

Google's Waze is a 'stalking app,' claim US police

<http://thenextweb.com/apps/2015/01/26/googles-waze-stalking-app-claim-us-police/>

Mic Wright / 1/26/2015 04:25pm

Sheriffs have accused Google's Waze traffic app of being a stalking app and called for alerts that indicate when police are nearby to be switched off, reports The Guardian.

In 2013, Google acquired Waze, which combines GPS navigation with a social community, for \$966 million. It offers free real-time traffic guidance and warnings about issues including congestion, car accidents, speed traps, traffic cameras, construction work, potholes and unsafe weather.

The complaints against Waze were triggered by Sergio Kopelev, a reserve deputy sheriff in Southern California, who believes the user-submitted reports about officers' locations make it a danger to police.

Kopelev says he had not heard about Waze until late last year when his wife began using

it. He then began thinking about how the app could be used to target officers.

Another officer, Sheriff Mike Brown of Bedford County, Virginia, who is also chair of the National Sheriffs Association's technology committee, told The Guardian, that the police-reporting feature, which he deems a "police stalker," is dangerous.

Both men raised their concerns during a meeting of the organization in Washington. They referred to the Instagram account of Ismaaiyl Brinsley, who is accused of fatally shooting two NYPD officers last month. He posted a Waze screenshot along with messages threatening police. However, investigators do not believe he used Waze to ambush the men.

The executive director of the Fraternal Order of Police, Jim Pasco, also says he has concerns: "I can think of 100 ways that it could present an officer-safety issue. There's no control over who use it. So, if you're a criminal and you want to rob a bank, hypothetically, you use your Waze."

Waze spokesperson, Julie Mossler, says the company thinks very carefully about safety and security: "These relationships keep citizens safe, promote faster emergency response and alleviate traffic congestion." She also says that Waze works with the New York Police Department and others around the world to share information.

The police officers' fears about Waze also seem to discount other more low-tech ways of finding out the location of police officers, including following them from precincts or calling in an incident.



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The 2015 correctional health care forecast is mentally challenging

Greatest news concerns are rising needs of incarcerated mentally ill and relationship of mental illness and isolation practices / By: Dr. Larry Schoenly

Although much has happened in correctional health care this year, the greatest news concerns are the rising needs of the incarcerated mentally ill and the relationship of mental illness and isolation practices. Thus, my year-end report summarizes the big news stories about mentally ill offenders and their treatment in the criminal justice system. Movement continues in the direction of reducing the use of isolation and solitary confinement for these inmates.

Mentally Ill and disabled Inmates Overpower the System

Related Feature:

2014 Year in Review With 2014 coming to a close, we've gone through our archives for the past 12 months to bring you some of the biggest corrections stories of the year.

Decades of reducing resources for mental health treatment across the country has led to the over-criminalization of mental illness. Many jails and prison systems have more mentally ill inmates than any treatment facility. A study undertaken by the National Sheriff's Association found that there are three times more seriously mentally ill persons in jails and prisons than in hospitals. Yet, jails and prisons are not arranged or organized to provide the kind of treatment and supervision this population desperately needs. The mentally ill (those with psychological conditions) and the mentally disabled (those with brain injury and learning disabilities) are difficult to manage behaviorally as well as difficult to protect from being victimized among the general incarcerated population.

Isolation is Not a Good Answer

A common solution to managing these inmates is through segregation and isolation. Yet, study upon study about the negative effects of solitary confinement and isolation practices in the criminal justice system point to the need for change in management practices. Even mentally healthy inmates can become anxious, depressed, paranoid, and psychotic when removed from normal social and perceptual stimulation. These detrimental effects are more significant for those already suffering from mental disorders such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, or major depression. Isolation can lead to self-mutilation, rage, and suicide attempts. These harmful effects are prevalent even when segregation is initiated for the protection of the inmate. Advocacy groups are increasingly sounding the alarm. This is leading to media attention such as a 2014 PBS Frontline episode and National Public Radio story. This year, state systems like California have moved to change isolation policies while state systems like Nebraska are urged by advocacy groups to do the same. Expect more movement in modifying isolation practices for mentally ill inmates in 2015.

Treatment Must Be Part of the Solution

A major difficulty in adequately managing mentally ill inmates is the lack of appropriate treatment resources. Government budgets are strapped and even providing adequate security and medical services is difficult. Mental health services are often minimal and correctional mental health staff can be difficult to recruit. Still, city and state governments like New York City and Illinois have unveiled plans for increasing treatment for the incarcerated mentally ill in 2014. Look for more mental health treatment incorporated into the criminal justice system in 2015.

Diversion before Incarceration

According to the Council of State Governments, there are now more than 300 mental health courts across the country. Mental health courts will continue to be advocated in the year ahead. 2014 startup examples abound in Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. This can only be good news for jails and prisons as diverting management of selected mentally ill individuals reduces the volume of difficulties behind bars.

Lawsuits and Legislation

Both the legal and political systems will continue to bring pressure to bear to create change in the criminal justice system in 2015. This year, for example, lawsuits in Indiana and legislation in New Jersey seek to hard wire mental illness treatment and reduction of isolation use into these correctional systems. Expect more lawsuits and legislation regarding treatment of mentally ill inmates in the year ahead.

It has been another newsworthy year for correctional healthcare. I look forward to the New Year and more dialogue with all of you in the CorrectionsOne Community!

About the author

Correctional Healthcare
with Lorry Schoenly, PhD, RN, CCHP

Dr. Schoenly has been a nurse for 30 years and is currently specializing in correctional healthcare. She is an author and educator seeking to improve patient safety and professional nursing practice behind bars. Her web-presence, Correctional Nurse, provides information and support to those working in correctional health care. Her books, Essentials of Correctional Nursing and The Correctional Health Care Patient Safety Handbook are available in print and digital on amazon.

<http://www.correctionsone.com/writers/columnists/lorry-schoenly/>



A credible source of information makes for quicker and firmer decisions.

A credible person is expert (experienced, qualified, intelligent, skilled) and trustworthy (honest, fair, unselfish, caring). *Charisma* can increase credibility. Charismatic people, in addition to credible, are extroverted, composed and sociable.

Credibility is context-dependent, and an expert in one situation may be incompetent in another. It is also a cue that is used in selecting the peripheral route to decision-making.

Credibility-enhancing actions include:

- Highlighting your own experience and qualifications.
- Showing you care about the other person and have their best interests at heart.
- Showing you are similar to them by using their language, body language, dress, etc.
- Being assertive. Quickly and logically refuting counter-arguments.
- Leveraging the credibility of others, e.g.
- Highlighting the credibility of your sources of information.
- Getting introduced by a credible person.

Language that reduces credibility includes:

- Ums, ers and other, ah, hesitation.
- Totally and absolutely excessive exaggeration.
- Kinds of qualifications that sort of lack assertion, I guess.
- Politeness, sir, that indicates subordination.

Disclaimers reduce credibility!

So what?

Using it

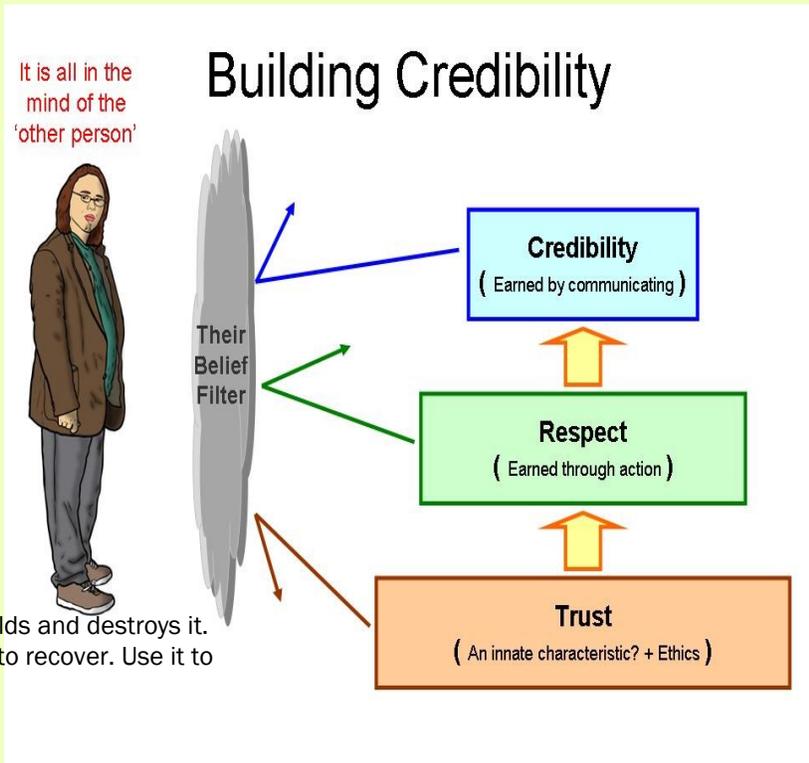
Build your credibility before persuading. Understand what builds and destroys it. Protect it like a baby, because once lost it can be impossible to recover. Use it to gain commitment without having to argue your case.

Defending

When you are making a big decision, be careful to examine the real credibility of your advisors, including what they stand to gain from your decision.

References

Gass and Seiter (1999)



<http://changingminds.org/explanations/>

AS MANY AS 2,800 INMATES TO BE MOVED FROM TEXAS PRISON

AP , Associated Press Feb. 21, 2015 7:56 PM ET

RAYMONDVILLE, Texas (AP) — As many as 2,800 federal prisoners will be moved to other institutions after inmates seized control of part of a prison in South Texas, causing damage that made the facility "uninhabitable," an official said Saturday.

Ed Ross, a spokesman for the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, said the inmates who had taken control are "now compliant" but that negotiations were ongoing Saturday in an effort for staff to "regain complete control" of Willacy County Correctional Center.

"The situation is not resolved, though we're moving toward a peaceful resolution," FBI spokesman Erik Vasys said Saturday evening.

It wasn't immediately clear what progress had been made through the negotiations, but Sheriff Larry Spence said there were no hostages involved in the standoff and only minor injuries reported. Spence said the inmates "have pipes they can use as weapons."

Management & Training Corp., the private contractor that operates the center for the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, said about 2,000 inmates became disruptive Friday because they're upset with medical services and refused to perform work duties.

MTC spokesman Issa Arnita said in a statement that prisons officials have begun moving the inmates and that the process would continue into next week.

Arnita said prison administrators met with inmates Friday to address their concerns but that the prisoners "breached" their housing units and reached the recreation yard. The Valley Morning Star reports fires were set inside three of the prison's 10 housing units.

Authorities say about 800 to 900 other inmates are not participating in the disturbance. The inmates being held at the facility, which is in far South Texas more than 200 miles south of San Antonio, are described as "low-level" offenders who are primarily immigrants in the U.S. illegally.

"Correctional officers used non-lethal force, tear gas, to attempt to control the unruly offenders," Arnita said in the statement.

No inmate breached two perimeter security fences, and there's no danger to the public, he said.

The large Kevlar tents that make up the facility were described in a 2014 report by the American Civil Liberties Union as not "only foul, cramped and depressing, but also overcrowded."

The report said that inmates reported that their medical concerns were often ignored by staff and that corners were often cut when it came to health care.

Brian McGiverin, a prisoners' rights attorney with the Texas Civil Rights Project, said that he was not surprised inadequate medical care could ignite a riot. He said medical care is grossly underfunded in prisons, especially in ones run by private contractors.

"It's pretty abysmal with regard to modern standards how people should be treated, pretty much anywhere you go," he said.



Law enforcement officials from a wide variety of agencies converge on the Willacy County Correctional Center in Raymondville, Texas on Friday, Feb. 20, 2015 in response to a prisoner uprising at the private immigration detention center. A statement from prison owner Management and Training Corp. said several inmates refused to participate in regular work duties early Friday. Inmates told center officials of their dissatisfaction with medical services. (AP Photo/Valley Morning Star, David Pike)

Prisoners stand at the western fence as law enforcement officials from a wide variety of agencies converge on the Willacy County Correctional Center in Raymondville, Texas on Friday, Feb. 20, 2015 in response to a prisoner uprising at the private immigration detention center. A statement from prison owner Management and Training Corp. said several inmates refused to participate in regular work duties early Friday. Inmates told center officials of their dissatisfaction with medical services. (AP Photo/Valley Morning Star, David Pike)





Top Tips From FBI Hostage Negotiator On Crime And Business

FORBES / 8/29/2013 @ 4:08PM 8,559 views / Josh Wolfe

We sit down with Gary Noesner, the former Chief Negotiator for the FBI, and the first person to ever hold that position. Mr. Noesner regales us with stories of the toughest people and situations he's ever encountered, life as a hostage negotiator, and how these skills can translate to business.

Gary Noesner was an FBI hostage negotiator for 23 years of his career, spending the last ten years as the Chief Negotiator for the FBI. He retired as the Chief of the FBI's Crisis Negotiation Unit, Critical Incident Response Group. He was heavily involved in numerous crisis incidents covering prison riots, religious zealot sieges, terrorist embassy takeovers, airplane hijackings, and over 120 overseas kidnapping cases involving American citizens. Mr. Noesner is the author of *Stalling for Time: My Life as an FBI Hostage Negotiator*.

When did you know you wanted to work in hostage negotiations, and how did you enter the field?

I wanted to be in the FBI since I was 12 years old. I saw a television show where FBI Director Herbert Hoover was interviewed, and I decided that sounded really interesting. Once I joined the FBI, as part of early agent training, we were introduced to a brand new discipline called "hostage negotiations", and the role it played in law enforcement was very appealing to me. After some years, once I had established myself as a productive agent, I was able to secure a slot in the training school, and became a negotiator. In 1990, I became a full-time negotiator at the FBI Academy in an instructional and operational and research role. In 1993, I became Chief of the FBI Crisis Negotiation Unit and did that for 10 years before I retired.

Have you found that there are certain personality traits that make for a great negotiator?

I think there are a lot of different personality types that can be successful as crisis or hostage negotiators, but one of the universal attributes that we see is self-control. It is important to have negotiators who don't get flustered or react to events in a highly emotional way.

Who was the toughest person you've ever had to negotiate with?

I think that title would have to go to David Koresh. If someone is hearing voices and they're getting instructions from God, it's tough to conduct a reality-based negotiation with them. We only succeeded in getting people out when we were able to negotiate with Koresh about the here and now. Anytime we slipped into a dialogue about religion, we accomplished absolutely nothing. That was an extremely complex situation and although I've been a frequent critic of the FBI, we did a lot of great things out there and I'm very proud that during the time I ran the negotiation effort, we secured the release of all 35 people that came out.

But we also had some people in the FBI that wanted to take a more aggressive, in your face approach to try to force them out. The aftermath reinforced our long-standing belief that this is counter-productive due to what we call the "paradox of power"- the harder you push, the more likely you are to be met with resistance. That being said, the real culprit was clearly David Koresh, who had the ability to lead his followers out every single day, but because of his megalomania, he chose his own self-interest. He was an extremely tough nut to crack because of his ambivalence- part of him wanted to live, but part of him also wanted to die. He knew that the charges he was facing from the shoot-out with the ATF on the first day were very serious and he would likely face the death penalty in the state of Texas.

As someone who has seen a lot of tragic situations, how do you separate your professional life from your personal life?

We teach negotiators that there's only one person that decides the outcome and that's the perpetrator. We do everything we can to convince them to come out, but at the end of the day, it's their behavior and their actions that drive the outcome. That's another reason we try to operate as a team, because when I do something as a negotiator, it's not just me, it's the consensus, wisdom of a team of very talented people, and we collectively share the success and we collectively absorb the unhappy outcome.

What has been the most unusual request ever made to you by a hostage taker?

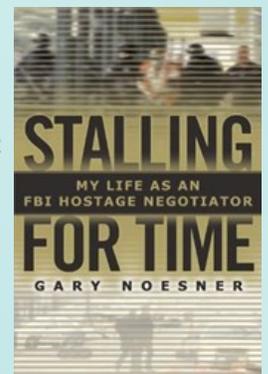
The funniest request was back in the 1970s in Los Angeles. There was a mentally disturbed guy that robbed a bank, and the police show up and they negotiated with him and he was very concerned about birds, and he wanted tons and tons of bird seed delivered all over California, because the birds don't have enough seed. I think that might well qualify as the most bizarre. Occasionally you get these really off-the-wall bizarre ones, but those are not very common.

How is the field of hostage negotiation different today than when you first started?

When I joined, the field was in its infancy and over time we became more sophisticated, gathered more data, learned more about human behavior and were in the golden age of negotiations. Right now I think things are on a bit of a downward slide because post 9/11, police departments have become more aggressive and militarized. Rather than negotiating, the sentiment is now that we've got to engage and kill the bad guy. If you look around the world, such as in most of Western Europe, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, they carefully scrutinize when police use deadly force like that.

How can people apply these negotiating skills in business?

If the communication skills we developed in the crisis negotiation arena are successful in convincing the most desperate people in the world to cooperate with a 90% success rate, then surely some of these you know active listening skills, these de-escalating cooperation building skills certainly have applicability in the world of business and in people's personal and family lives. If you've got somebody you're dealing with that's angry, remain calm and in self-control, listen carefully, and acknowledge their point of view. Then, once you have a calmer atmosphere, you can work towards resolving the problem satisfactorily. I think that is a tremendous diffusing tool that people can use.



Wisconsin Crisis Negotiators Association

Spring One-Day Training

Assessing the Risk for Violence in a Negotiation

Presented by Dr. Nancy Zarse - Chicago School of Professional Psychology and Board of Directors for the Illinois Crisis Negotiators Association.

This presentation will address violence risk assessment and threat management in a negotiation. Risk factors and warning signs of violence will be addressed, along with the pathway followed by persons at risk of violence.

Participants will learn to distinguish between affective violence and predatory violence, and will discover the difference between an “howler” and a hunter”, and how that impacts the assessment of risk violence. Concepts learned in this training can apply to incarcerated individuals, school shootings, workplace violence, suicidal subjects, and mass-causality incidents. Participants will learn the difference between a subject that makes a threat versus one that poses a threat.

Case Study – by the Fond du Lac Police Department on an officer involved shooting will also be presented.



Date: Wednesday, May 13th, 2015

8:00AM – 4:00PM

Waukesha Technical College

800 Main Street

Waukesha, WI 53072

Price: \$25.00

***Includes lunch**

To Register: www.wctc.edu/cjtraining,

Go to Specialized Training

Questions: Contact Jodi Crozier at JCrozier@wctc.edu