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expert cop

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[Certified Connecticut POSTC Law Enforcement Instructor](#)

[Police Procedures & Practices Liability Consultant](#)

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Training is the 13th Juror™

Business Description - Police Procedures & Practices Expert Witness

Less Lethal Force and Lethal Use of Force; Domestic Violence Arrest protocols. State Court and Federal Court qualified expert on the standard of care necessary for the use of justified and necessary constitutional counter force. Use of Force Policy Design for Deadly Force Shooting Decisions, Search & Seizure Arrest Protocols, Lethal & Less-Lethal Defensive Tactics, Baton Use, TASER(ECD) Protocols, OC Aerosol Tactical Use, Police Pursuits, Prisoner Custody, Restraint ,and Transport, and Jail Suicide Prevention. Auditing of Law Enforcement Agency Policies & Practices for " Best Practices" litigation inoculation.

Reggie is a retired police officer, having 35 years of law enforcement command level training & experience and is currently the President of his company, 13thjuror, LLC. He has taught in excess of 13,000 law enforcement officers and provided law enforcement litigation support for Police Practices & Procedures in over 250 cases nation-wide. He is sponsored by the Southington Police Department as a certified Instructor under the POSTC standards of the Connecticut Police Academy. He is a Pistol/Revolver Instructor certified by the Connecticut State Police to qualify citizens in order to obtain their Pistol/Revolver State permits to carry firearms. Reggie currently is certified (July 31, 2013) as a POSTC (i.e. Police Officer Standards & Training Council) Instructor in the following Law Enforcement areas:

- Police Authority and Discretion (Cert area #103)
- Constitutional Law - State and Federal (Cert area #201)
- Connecticut Statutory Criminal Law (Cert area #204)
- Laws of Arrest (Cert area #207)
- Use of Force (Cert area #209)
- Weapons and Permits Laws (Cert area #211)
- Firearms (Pistol, Rifle, Shotgun, TASER (Cert area #301)
- Shooting Decisions & Civil Liability (Cert area #301A)
- State of Connecticut Pistol & Revolver Safety Course Instructor C.G.S. §29-28(b)

In Connecticut alone there are an estimated 200,000 arrest each year with 13 million arrests nationally yearly. Each must conform to the standards of the US Constitution, Connecticut Constitution, Federal Law, State Law, Local ordinances, and State Statutes. The question of 'reasonableness' is both 'subjective' in the mind of the at-scene officer and 'objective' as to how a 'reasonable officer' would have performed in the context of the arrest/seizure. The legal systems demands 'fairness not perfection'. This is why all arrested persons are believed innocent until proven guilty. There are four 'powers' that compete in our Democracy: The Legislative Branch, the Executive Branch, the Judicial Branch, and the fourth power, the Media.

Justice is a pursuit of 'fairness' to regulate and balance our inherent individual freedoms with the living/changing societal values and beliefs of those that share our space. To this end, justice is the means for a society to share differences and to seek orderly compromise of our divergent beliefs. The next time you ask yourself this question, "Can a Cop really do that?" Reggie has 'a' reasonable officer response.([http:// www.expertcop.com](http://www.expertcop.com)).

CD - 13th Juror Law Disc:

At the stroke of a keyboard, have the language that justifies your Use of Force. The 13th Juror disc contains searchable case law, Use of Force Policies, FBI articles, Use of Deadly Force case law, OC spray case law, Pursuit case law, and Police Studies. The 13th Juror disc contains more than 5,500 police Use of Force research and litigation files. Before a police officer performs a lawful seizure, he/she must know and rely upon the law. Each Liability law disc contains the full case review of more than 5,200 Police Procedures and Practices cases (Updated to May 28, 2013) from the United States Federal & State Court Systems. The United States Supreme Court, Federal Courts, and State Courts are represented. Link to "[Coplaw CD](#)" in the left column to purchase your disc. ([13th Juror Brochure](#))

The least amount of force reasonable is the greatest amount of force necessary.™

Warrior Code - Step Up! - Step Back! - Step Out of the Way!™

Description of Nature of Business:

Because Expert Witness Opinions as well as Police Procedures and Practices are subject to a continuum of probabilities rather than certainties or possibilities, it's important for a jury to understand police procedures and training along with the underlying reasons officers are given that training. To be reasonable any chosen police force option has to be designed to accomplish a lawful objective efficiently and fairly by balancing the rights of the individual with the government's right to establish domestic tranquility.

In determining whether expert testimony on the use of force by a police officer is properly admissible under the appropriate standard, we note that "as a general proposition, the 'objective reasonableness' standard may be comprehensible to a lay juror. On the other hand, any 'objective' test implies the existence of a standard of conduct, and, where the standard is not defined by the generic--a reasonable person--but rather by the specific--a reasonable officer--it is more likely that [federal rule of evidence] 702's line between common and specialized knowledge has been crossed.(Kopf v. Skyrn, 993 F.2d 374, 378 (4th Cir. 1993)) In Kopf, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit stated that "where force is reduced to its most primitive form--the bare hands--expert testimony might not be helpful. Add handcuffs, a gun, a slapjack, Mace, or some other tool, and the jury may start to ask itself: What is Mace? What is an officer's training on using a gun? How much damage can a slapjack do? Answering these questions may often be assisted by expert testimony." [State v. Smith, 73 Conn.App. 173, 807 A.2d 500 \(Conn.App. 10/22/2002\)](#)...We conclude that the test for evaluating self-defense claims pursuant to CGS 53a-22 is a subjective-objective test.

To be reasonably probable, a conclusion must be more likely than not. State v. Nunes, 800 A.2d 1160, 1175-76 (Conn. 2002). In other words, the opinion must be “probable” rather than merely “possible”. State v. Weinberg, 575 A.2d 1003 (Conn.), cert. denied, 498 U.S. 967 (1990).... expert testimony regarding causation based upon possibility or speculation is insufficient.... testimony that a certain thing is possible is no evidence at all...opinion as to what is possible is no more valid than the jury’s own speculations as to what is or is not possible.” “More likely than not” is a “preponderance of evidence” guilt standard where 51% of the facts and circumstances are believed to be 'true'. The Criminal guilt standard is 'beyond a reasonable doubt' which is greater than the 'more likely than not' civil guilt standard but short of guilt beyond all doubt.

A belief is "objectively reasonable" if "a reasonable officer" in the defendant's position could have believed his/her perceptions, from his/her at-scene perspective, given the particular subjective as well as objective factual circumstances. A 'reasonable suspicion' is a "belief that is reasonable under the totality of the facts & circumstances existing at the time and place the police officer acts"

In determining whether an officer has a reasonable suspicion of a threat to his/her personal safety, the courts have considered the training and experience of the officer. (United States v. Arvizu, 534 U.S. 266, 273, 122 S.Ct. 744 (2002) ("This process allows officers to draw on their own experience and specialized training to make inferences from and deductions about the cumulative information available to them that might well elude an untrained person."); United States v. Barlin, 686 F.2d 81, 86 (2nd Cir. 1982) ("We must view the surrounding circumstances . . . through the eyes of a reasonable and cautious police officer on the scene guided by his training and experience."); United States v. Rideau, 969 F.2d 1572, 1575 (5th Cir. 1992) ("Trained, experienced officers....may perceive danger where an untrained observer would not."). As a practical matter, it is inappropriate to assess credibility without having watched a witness testify, because demeanor, conduct and other factors are not fully reflected in the cold, printed record. Burton v. Mottolese, 267 Conn. 1, 40 (2003).

If it is bound to happen, sooner or later, train for it, sooner, rather than later!™

If you forgot what you have learned in Training, the jury is sure to remember it for you!™

A 'possible' association is not 'causation' - The rooster did not cause the sun to rise! - Correlation is NOT causation!

Any Expert Opinion that describes Police conduct as possible or merely fifty-fifty is based on pure speculation.





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