival Institute and CopsAlive.com with contributions from members of the International Law Enforcement Educators and Trainers Association (ILEETA). It is intended to help promote the comprehensive wellness of law enforcement professionals and all first responders. It is a living document and will be continuously revised by its users and creators. Find the most recent version at: www.CopsAlive.com/WellnessCurriculum

More information can be found at www.LawEnforcementSurvivalInstitute.org and www.CopsAlive.com/WellnessCurriculum

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Basic Law Enforcement Wellness Curriculum

Project Description:

This project was conceived to create a Basic Police Wellness Curriculum. We believe that the core of this curriculum should be divided between emotional and physical wellness and should be constructed so that any law enforcement training-officer can take the materials and adapt a program suitable for their agency. This curriculum is not meant to be all-inclusive but rather will possess the basic tenets necessary for a basic law enforcement wellness education program.

We thought that we should create FOUR different products to be used as the trainer sees fit:

One big comprehensive curriculum document with all material and,

A smaller comprehensive curriculum document of all the material and,

A simple curriculum document (one page?) on only physical wellness issues and,

A simple curriculum document (one page?) on only emotional wellness issues

Description of the Curriculum Development Process

Phase 1 - Training and focus group meetings held at the ILEETA 2014 conference

Phase 2 - Writing to draft the basic curriculum

Phase 3 - Peer review

Phase 4 - Publication

Phase 5 - Evaluation

Phase 6 - Rewriting if necessary

Phase 7 - Secondary peer review if necessary

This document contains the topic areas and general headings that guided the development process:

Thoughts for the Peer Review Process:

One master document with everyone submitting input to one source – now on CopsAlive.com

Ideas for - Peer Review Instructions

Quick review for needed or missing concepts

Don't worry about spelling, grammar, punctuation etc.

Lots of major input now and may be hard to collate minor changes

Send changes in separate document using the original headings to assist in locating changes

Peer Review Checklist:

Add your input

Submit source info for materials not yours

Submit any resources you recommend (book titles, web links, PDF's etc.)

Email additions & changes in separate document to Submissions@CopsAlive.com

Make sure you annotate them for "Basic LE Curriculum"

Curriculum Overview:

Course Title: Basic Law Enforcement Wellness Curriculum

Course Objectives:

This Basic Police Wellness Curriculum is meant to be adaptable to the needs of any law enforcement or first responder agency and provides the rudimentary tenets necessary for a basic wellness education program that should include both issues about physical as well as emotional wellness.

Instructional Goals/Objectives:

This is meant to be a "Basic" Police Wellness Curriculum. The core of any program should include both emotional and physical wellness. This document is constructed so that any law enforcement trainer can take these materials and adapt a program suitable for their agency's needs and time constraints. This curriculum is not meant to be all-inclusive, nor is it meant to tell you what to say, but rather it possesses the rudimentary tenets necessary for a basic law enforcement wellness education program. The trainer may pick and chose the topics that fit their needs, and course length, and utilize the listed resources for each topic to fill out their own personalized program.

Course Outline:

This document outlines important but general concepts in a framework that the trainer can utilize as a foundation to then build their own course outline using the concepts and resources listed herein.

Course Content/Topics:

This curriculum includes a wide variety of wellness topics collected under the general headings of Emotional Wellness, Physical Wellness, Other Topics, Other Issues and Resources

Instructional Methods:

This is a collection of content and resources on wellness issues the trainer can utilize whatever instructional methods they choose including lecture, discussion, activities, debate or any other method of their choosing.

Materials:

This program does not include any materials specifically but rather gives the instructor web links to useful articles, handouts, PowerPoint presentations and websites. The instructor can decide what materials to reproduce for the course they have created.

Attendee Assignments:

The instructor can make any assignments they chose for the attendees in their course.

Evaluation:

There are two evaluations included at the end of this document. One is a sample evaluation that the instructor may adapt for their use with this material. The other is an evaluation of this curriculum that we encourage the instructor to copy, fill out and email to us for evaluation and future modification of this curriculum. Please email your evaluation to: info@CopsAlive.com

Contributions To This Curriculum:

We need and encourage your suggestions and contributions to this curriculum. It is intended to be a living document that will constantly undergo changes as norms and standards in law enforcement and wellness evolve. Please send your thoughts, ideas, resources and suggestions to info@CopsAlive.com

Curriculum Structure & Usage

This curriculum is intended to support the law enforcement trainer in the development of a personalized wellness educational program based upon your audience needs, agency policies and time constraints.

The developers of this document never intended to tell you how to present these materials to your audience but rather to guide you with general concepts, basic structure and available resources.

Basic Structures For Your Presentations

15-minute presentation structure for roll call or a staff meeting

This structure is designed for very short presentations and should only focus on one topic area drawn from the curriculum. For example you might choose the topic of Proper Nutrition from the curriculum "Avoid fast foods – pack a lunch" and build a 15 minute session around this including a discussion about what everyone thinks their lunch should include. This structure will only have time to include an introduction, presentation of the basic information, a short discussion and then a call to action of some kind. You might also present some thoughts for further research by your audience and perhaps set up a time for further discussion.

30- minute presentation structure for in-service or short training seminars

This structure is designed for slightly longer but still short presentations and should focus on from one to three topic areas drawn from the curriculum. For example you might choose the topic of Police Suicide Prevention from the Emotional Wellness section of the curriculum and build a 30-minute session around this including a discussion and perhaps a short activity.

This structure also has limited time constraints and you should use your time carefully. Always try to include time for your audience to interact and discuss. They will find the time spent more useful and will provide amazing insights when allowed to contribute. For this time frame you should include an introduction, presentation of the basic information, a short discussion and then a call to action of some kind. If you have time you might add as short 5-10 minute activity. You can also propose some ideas for further research by your audience and perhaps set up a time for a follow-up discussion.

1-hour presentation structure for longer seminars or in-service training

This structure gives you the most flexibility as an instructor and can focus on from three to five topic areas per hour of class time. For example you might choose the broad topic of Create A Culture Of Health & Wellness from the Emotional Wellness section of the curriculum and build a 1-hour session around this topic area including a discussion and perhaps a couple of short activities.

2-hour or longer presentation structure for more comprehensive training

This structure gives you much more time as an instructor and you will be able to focus on more than five topic areas if you choose. This might be your opportunity to choose the

broad topic of Creating A Comprehensive Wellness Program for your agency, and you can draw from all the sections of this curriculum to build a multi-hour that includes activities, discussion and perhaps a couple of group exercises.

Sample Outline

30-minute to 1-hour presentation structure for an in-service or short training seminar Topic: Law Enforcement Suicide Prevention

Used with permission from: BREAKING THE SILENCE: LAW ENFORCEMENT FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT Video Facilitation Guide produced by the Carson J Spencer Foundation in Partnership with:

American Association of Suicidology, International Association of Chiefs of Police, National Action Alliance for Suicide Prevention

INTRODUCTION: Topic and presenters - 3 Minutes

Introduce yourself and any co-presenters. State your motivation for leading this discussion

Read the following information

Suicides within law enforcement are a problem that is long overdue for discussion and action. Today we are going to start an open discussion within our agency about the issues surrounding law enforcement suicides and their prevention.

"Statistics from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Law Enforcement Killed and Assaulted data and survey results from the 2012 National Study of Police Suicides: "law enforcement officer deaths by suicide were twice as high as compared to traffic accidents and felonious assaults during 2012."

If you look at other long term data law enforcement officers are more than twice as likely to die by suicide than they are likely to be murdered in the line of duty.

Here Are Some Facts About Law Enforcement Suicide:

The average age of officer in the 2012 study was 42 years old at time of suicide

The average time on job as a police officer at the time of suicide was 16 years of service 91% of suicides were by male officers

The age in which police officers were most at risk was ages 40 to 44

The time on the job when police officers are most at risk was 15 to 19 years of service 63% of police suicide victims were single

11% of police suicide victims were military veterans

Firearms were used in 91.5% of police suicides

In 83% of the police officer suicides, personal problems appear prevalent prior to the suicide

11% of the police officers committing suicide had legal problems pending

California and New York had the highest reported police suicides

From the O'Hara, Violanti, Levenson, & Clark (2013) study as reported by Mark Bond, professor of criminal justice at American Military University in "Silent Suffering: Warning Signs and Steps to Prevent Police Suicide" on:

http://inpublicsafety.com/2014/03/silent-suffering-warning-signs-and-steps-to-prevent-police-suicide/

Add Your Own Facts Related To Your Area or Audience or Add an Anecdote or Story

OUR AGENCY'S GOALS FOR THIS PROGRAM: - 5 Minutes

Our task when this is done is to decide what we will do about this problem here within our agency.

This program is intended to:

- 1. Raise awareness regarding suicide and mental health issues in law enforcement while creating culture of support and understanding within our agency.
- 2. Identify and evaluate our existing resources, national best practices, and training related to suicide prevention, intervention, and response programs.
- 3. Allow us the opportunity to create our own strategic plan for proactive measures within our agency to mitigate the risk of suicide and openly address officer mental health as a core element of our officer safety programs.

Our goals for this session are:

- 1. To discuss law enforcement suicide in relation to how it can affect our agency.
- 2. To create an action plan for the regular discussion about law enforcement wellness & suicide prevention

ADD YOUR OWN AGENCY SPECIFIC GOALS HERE

Consider Adding Your Own Agency Goals About:

Law Enforcement Stress & Suicide Awareness

Support Programs In Place Now

Support Programs Needed

Other Existing Resources

The Development of a Strategic Plan for Suicide Prevention, Intervention, and Response

After the video will have a discussion and conduct several short exercises to determine your suggestions about what our agency should do next to address this problem.

PLAY THE VIDEO: "Breaking the Silence: Suicide Prevention in Law Enforcement" - 12 Minutes

LEAD THE DISCUSSION & ACTIVITIES: 5 Minutes

QUESTIONS: What were you thoughts about the video?

Can this happen here?

Are we prepared to prevent a suicide within our agency?

ACTIVITIY: The video discussed a number of tactics and programs and resources that can help identify and prevent potential law enforcement officer suicides. Divide into groups of 3 or 4 people and come up with one suggestion from your group that our agency can do to prevent law enforcement officer suicide.

Call for volunteers to take the next chosen steps and close the session with a call to action.

PRESENT THIS CALL TO ACTION STATEMENT:

Law enforcement suicide is an impulsive act and is preventable - Every one of us has a responsibility in that.

Mention "Make It Safe" Police Officer Initiative

The Make it Safe Police Officer Initiative developed by police psychologist Jack Digliani, Ph.D., Ed.D. is designed to help "make it safe" for officers to ask for psychological support. The Initiative is comprised of 12 elements designed to address the frequency of police suicide by changing the police culture, engaging proactive programs, removing perceived stigma in asking for help, and reducing secondary danger. You can learn more on Jack's website at: www.JackDigliani.com or you can download an information packet about the Make it Safe Police Officer Initiative from CopsAlive.com at: http://www.CopsAlive.com/suggests?jdmispackage/ileeta2015

Before you leave this room decide what you can do to learn more, take action for our agency or assist one of your peers who might be in trouble. Write down some goals now – Take some action today!

THIS IS THE END OF THE 30-MINUTE SESSION

YOU CAN EXTEND THE SESSION BY ADDING THESE ACTIVITIES AND TABLE TOP DISCUSSIONS

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES: 10 minutes up to 30 minutes

Divide into groups of 3 or 4 people and have them discuss one or more of the following issues. When they have finished their discussion have them report back to the larger group about their findings and recommendations.

QUESTION: How Would You Handle The Funeral Of A 20 Year Veteran Officer Who Committed Suicide On-Duty? Some feel that law enforcement suicide is an obvious side-effect of a long and stressful career and should be treated like any other line of duty death and the funeral should come with full honors and respect. Others feel that law enforcement suicide is a cowardly act and should not be recognized nor allowed to take away from those who gave their lives in the line of duty. Discuss this issue and see if you can come to consensus about how your agency should handle a line of duty suicide.

QUESTION: Our law enforcement culture emphasizes strength and toughness and often times makes it difficult for someone suffering emotional trauma to ask for help. How can we as an organization change our culture to promote better mental health and support without making people fear for the loss their reputations or their jobs?

The bulk of this document is made up of resources to give you support materials, documentation and handouts for the topics you choose to insert into your wellness program.

General Concepts

Statement of Purpose

Purpose of this curriculum:

This project was conceived to create a Basic Police Wellness Curriculum. We believe that the core of this curriculum should be divided between emotional and physical wellness and should be constructed so that any law enforcement training officer can take the materials and adapt a program suitable for their agency. This curriculum is not meant

to be all inclusive but rather will possess the basic tenets necessary for a basic law enforcement wellness education program.

Law enforcement trainers needs to take the lead in this initiative! We can drive wellness!

Wellness of mind, spirit and body
Goals: To be "Healthy and Happy"
To Create Balance

Define the target person - physical & emotional for goal setting purposes only

Set your personal goals:

Nutrition, Snacking, Meals on the go, Sleep, PT, Hydration, Alcohol use, Tobacco use, Caffeine use, Weight & BMI, BP, Resting heart rate, Run, Sit-ups, Pushups, Mental health, peer support, Oath & Ethics, Beliefs on Suicide, Mature, Risk Management, Positive self-talk, Positive outcome visualizations, Play the "What If Game", Daily stress management practices,

Agency Considerations:

Hire to standards - then maintain those standards (physically and emotionally) Support those human resources who support their communities

Physical Wellness Topics

Considerations for Physical Wellness

Physical wellness is critical in law enforcement. Physical wellness includes physical fitness, proper nutrition, proper sleep and rest as well as healthy practices.

Physical Wellness Risk Factors

Wellness Connection posted an article on January 18, 2014 entitled: *The Link between Modifiable Health Risk Factors & Increased Medical Costs.* In one of the best studies on the effects of modifiable health risk factors on employer and employee health care spending at seven corporations, it was reported that 22.4 percent of the \$366 million spent annually by the seven employers and their 92,000 employees was attributed to 10 risk factors. These modifiable risk factors should become the focal point of your worksite health promotion efforts. The major risk factors and associated medical costs reported in the study results were:

Obesity – \$347MM Physical inactivity – \$179 MM Depression – \$128 MM Tobacco use – \$106 MM High blood glucose – \$104 MM High blood pressure – \$80.8 MM Stress – \$38.3 MM Seven combined risk factors that contribute to heart disease (obesity, high stress, tobacco use, high blood pressure, high blood glucose, high total cholesterol and physical inactivity) resulted in cost increases of a whopping 214%. The risk factors of high stress, tobacco use, high blood pressure, high total cholesterol combined were associated with cost increases of 62%.

Source: http://wellnessconnection.com/the-link-between-modifiable-health-risk-factors-increased-medical-costs Web accessed 4-9-15

The American Institute for Preventive Medicine Wellness offers a White Paper on *The Health & Economic Implications of Worksite Wellness Programs* that is available here: http://www.healthylife.com/documents/white%20paper%20charts low.pdf

April 2014 article in the Denver Business Journal by Ed Sealer entitled: *Pinnacol study: Workplace wellness programs greatly decrease risk factors*. The story about research done by Pinnacol Assurance company showed that Wellness programs can decrease health risks of workers by 25 percent or more. It can be found here: http://www.bizjournals.com/denver/news/2014/04/29/pinnacol-study-workplace-wellness-programs-greatly.html?page=all

Proper Nutrition

Key Factors:

Eat breakfast / eat more in morning, less in evening

Avoid fast foods – pack a lunch

Recommended foods: nuts, fish, avocado, fruit/vegetables

Eat Protein at every meal

Foods to avoid: trans-fat, high-fructose corn syrup

Limit snacking

Drink plenty of clean, pure water

U.S. Government nutritional recommendations are available for the U.S. Department of Agriculture on their Choose My Plate website at: http://www.choosemyplate.gov/ This has replaced the old food pyramid.

Find some great reproducible handouts on their site at: http://www.choosemyplate.gov/healthy-eating-tips/ten-tips.html

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, along with the Department of Agriculture, issues "Dietary Guidelines for Americans," every few years. Here are some of the 2015 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee Recommendations from the Scientific Report of the 2015 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee:

One very interesting one points out a change in concerns about cholesterol that you people may not know about:

"Previously, the Dietary Guidelines for Americans recommended that cholesterol intake be limited to no more than 300 mg/day. The 2015 DGAC will not bring forward this recommendation because available evidence shows no appreciable relationship between consumption of dietary cholesterol and serum (blood) cholesterol, consistent with the AHA/ACC (American Heart Association / American College of Cardiology) report. Cholesterol is not a nutrient of concern for overconsumption."

Other 2015 DGAC recommendations encourage dietary patterns that are low in saturated fat, added sugars and sodium. The goals for the general population are:

• Less than 2,300 milligrams of dietary sodium per day.

- Less than 10% of total calories from saturated fat per day.
- A maximum of 10% of total calories from added sugars per day.

Source: http://www.health.gov/dietaryguidelines/2015-scientific-report/

CNN did a good article on this subject at: http://www.cnn.com/2015/02/19/health/dietary-guidelines/index.html

Physical Activity/Exercise

Each officer or agency should set their goals about levels of physical fitness. Attention should be paid to the types of physical activities they will be called upon to do under duress on the streets.

You could use the Cooper Institute recommendations for physical fitness activities to help you, or your agency, set some goals for accomplishments. Use their Standards to set your objectives:

Aerobic Capacity (Cardiorespiratory) 1.5 Mile Run Anaerobic Power (Sprinting Ability) 300 Meter Run Anaerobic Power (Explosive Leg Strength) Vertical Jump Muscular Strength (Upper Body) 1 RM Bench Press Muscular Endurance (Upper Body) 1 Minute Push-Ups Muscular Endurance (Core Body) 1 Minute Sit-Ups Muscular Strength (Lower Body) 1RM Leg Press Flexibility (Lower Back and Hamstrings) Sit-and-Reach

Body Composition (Percent Body Fat) % Fat (caliper/underwater weighing/impedance)

Excellent article on the Calibre Press website entitled: Functional Fitness: How strong does a cop need to be? *By Greg Amundson*

http://calibrepress.com/2015/02/functional-fitness/

Physical Fitness Standards & Testing

The topic of physical fitness standards and testing in law enforcement is a highly debated one but one on which you should become familiar with even if you are only talking about improving physical fitness.

List target activities and tests/standards for each

Must be work related

Sources for Information

The International Association Of Chief's Of Police (IACP)

The International Association Of Chief's Of Police (IACP) has a discussion of this topic in the March 2004 issue of Police Chief magazine entitled: *Underlying Physical Fitness Factors for Performing Police Officer Physical Tasks* By Thomas R. Collingwood, Ph.D., President, Fitness Intervention Technologies, Richardson, Texas; Robert Hoffman, Program Coordinator, Thomas and Means LLP, Huntersville, North Carolina; and Jay Smith, President, Integrated Fitness Systems and FitForce, Salem, Massachusetts. Find that here:

 $\frac{http://www.policechiefmagazine.org/magazine/index.cfm?fuseaction=display_arch\&article_id=251\&iss_ue_id=32004$

The FBI addressed the topic in several issues of the Law Enforcement Bulletin. In May of 2005 entitled: *Physical Fitness: Tips for The Law Enforcement Executive* by Daniel E. Shell http://leb.fbi.gov/2005-pdfs/leb-may-2005

and in the October 2002 issue with an article entitled: *Physical Fitness in Law Enforcement: Follow the Yellow Brick Road* By Patti Ebling at: http://leb.fbi.gov/2002-pdfs/leb-october-2002

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers have a list of their standards called the Physical Efficiency Battery which is a fitness test consisting of five different components to measure the fitness level of the students. Learn more at:

https://www.fletc.gov/physical-efficiency-battery-peb

Stew Smith Fitness:

Stew Smith Fitness has done a nice job of assembling a list of U.S. State Police Physical Fitness Assessment Standards for New Recruits on one web page at:

http://www.stewsmith.com/linkpages/LElinks.htm

Cooper Institute:

The Cooper Institute has recommendations for physical fitness activities to help you, or your agency, set some goals for accomplishments. Use their Standards to set your objectives:

Aerobic Capacity (Cardiorespiratory) 1.5 Mile Run Anaerobic Power (Sprinting Ability) 300 Meter Run Anaerobic Power (Explosive Leg Strength) Vertical Jump Muscular Strength (Upper Body) 1 RM Bench Press Muscular Endurance (Upper Body) 1 Minute Push-Ups Muscular Endurance (Core Body) 1 Minute Sit-Ups 1RM Leg Press Muscular Strength (Lower Body) Flexibility (Lower Back and Hamstrings) Sit-and-Reach

Body Composition (Percent Body Fat) % Fat (caliper/underwater weighing/impedance)

Use the Cooper Institute Law Enforcement Standards to set your specific individual, or agency, training objectives:

Test Range
1.5 Mile Run 14:40 - 15:54 minutes
300 Meter Run 64.3 - 66.0 sec
1RM freeweight bench press raw score 151 – 165 lbs

1RM freeweight bench press raw score 151 - 165 lbs 1RM freeweight bench press ratio .78 - .84 of body weight

 $\begin{array}{ll} \text{Push-Up} & 25-34 \text{ reps} \\ \text{Sit-Up} & 30-38 \text{ reps} \\ \text{Vertical Jump} & 15.5-16 \text{ inches} \end{array}$

Learn more here: https://www.cooperinstitute.org/vault/2440/web/files/684.pdf

What does THAT have to do with being a cop? Employment Standards in Law Enforcement Report from the International Association of Chiefs of Police 2006 Conference Boston, MA presented by attorneys Alan Andrews and Julie Risher

Download the PDF report here: http://www.aele.org/andrews2006.pdf

Weight Management

Check BMI (body mass index), waist circumference Chronic disease education: diabetes, hypertension, coronary artery disease, effects of alcohol and tobacco

Tobacco Use

Smoking cessation – See American

Alcohol Consumption

Caffeine

Supplements

Fatigue Management

Sleep hygiene Sleep apnea awareness

You can find a PDF copy of the report Tired Cops: The Prevalence and Potential Consequences of Police Fatigue by Bryan Vila and Dennis Jay Kenney produced by NCJRS here: http://www.copsalive.com/suggests?vilatiredcops/basicwellness

Agency Considerations On Physical Wellness

Tests/standards for each target activity

Emotional Wellness Topics

Create A Culture of Health & Wellness

Morella Devost is an Integrative Nutrition certified Holistic Health Counselor and holds an EdM and MA in Psychological Counseling from Columbia University has an organization called Transformationone which has an excellent training guide called The 11 Keys to Creating a Culture of Wellness that you can find here:

http://transformationone.com/wp/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/TO 11 Keys to Wellness.pdf

ERC HR Insights Blog has an article on **8** *Ways to Create a Culture of Wellness* at: http://www.yourerc.com/blog/post/8-Ways-to-Create-a-Culture-of-Wellness.aspx

Learn to build a law enforcement culture of wellness with True Blue Valor at: http://truebluevalor.com/

Emotional Wellness Risk Factors & Symptoms

The Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety lists a page on *Mental Health - Psychosocial Risk Factors in the Workplace* you can find here:

http://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/psychosocial/mentalhealth risk.html

There is an article on HelpGuide.org that list a lot of information and resources on *Improving Emotional Health* including one section on: *Risk factors for mental and emotional problems*. That you can find here: http://www.helpguide.org/articles/emotional-health/improving-emotional-health.htm

Stress Management

Key Factors:

Breathing Meditation stress recognition resilience

Santa Clara University has listed the *Top 10 Stress Management Techniques* at: https://www.scu.edu/wellness/topics/stress/toptenstress.cfm

Find *10 Relaxation Techniques That Zap Stress Fast* By Jeannette Moninger Reviewed by Michael W. Smith, MD on WebMD at:

http://www.webmd.com/balance/guide/blissing-out-10-relaxation-techniques-reduce-stress-spot

Read *A Stress Management Prescription for Law Enforcement and Police Officers* on CopsAlive.com which includes a downloadable Roll Call Discussion Training Key at: http://www.copsalive.com/a-stress-management-prescription-for-law-enforcement/

Read *Police Officers Need to Learn to Manage Stress Before it Ruins their Lives and Careers* on CopsAlive.com at: http://www.copsalive.com/police-officers-need-to-learn-to-manage-stress-before-it-ruins-their-lives-and-careers/

An article in the August 2009 issue of Police Chief magazine entitled: *Stress Management Research at the Ontario Police College* By Irene Barath, Instructor, Leadership Training Unit, Ontario Police College, Aylmer, Ontario, Canada can be found at:

http://www.policechiefmagazine.org/magazine/index.cfm?fuseaction=display_arch&article_id=1871&issue_id=82009

Police Suicide Prevention

Discussions on police suicide are very necessary in modern law enforcement.

Here Are Some Facts About Law Enforcement Suicide:

The average age of officer in the 2012 study was 42 years old at time of suicide

The average time on job as a police officer at the time of suicide was 16 years of service 91% of suicides were by male officers

The age in which police officers were most at risk was ages 40 to 44

The time on the job when police officers are most at risk was 15 to 19 years of service 63% of police suicide victims were single

11% of police suicide victims were military veterans

Firearms were used in 91.5% of police suicides

In 83% of the police officer suicides, personal problems appear prevalent prior to the suicide 11% of the police officers committing suicide had legal problems pending

California and New York had the highest reported police suicides

From the O'Hara, Violanti, Levenson, & Clark (2013) study as reported by Mark Bond, professor of criminal justice at American Military University in "Silent Suffering: Warning Signs and Steps to Prevent Police Suicide" on:

http://inpublicsafety.com/2014/03/silent-suffering-warning-signs-and-steps-to-prevent-police-suicide/

The video "Breaking the Silence: Suicide Prevention in Law Enforcement" produced by The Carson J Spencer Foundation, in partnership with the International Association of Chiefs of Police, National Action Alliance for Suicide Prevention, and the American Association of Suicidology. The video production was supported financially by the Kenosha Police Department and additional support was provided by the Denver Police Department and police psychologists from Nicoletti-Flater Associates in Denver. The video features members of the Denver Colorado and Kenosha Wisconsin Police Departments. You can play the DVD or find the video on YouTube at this link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u-mDvJIU9RI

Visit: http://www.copsalive.com/prevent-police-suicides/ for a a link to the video video "Breaking the Silence: Suicide Prevention in Law Enforcement" and a CopsAlive roll call discussion guide.

Risk Taking Behaviors

Key Factors:

Speeding
Seatbelt usage
Wearing vest
Not calling for backup

These behaviors are an important issue to be addressed with law enforcement training. Many of them lead to the majority of law enforcement line of duty deaths.

Visit the Below 100 website to learn about their programs, trainer trainings and materials at: www.Below100.com

Crisis Support

Key Factors:

Crisis hotlines might provide services and reach people you cannot

Make it safe for people to ask for help Leaders should lead the way

Check out these crisis hotlines and post information at your agency:

"Safe Call Now" Hotline for first responders (206) 459-3020 or 877-230-6060 You can learn more about Safe Call Now by visiting their website at: http://www.safecallnow.org/

And the Cop2Cop program run by the New Jersey Department of Human Services Division of Mental Health and UBHC University Behavioral Healthcare at 1-866-Cop-2Cop (1-866-267-2267) http://www.copsalive.com/suggests?cop2cop/basicwellness

COPLINE 1-800-267-5463 Check out their website at: http://www.copline.org/

Here are a couple of other **national suicide hotlines**: 1-800-SUICIDE(784-2433) OR 1-800-273-TALK(8255) a free, 24-hour hotline available to anyone in suicidal crisis or emotional distress. Your call will be routed to the nearest crisis center to you.

Serve & Protect

Serve & Protect is a 501(c)(3) non-profit serving law enforcement, fire/rescue/EMT, dispatch, corrections and their families. We provide 24/7/365 CRISIS LINE, CHAPLAIN ALLIANCE, and THERAPIST ALLIANCE to serve the needs of these Homeland Heroes. Founded by Robert Michaels, who served with the 229th Military Police Battalion VANG, and norfolk Police on patrol and as a detective, we provide services with a boots on the ground understanding of the job. They are linked with Safe Call Now so you may get the same person depending upon what time of day you call. www.ServeProtect.org

1-615-373-8000

Making It Safe To Ask for Help

The Make it Safe Police Officer Initiative developed by police psychologist Jack Digliani, Ph.D., Ed.D. is designed to help "make it safe" for officers to ask for psychological support. The Initiative is comprised of 12 elements designed to address the frequency of police suicide by changing the police culture, engaging proactive programs, removing perceived stigma in asking for help, and reducing secondary danger. You can learn more on Jack's website at: www.JackDigliani.com or you can download an information packet about the Make it Safe Police Officer Initiative from CopsAlive.com at: http://www.CopsAlive.com/suggests?jdmispackage/basicwellness

Chief's Lead The Way

A Top-Down Approach To Addressing Police Trauma and Suicide

Chiefs must set a "New Standard": This is a call out to all chiefs to have a Proactive Health Check-In and then inspire *all* their sergeants' and command staff to do the same. Then, the 1st line supervisors meet individually with each officer, dispatcher and support staff member and give him or her the encouragement and support to go for their Proactive Health Check-ins too.

You can download an information sheet here:

http://www.CopsAlive.com/suggests?chiefsleadtheway/basicwellness

Specialized Programs For Emotional & Psychological Support

Key Factors:

Understand the specific problems associated to that unit UC units
Child Sex Assault
Fatal Accident Investigation

Agency Considerations For Emotional Wellness

Key Factors:

Support programs come in many forms

Peer Support, Critical Incident Support, Chaplain's Programs are just a few

Peer support (recognition, early intervention, referral)

Police Psychologist Jack Digliani Ph.D., Ed.D. teaches how to create a Proactive Peer Support program and makes his handbook *Police and Sheriff Peer Support Team Manual* available for free at: www.JackDigliani.com

Intervention

Police Psychologist Jack Digliani Ph.D., Ed.D. offers a free *Law Enforcement Critical Incident Handbook* at: www.JackDigliani.com and has a downloadable *Law Enforcement Critical Incident Information Handout Packet* at:

http://www.jackdigliani.com/uploads/3/2/2/1/3221020/le critical incident information.pdf

Having the Courageous Conversation

Key Factors:

Speak up when you see a problem

It takes a lot of courage to say the things that really need to be said

Keep discussions focused on specific behaviors not personality

Law Officer had an article in April of 2013 entitled: *Courageous Conversations: If you don't say anything, then who will?* that you can find here:

http://www.lawofficer.com/articles/2013/04/courageous-conversations.html

Law Officer had an article in June of 2012 *Below 100: Courageous Conversations - Saving lives of LEOs starts with reaching out & encouraging officer safety* By Capt. Travis Yates. Read it here: http://www.lawofficer.com/articles/2012/06/below-100-courageous-conversat.html

Ideas Into Action is a publication created by the Canadian Ministry of Education to support Ontario's school and system leaders. One of their bulletins is entitled: *Engaging in Courageous Conversations* You can find it here:

http://www.edu.gov.on.ca/eng/policyfunding/leadership/IdeasIntoActionBulletin2.pdf

Forbes magazine had an article entitled: *Is it past time you engaged in a "Courageous Conversation?"* By Margie Warrell that you can find at:

http://www.forbes.com/sites/margiewarrell/2012/11/13/courageous-conversation/

Book: Courageous Conversations About Race: A Field Guide for Achieving Equity in Schools, written by Glenn Singleton and Curtis Linton as part of the Pacific Educational Group (PEG)

Book: Fierce Conversations by Susan Scott is labeled is the quintessential guide to productive, respectful, and results-driven communication and leadership.

Taking care of family

[Effective] Communication with family members, peers, members of the public Have non-LE friends

Other Topics Related To Health & Wellness

Spiritual Life

Even though it's difficult to talk about the very core of what drives and motivates a law enforcement professional is critical. This does not need to be a discussion about religion but rather about the factors that either strengthen or deplete a peace officers spirit.

Consider using the book: Spiritual Survival For Law Enforcement by Chaplain Cary A. Friedman as your guide

The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin in November 2009 entitled: *Police Training For The Whole Person* by Jonathan A. Smith Ph.D. available at:

http://www2.fbi.gov/publications/leb/2009/november2009/police feature.htm

Retirement Management

Key Factors:

Time Management

Key Factors:

Prioritization of tasks (family, work, self...) Importance of leisure Financial planning

Other Issues For Consideration

Changing Our Law Enforcement Culture

"The Day The Brotherhood Of Law Enforcement Died"

This concept offers a discussion on the pro's and con's of a "brotherhood and sisterhood" of law enforcement. It is designed as a discussion about our law enforcement culture, which may be both good and bad. You may adapt it to specific issues facing your agency or national news reports. The themes

listed are meant as a suggested path but you or your group may find another one. You might consider discussing honor, tradition, leadership, influence, service, taking care of our own, bullying, the code of silence, wellness and what we do to relax. This discussion is about YOUR role in the future of law enforcement as well as the future of your agency. So invite people to join in the discussion with an open mind and be willing to participate and see where it takes you. Download the full discussion guide from CopsAlive.com at: http://www.copsalive.com/suggests?daybrotherdied/basicwellness

Internal Bullying In Our Law Enforcement Culture

In September of 2013 Kansas City, Missouri police chief Darryl Forté wrote a blog about workplace bullying in police services that you can find at:

http://kcpdchief.blogspot.com/2013/09/workplace-bullying-needs-to-be-addressed.html

Althea Olson and Mike Wasilewski wrote an article for PoliceOne on the subject entitled: Bullies in the workplace: Sabotaging police culture. You can find that at: http://www.policeone.com/police-jobs-and-careers/articles/8198287-Bullies-in-the-workplace-Sabotaging-police-culture/

You will find some interesting Canadian case law and other resources on this subject at: http://www.bullyinginpolicing.com/

Wellness For Retired Employees

The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin in November 2009 had an article entitled: *Retiring From The Thin Blue Line* that is available at:

http://leb.fbi.gov/2009-pdfs/leb-october-2009 and http://leb.fbi.gov/2009-pdfs/leb-november-2009/view

Resources For Your Further Research

CopsAlive.com 10 Minute Roll Call Discussion Guide "Law Enforcement Suicide Prevention - Take Charge" http://www.copsalive.com/suggests?rx3xrc10m/director/basicwellness

CopsAlive.com 10 Minute Roll Call Discussion Key "The Police PTSD Paradox" http://www.copsalive.com/suggests?rc10mptsdparadox/basicwellness

CopsAlive.com 10 Minute Roll Call Discussion Key "Rx3x" 3x Prescription for Stress Management in Law Enforcement http://www.copsalive.com/suggests?rx3xrc10m/basicwellness

On-going Surveys

We can still use Survey Monkey to setup on-going follow-up surveys – Open to ideas

The Future

This is a living, growing document and will continue to do that as long as all of you keep contributing.

How To Contribute To This Basic Wellness Curriculum

If you would like to contribute to this curriculum please send an email to submissions@copsalive.com and add Basic Wellness Curriculum to the subject line. Please formulate your material for easy insertion into the curriculum document. Include your Full Name, Agency or Organization Name, Title, your Full Mailing Address. Please include a phone number where you may be reached in case we have any questions.

The newest version of this document can always be found at: http://www.copsalive.com/basic-law-enforcement-wellness-curriculum-development/

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