

Minister Destiny Testimony Schools

Law Enforcement: Rebuilding Trust: Negotiation, Respect, Accountability, and Solutions Instead of More Charges

Law Enforcement — Class Book · Section 12

Minister Destiny Marie Morgan
Minister & Founder

A Prayer Before You Begin

In the name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.

Lord, bless this reader on their journey. Guard their health in body, mind, and spirit as they study. Open their heart to knowledge and their mind to understanding, and let what they learn here become light in their hands. Guide them to the places where they are needed — to help others, and to save lives, safely. Bless their steps, their work, and every life their learning will one day protect.

Amen.

— Minister Destiny Marie Morgan

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Minister Destiny Testimony Schools — Law Enforcement: Rebuilding Trust: Negotiation, Respect, Accountability, and Solutions Instead of More Charges.

Published by Minister Destiny Marie Morgan, Minister & Founder.

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This book is not an emergency service and does not replace 911. In an emergency, call 911 (or your local emergency number) if you can do so safely. In a mental-health crisis, call or text 988 (U.S.).

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This is community-designed training — Minister Destiny's program, built from lived experience in the neighborhoods being policed. It is not agency policy and does not replace your department's training, general orders, or the law. Where this program proposes new approaches, they are taught and labeled as proposals.

How This Book Works

This book is one class of Minister Destiny Testimony Schools — Law Enforcement: Section 12 — Rebuilding Trust: Negotiation, Respect, Accountability, and Solutions Instead of More Charges. It is the study book for this class's test. Everything the test asks is taught in this book, in plain language: the full lesson, Words to know, the stories to think through, the Try-this activity, and Resources to keep.

Minister Destiny Testimony Schools is a free school. The classes, the tests, and the certificates are free online at destinymorganbooks.com — nothing about this class costs money. This book is the print edition, for people who want the class in their hands. You never need to buy a book to take a class or a test.

How to use this book: read the lesson, learn the Words to know, think through the stories, and do the activity. Try the word search for fun. Then take the Chapter Test at the back of the lesson — printed without answers marked. Score 80% or higher to complete the class and earn its certificate (the certificate page is in this book; write your name on it after you pass). The Answer Key is at the back of the book, for parents, teachers, and self-checking after you finish. Go at your own pace.

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Before You Start

A note on what this school is: this is community-designed training — Minister Destiny's program, built from lived experience in the neighborhoods being policed. It is not agency policy and does not replace your department's training, general orders, or the law. Where this program proposes new approaches, they are taught and labeled as proposals. Nothing here is legal advice.

Before you start

- This school never collects your name. Progress and quiz answers stay on your device; pass the section quiz (80% or higher, retakes allowed) and your certificate downloads with a blank name line to fill in after saving. Answers are not shown.
- You have arrived at the section the whole course was walking toward. Section 1 said every encounter is an advertisement for whether calling the police helps. Sections 2 through 11 taught you to read scenes accurately, de-escalate without humiliation, respond to addiction, violence, and crisis with help where help belongs, and make every person in an encounter genuinely heard. Section 12 gathers those skills into a single practice: rebuilding trust, call by call, through negotiation, respect, and accountability — and through choosing solutions instead of more charges wherever the law, safety, and a victim's needs honestly allow. Trust is not a slogan at the end of this course. It is the compound interest of everything you have learned, and this section teaches you to earn it deliberately.

Section 12 — Rebuilding Trust: Negotiation, Respect, Accountability, and Solutions Instead of More Charges

Minister Destiny Testimony Schools — Law Enforcement

The lesson

1. What trust actually is — and how it was lost

Trust, in a neighborhood, is not affection for police and it is not agreement with every law. Trust is a practical prediction residents make: **if I call, will it help more than it hurts? If my son is stopped, will he be read fairly? If I report, will I be believed, protected, and told the truth about what happens next?** Where the prediction is yes, people call early, give statements, accept mediation, send their teenagers to officers for help, and share the information that prevents the next shooting. Where the prediction is no, silence looks safer — and silence is where violence, abuse, and exploitation do their best work.

Trust is rarely lost in one dramatic event alone. It erodes in small, retold denominations: a victim whose report was taken without privacy; a driver humiliated in front of his children; a family promised a callback that never came; a young man arrested for the charge that was available rather than the outcome that was needed; a grandmother's clutter read as neglect (Section 1). Each moment is retold at kitchen tables and barbershops with an efficiency no public statement can match. The encouraging truth runs in the same channel: fairness is also retold. The officer who waited for an interpreter (Section 11), who called the ambulance early (Section 7), who offered the exit before the arrest (Section 10) — those stories travel too, and they are the raw material you control on every shift.

Rebuilding, then, is not a campaign. It is a standard: behave, encounter after encounter, in ways that make the helpful prediction rational again — and be honest about the encounters where harm was done, because a community can forgive a great deal except being told its own experience did not happen.

2. Negotiation — the street skill underneath trust

Negotiation in policing is not hostage-barricade formality, though those specialists do its most famous work. Everyday negotiation is the structured conversation by which two people who disagree — officer and resident, neighbor and neighbor, officer and a furious teenager — reach an outcome both can live with without force or a charge doing the talking. This school teaches a five-move pattern you have already met in pieces:

1. **Listen for the interest under the position.** A position is what a person demands (“I’m not moving my car,” “Arrest him or leave”). An interest is what the demand

protects — pride in front of friends, fear of a landlord, exhaustion, a belief no one takes their loss seriously. Ask: “Help me understand what matters most to you here.” Interests can often be satisfied even when positions cannot.

2. Acknowledge before you answer. Restate what you heard in neutral words and let the person correct it. Being accurately heard is, for many residents, the first evidence this encounter will differ from the last one. Acknowledgment is not agreement; it is proof of listening, and it costs you nothing you need.

3. Put the shared problem on the table. Reframe from me-versus-you to us-versus-the-problem: “We both need this hallway safe tonight and your family able to stay here. Here's what I can do, here's what I can't, and here's why.” Name your real constraints — the law, a court order, a victim's safety — honestly. People accept hard limits from an officer who shows their work far more readily than from one who hides behind “because I said so.”

4. Offer options, not ultimatums, wherever a real option exists. Two genuine choices (“I can take your report here now, or an advocate can call you tomorrow and we take it then”) produce cooperation ultimatums cannot. Never offer an option you cannot deliver — a broken menu destroys the next officer's credibility too.

5. Close with a specific, shared summary. Who will do what, by when, and how anyone can reach help if it breaks down. Write it into your report in the same words. A summary repeated back is a promise made in public, and keeping small promises is the entire mechanics of Section 12.

Negotiation fails sometimes — a person too intoxicated, too frightened, too committed to violence, or facing enforcement the law requires. Even then, the attempt leaves evidence: bystanders, families, and the person themselves register that force or arrest was the last tool reached for, not the first. That registration is trust data, and neighborhoods keep meticulous accounts.

3. Respect as a procedure, not a mood

Respect in this school is not friendliness, and it is not surrendering authority. It is a set of repeatable procedures any officer can perform on a bad day, in a bad mood, with a difficult resident — which is precisely when procedures matter:

- **Explain the encounter.** Who you are, why you are there, what will happen next, in plain language (Section 11), before it happens. Surprise is the enemy of dignity.
- **Give voice before decision.** Let people state their account before enforcement decisions are finalized wherever safety and law allow, and show the account was registered — a nod, a note, a restatement — even when the decision cannot change.
- **Protect privacy and dignity physically.** Shield victims from audiences, keep medical and family details from onlookers, never use a resident's body, home, or belongings as a prop for authority: no gratuitous mess left behind after a lawful search, no commentary on poverty, no photographs or jokes at a resident's expense,

ever.

- **Mind the small currencies.** A name pronounced correctly, a knock that waits, a business card with a real case or report number, a callback made when promised — residents weigh these heavily because they are the moments an officer chose care when no rule forced it.
- **Carry respect into the report.** Factual language, exact quotes, observations separated from conclusions (the discipline of every section). A person may someday read what you wrote — in court, in a complaint process, in a records request. Write as if they will, with nothing in the file you would be ashamed to hear read aloud in their kitchen.

What respect is NOT: it is not delaying necessary enforcement while danger grows, not trading a victim's safety for a calmer scene, and not agreeing with accounts the facts contradict. Firm and respectful is the combination communities actually ask for. Soft and vague helps no one; hard and humiliating helps no one twice.

4. Accountability — yours, the system's, and the resident's

Trust cannot be rebuilt by officers alone asking residents to change. Accountability in Section 12 runs in three directions, and the course is honest about all of them.

Your accountability. When you err — misread a scene, spoke harshly, promised what you could not deliver — name it as soon as you safely can: “I raised my voice earlier. That wasn't necessary, and I'm sorry. Here's where we are.” An apology for conduct is not an admission about a case, and it does not weaken lawful authority; officers who can correct themselves are the ones residents describe as fair. Follow through on the mechanics too: accurate reports, body-camera practice per policy, honest testimony, and complaints or commendations routed without interference. A resident who reports misconduct should meet a process that works — that, too, is policing.

The system's accountability, at your level. You cannot redesign your department from a cruiser, and this community-designed course does not pretend otherwise. What you control is the handoff quality of the system a resident experiences: correct information about next steps and timelines, referrals that are real (numbers verified in Resources, advocates actually notified under your process), court and station directions a tired person can follow, and feedback loops honored — if you say “a detective will call by Friday,” you note it where the detective will see it. Every broken system promise lands on the next officer's doorstep; every kept one compounds.

The resident's accountability — held with proportion. Accountability is also what you ask of the community, and this course has never taught otherwise: violence is answered, court orders are enforced, conditions are checked, and repeat harm meets the law. The Section 12 refinement is proportion and purpose. Ask, before adding a charge to a situation: What behavior must change? What outcome protects the victim and the public? Is there a response — restitution arranged through proper channels, a program referral, a

warning with a concrete plan, mediation the parties genuinely accept — that secures that outcome more reliably than one more count on a record already heavy with counts? Where law or policy mandates the charge, charge cleanly and respectfully. Where discretion honestly exists, spend it on the outcome, not the statistic — and document your reasoning so a supervisor reads judgment, not indifference.

5. Solutions instead of more charges — the closing practice, step by step

Bring the whole course to the point of decision. At the end of an encounter, before the default outcome hardens, run the closing sequence this school leaves with you:

- 1. State the actual problem one final time.** Not the loudest symptom — the thing that, if unchanged, brings everyone back: untreated addiction (Section 7), a control pattern at home (Section 8), a crisis without a care connection (Section 9), adrenaline without an exit (Section 10), a family without a working channel to help (Section 11).
- 2. Check the mandates.** What does the law, any court order, victim safety, and your orders require here, without exception? Do those things fully and first.
- 3. Inventory the help already in your hands.** Medical transport, crisis team or co-response clinician, victim advocate, hotline numbers that work — 911 for danger, 988 for crisis, the Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-7233 or text START to 88788, SAMHSA at 1-800-662-4357 for treatment referral, Childhelp at 1-800-422-4453 for a child's safety, RAINN at 1-800-656-4673 for sexual harm.
- 4. Choose the least-charge outcome that truly solves it, where discretion exists.** Transport over arrest for the medical crisis. Referral and documented warning for the aggression that stopped. A report taken with an advocate for the victim not ready for court. Then attach the concrete plan: who calls whom, what happens tomorrow, how anyone reopens this if it fails.
- 5. Tell everyone affected what was decided and why,** in words they can repeat at home. Decisions explained become legitimacy; decisions announced become rumors.
- 6. Document the solution with the same rigor as an arrest.** Future officers, prosecutors, advocates, and judges can only honor a plan they can read. Your report is the bridge between tonight's good judgment and next month's follow-through.
- 7. Keep the appointment you just made with the future.** If follow-up is yours — a callback, a check-in, a referral confirmation — do it. The entire course reduces, in the end, to this: **say true things, do the thing you said, and let the neighborhood watch you do it a hundred times.**

That is how trust is rebuilt: not declared, accumulated. You will not finish the work in one career, and you were never asked to. You are asked to leave every block you police measurably more willing to call than you found it — one fair read, one kept promise, one solved problem at a time. Minister Destiny built this school because she believes that accumulation is possible, and because the families she serves cannot wait for anyone else to begin it.

Words to know — Section 12

- **Trust** — a community's practical prediction that seeking police help will help more than it hurts, built from repeated encounters.
- **Legitimacy** — the public's judgment that authority is exercised fairly and honestly, which produces voluntary cooperation.
- **Procedural fairness** — being treated with respect, given a voice, and dealt with neutrally and transparently — the strongest driver of legitimacy.
- **Negotiation** — a structured conversation that finds the interests under stated positions and builds an outcome people can accept without force.
- **Position vs. interest** — a position is the demand a person states; an interest is the need, fear, or value the demand protects.
- **Accountability** — responsibility made visible: acknowledging error, keeping commitments, enforcing law proportionately, and accepting oversight.
- **Diversion** — directing a person, where law and policy allow, toward a constructive solution instead of a formal charge.
- **Restitution** — making a victim's loss right, such as repayment for damage, arranged through proper legal channels.
- **Mediation** — a facilitated conversation between parties in dispute, used only when both genuinely agree and safety allows.
- **Follow-through** — completing the callbacks, referrals, and checks an encounter promised; the mechanical heart of trust.

Myths vs facts — Section 12

- **Myth:** Trust is a public-relations problem fixed with better messaging. **Fact:** Trust is a prediction built from lived encounters. Only repeated fairness, honesty, and follow-through — witnessed and retold — change it.
- **Myth:** Apologizing for your own harsh words weakens your authority. **Fact:** Correcting yourself models the exact accountability officers ask of residents. Communities rate self-correcting officers as more legitimate, not less.
- **Myth:** Choosing a solution over an available charge means the behavior had no consequences. **Fact:** A documented warning, a treatment transport, restitution, or a program referral is a consequence — often the one that changes the behavior. Mandated charges are still made; discretion is spent, not surrendered.
- **Myth:** One officer cannot move trust in a whole neighborhood. **Fact:** Encounters are retold efficiently and remembered for years. A single officer's pattern across hundreds of calls is one of the strongest signals a block receives.

Think it through — Section 12

The situation: For the third time this month you respond to two neighbors feuding over a shared driveway. Tonight, Mr. A shoved Mr. B during an argument about a blocked car; Mr. B is uninjured and, in front of gathering family, demands an arrest “or nobody respects anything here.” Mr. A, breathing hard, says Mr. B has blocked him in deliberately for weeks and “nobody ever listens until something happens.” Both men have children watching from their porches. No weapons, no injuries, no court orders between them.

Walk it through:

1. **Safety and facts first.** Separate the men, confirm no injuries and no medical needs, and take each account privately. The shove is real conduct to address — negotiation never begins by erasing it.
2. **Listen for interests.** Mr. B's position is “arrest him”; his interest is being respected and not shoved again in front of his family. Mr. A's position is “he started it”; his interest is reliable access to his own driveway and being heard before escalation. Both interests are satisfiable without deciding the feud forever tonight.
3. **Name mandates and options honestly.** Explain what the law and your policy say about the shove and what discretion, if any, exists — without promising an outcome before a supervisor or the facts allow. If a charge is required, it proceeds respectfully, and the steps below still shape everything around it.
4. **Where discretion exists, build the solution.** A documented resolution both men state back to you: a parking arrangement for the shared drive, an agreement that neither touches the other and disputes go to calls or mediation rather than doorsteps, restitution or repair of any damage through proper channels, and clear notice that any repeat physical contact ends discretion. Mr. B hears his safety taken seriously; Mr. A hears his grievance recorded at last.
5. **Close in public summary, because the audience is part of the outcome.** With both families watching, state the plan neutrally and what happens if it breaks. The children on the porches have just watched a conflict end with words, structure, and fairness instead of a parent taken away — a Section 1 advertisement no assembly can buy.
6. **Document and follow through.** Report the accounts, the shove, the agreement, and your reasoning in factual language. If a check-in was promised, calendar it. The agreement's credibility — and yours — is decided next week, not tonight.

One more real-life story — Section 12

An officer closes her last call of the course's imagined year on the same porch where, eleven sections ago, a loud cookout nearly became a crowd confrontation. The resident who once went silent at her approach waves her over: his teenage daughter is being harassed online by an ex-boyfriend who has threatened to come to the house. The family called early — at the threat stage, not the arrival stage — and the father tells a neighbor, within the officer's hearing, “Call. They actually do something, and they don't make it

worse.”

She takes the report carefully, safety-plans the evening with the family, connects them to the Domestic Violence Hotline, 1-800-799-7233, for advocacy, documents the threats exactly, and explains the follow-up the family will receive — then makes sure the follow-up is noted where it will happen.

Takeaway: Nothing about the family's life became simple. What changed across a year of fair encounters is the prediction: help, called early, helps. Every section of this course — the accurate read, the calm voice, the ambulance, the interpreter, the offered exit — was a deposit. This call is what the interest looks like.

Try this — Section 12

Carry the closing drill on every call for one month, then review your own reports for it:

- Interests named: I asked what mattered most to each person, not only what they demanded
- Voice given before decisions, and accounts restated accurately
- Mandates done fully; discretion, where it existed, spent on the outcome that solves the problem
- Options offered were real, and no promise was made that I could not keep
- Closing summary stated aloud: who does what, by when, how to reach help — 911, 988, and the hotline that fits
- Report written in facts and exact words a resident could hear read aloud without shame
- Every follow-up I promised is noted where it will happen — and then done

Resources to keep — Section 12

- **Emergency:** 911 — for immediate danger, injury, or a court order being violated.
- **988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline:** Call or text 988 — for emotional crisis, for yourself or someone you are worried about.
- **Crisis Text Line:** Text HOME to 741741 — silent, text-based crisis support.
- **National Domestic Violence Hotline:** 1-800-799-7233 / text START to 88788 — safety planning and advocacy referrals.
- **RAINN:** 1-800-656-4673 — confidential support for sexual harm.
- **Childhelp National Child Abuse Hotline:** 1-800-422-4453 — guidance when a child's safety is a concern.
- **SAMHSA National Helpline:** 1-800-662-4357 — treatment referral and information for substance use.
- **Poison Control:** 1-800-222-1222 — poisoning and substance-exposure guidance.

- **On scene and after:** Your department's crisis-intervention team, a co-response clinician if your department has one, victim advocates through your department's process, and the local hospital for medical assessment.

What you earned / what's next — Section 12

Section 12 complete (quiz score 80% or higher): You can negotiate from interests instead of ultimatums, practice respect as a procedure, hold accountability in all three directions, and run the closing sequence that chooses real solutions over reflexive charges wherever the law, safety, and a victim's needs allow — the working method of rebuilding trust.

Word Search — Section 12

Find the words from this class's Words to know. Words run across, down, or diagonally.

A	R	Q	B	Y	T	H	B	Z	S	N	R	B
D	L	E	G	I	T	I	M	A	C	Y	X	H
I	A	T	C	N	E	Q	M	Y	J	Q	G	G
V	D	Y	X	L	J	S	C	Y	H	X	M	K
E	P	O	R	N	L	C	G	U	H	B	V	T
R	T	Z	L	C	K	I	Z	B	Q	I	Q	U
S	U	Y	Y	C	U	Z	R	U	M	X	U	T
I	R	X	E	S	Y	E	L	U	Z	V	R	R
O	R	E	S	T	I	T	U	T	I	O	N	U
N	N	E	G	O	T	I	A	T	I	O	N	S
W	A	R	M	E	D	I	A	T	I	O	N	T
F	O	L	L	O	W	T	H	R	O	U	G	H
W	P	K	J	N	D	T	T	T	T	V	T	S

Words to find: Trust · Legitimacy · Negotiation · Diversion · Restitution · Mediation ·
Followthrough

Chapter Test — Section 12

Answer every question. Score 80% or higher to complete this class and earn its certificate. The answers are in the Answer Key at the back of this book — for parents, teachers, and self-checking after you finish.

1. What is trust, as Section 12 defines it?

- A. Affection for police and agreement with every law
- B. A practical prediction: if I call, will it help more than it hurts — and will my family be read fairly?
- C. How many officers a neighborhood knows by name
- D. Whether a department's messaging is well designed

2. In negotiation, what is an “interest”?

- A. The demand a person states
- B. The louder of two demands
- C. The need, fear, or value the demand protects — which can often be satisfied even when the position cannot
- D. The officer's first impression

3. An officer raised her voice unnecessarily on a call. What does this school say about apologizing for that conduct?

- A. It corrects the record and models the accountability officers ask of residents — communities rate self-correcting officers as more legitimate
- B. It is an admission about the whole case
- C. It surrenders lawful authority permanently
- D. It should never happen in front of residents

4. In the worked driveway scenario, what must happen before any negotiation over the parking feud?

- A. Erase the shove from discussion so feelings stay calm
- B. Promise Mr. B an arrest before hearing both accounts
- C. Begin by deciding the whole feud tonight
- D. Separate the men, confirm no injuries, take each account privately, and only then explore interests and options

5. Respect, in this school, is best described as:

- A. Being friendly and avoiding all enforcement
- B. Repeatable procedures — explain the encounter, give voice before decisions, protect privacy, keep small promises, and write reports a resident could hear read aloud

- C. Agreeing with every account
- D. Delaying enforcement while danger grows

6. Before adding a charge where discretion honestly exists, which question does Section 12 teach you to ask?

- A. What charge is easiest to file?
- B. How do I clear this call fastest?
- C. What behavior must change, what outcome protects the victim and public, and is there a response that secures that outcome more reliably than one more count?
- D. What would the last officer have done?

7. What is the closing sequence of this course?

- A. State the actual problem, do everything the law and victim safety mandate, inventory the help in your hands, choose the least-charge outcome that truly solves it, explain it, document it, and keep the follow-up
- B. Offer options first and check the law afterward
- C. Announce the decision, then invent the reasoning
- D. Document loosely, since no arrest was made

8. What actually rebuilds a neighborhood's prediction that calling helps?

- A. Better messaging about the same behavior
- B. Repeated fairness, honesty, and follow-through, witnessed and retold
- C. A single well-publicized apology
- D. More charges, filed respectfully

9. In the closing story, a family calls at the threat stage about online harassment of their daughter. Why did they call early?

- A. Nothing — the family's life stayed complicated
- B. The department's new messaging campaign
- C. A dramatic single event
- D. A year of accumulated deposits — fair reads, calm voices, help delivered — until calling early felt rational

10. What does “solutions instead of more charges” mean in this course?

- A. Only when the resident thanks you
- B. Whenever a supervisor is watching
- C. A documented warning, treatment transport, restitution, or program referral can itself be the consequence — mandated charges are still made, and discretion is spent on the outcome

D. Never — every behavior requires a charge

Certificate — Section 12

Minister Destiny Testimony Schools

Certificate of Completion — Section 12: Rebuilding Trust: Negotiation, Respect, Accountability, and Solutions Instead of More Charges

This certifies that

Name (write your name here)

has completed

Minister Destiny Testimony Schools — Law Enforcement

Section 12: Rebuilding Trust: Negotiation, Respect, Accountability, and Solutions Instead of More Charges

Date completed: _____

Presented by **Minister Destiny Marie Morgan**, Minister & Founder

School completion and rank are school achievements only. It is not a law-enforcement rank, title, or credential, and it does not certify you for any duty.

Educational completion certificate only — not a state license, POST certification, or government credential.

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My Agenda — Class Tracker

Everything in this agenda is yours to write in. It stays in your book — nothing is collected.

Step	Done	Date	Score	Grade
Week 1 — Study the lesson				
Week 2 — Study + Words to know				
Week 3 — Stories + Try-this activity				
Week 4 — Chapter test (pass at 80% or higher)				

Letter grades: A 90–100 · B 80–89 · C 70–79 · D 60–69 · F below 60.

My goals for this class

Write the goals you are working toward in this class — and for yourself.

My Weekly Planner

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

Notes

Resources to Keep

This class's resources, in one place. Keep this page.

- Emergency: 911 — for immediate danger, injury, or a court order being violated.
- 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline: Call or text 988 — for emotional crisis, for yourself or someone you are worried about.
- Crisis Text Line: Text HOME to 741741 — silent, text-based crisis support.
- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233 / text START to 88788 — safety planning and advocacy referrals.
- RAINN: 1-800-656-4673 — confidential support for sexual harm.
- Childhelp National Child Abuse Hotline: 1-800-422-4453 — guidance when a child's safety is a concern.
- SAMHSA National Helpline: 1-800-662-4357 — treatment referral and information for substance use.
- Poison Control: 1-800-222-1222 — poisoning and substance-exposure guidance.
- On scene and after: Your department's crisis-intervention team, a co-response clinician if your department has one, victim advocates through your department's process, and the local hospital for medical assessment.

Answer Key

For parents, teachers, and self-checking after you finish the chapter test.

Section 12 Test — Rebuilding Trust: Negotiation, Respect, Accountability, and Solutions Instead of More Charges

1. A practical prediction: if I call, will it help more than it hurts — and will my family be read fairly?
2. The need, fear, or value the demand protects — which can often be satisfied even when the position cannot
3. It corrects the record and models the accountability officers ask of residents — communities rate self-correcting officers as more legitimate
4. Separate the men, confirm no injuries, take each account privately, and only then explore interests and options
5. Repeatable procedures — explain the encounter, give voice before decisions, protect privacy, keep small promises, and write reports a resident could hear read aloud
6. What behavior must change, what outcome protects the victim and public, and is there a response that secures that outcome more reliably than one more count?
7. State the actual problem, do everything the law and victim safety mandate, inventory the help in your hands, choose the least-charge outcome that truly solves it, explain it, document it, and keep the follow-up
8. Repeated fairness, honesty, and follow-through, witnessed and retold
9. A year of accumulated deposits — fair reads, calm voices, help delivered — until calling early felt rational
10. A documented warning, treatment transport, restitution, or program referral can itself be the consequence — mandated charges are still made, and discretion is spent on the outcome

Sources & Credits

The lessons in this book were written for Minister Destiny Testimony Schools from public sources — official websites, public health and safety organizations, help lines, and the law itself. The sources each chapter was built from, and the help resources it points you to, are listed under that chapter's name, with credit, so you can check anything in this book and keep learning. Court opinions and laws are public documents that belong to everyone. Everything here is retold in the school's own plain words — nothing in this book is copied from anyone else's book.

Section 12 — Rebuilding Trust: Negotiation, Respect, Accountability, and Solutions Instead of More Charges

- Emergency: 911 — for immediate danger, injury, or a court order being violated.
- 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline: Call or text 988 — for emotional crisis, for yourself or someone you are worried about.
- Crisis Text Line: Text HOME to 741741 — silent, text-based crisis support.
- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233 / text START to 88788 — safety planning and advocacy referrals.
- RAINN: 1-800-656-4673 — confidential support for sexual harm.
- Childhelp National Child Abuse Hotline: 1-800-422-4453 — guidance when a child's safety is a concern.
- SAMHSA National Helpline: 1-800-662-4357 — treatment referral and information for substance use.
- Poison Control: 1-800-222-1222 — poisoning and substance-exposure guidance.
- On scene and after: Your department's crisis-intervention team, a co-response clinician if your department has one, victim advocates through your department's process, and the local hospital for medical assessment.
- Inventory the help already in your hands. Medical transport, crisis team or co-response clinician, victim advocate, hotline numbers that work — 911 for danger, 988 for crisis, the Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-7233 or text START to 88788, SAMHSA at 1-800-662-4357 for treatment referral, Childhelp at 1-800-422-4453 for a child's safety, RAINN at 1-800-656-4673 for sexual harm.
- She takes the report carefully, safety-plans the evening with the family, connects them to the Domestic Violence Hotline, 1-800-799-7233, for advocacy, documents the threats exactly, and explains the follow-up the family will receive — then makes sure the follow-up is noted where it will happen.
- Closing summary stated aloud: who does what, by when, how to reach help — 911, 988, and the hotline that fits

The school itself is free: every class in this book, with its test and certificate, is free online at destinymorganbooks.com.

About the Author

Minister Destiny Marie Morgan is an ordained Muslim minister. She was ordained on May 15, 2025, through the Universal Life Church, and she is registered clergy in Massachusetts.

Her ministry is advocacy — standing up to injustice and helping people, locally and internationally.

She is the founder of Minister Destiny Testimony Schools, a free school. She built it so people can learn for free what cost her years to learn — people who may not have jobs, good credit, or loans, and who deserve real knowledge anyway. Every class is free online, for every age, with no sign-up and nothing collected.

She is also the author of two testimony series — Chronicles of Destiny Morgan and The Chronicle Trials — her own story, in her own words. Those books are her testimony; these school books are her teaching.

Follow her Amazon Author Page to find every new book as it comes out.

The school is free online at destinymorganbooks.com.

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From Minister Destiny

You finished this book — but the learning does not stop here. Keep your resources close, keep asking questions, and use what you now know to help the people around you. If this book helped you, pass it to someone who needs it. I built this school for you, and I am proud of you for showing up for yourself. — Minister Destiny Marie Morgan

Minister Destiny Testimony Schools — Law Enforcement
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