

# LAW ENFORCEMENT



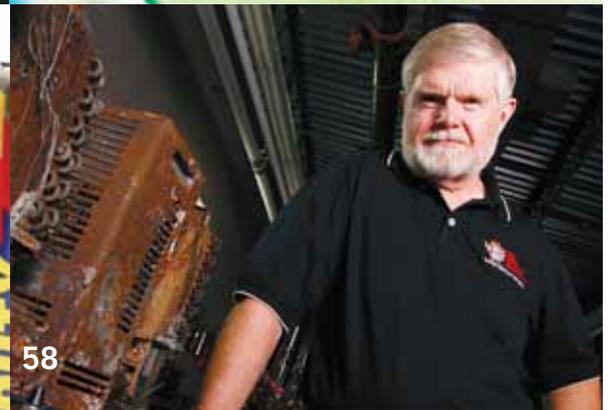
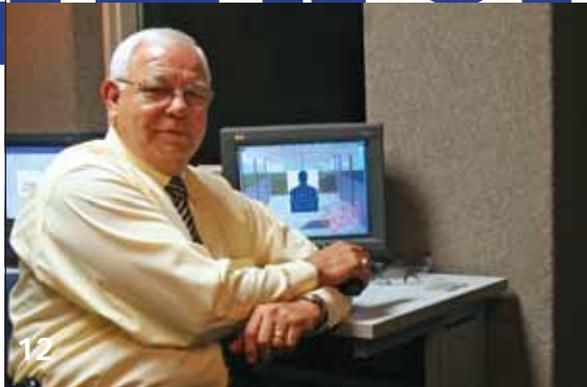
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Winter 2006



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KENTUCKY

## LAW ENFORCEMENT

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The Kentucky Law Enforcement staff welcomes submissions of law enforcement-related photos and articles for possible submission in the magazine. We can use black and white or color prints, or digital images. KLEN News staff can also publish upcoming events and meetings. Please include the event title, name of sponsoring agency, date and location of the event and contact information.



## Justice and Public Safety Cabinet Proposes 2007 Legislation

/Secretary General Norman E. Arflack, Justice and Public Safety Cabinet

Changing times call for us to adapt policy and laws to keep the public safe and ensure justice. Looking ahead to the 2007 session of the General Assembly, the Justice & Public Safety Cabinet has several items of proposed legislation on the agenda. The following are some of the proposed bills this cabinet would like to highlight.

### Recidivism Reduction Act

The Recidivism Reduction Act would create new sections of KRS Chapter 197 relating to prisons. The Act would permit the Department of Corrections to operate a Prison Industries Enhancement program, in which the labor of prisoners is leased to private entities to make products and perform services for private employers. The Recidivism Reduction Act would also create an oversight commission to oversee the activities of the program. This commission will have equal labor and business representation.

This legislation would allow for inmates to generate products and services that would enable them to make a contribution to society, help offset the cost of their incarceration, compensate crime victims and support their families. It would allow them to acquire marketable skills to increase their potential for successful rehabilitation and meaningful employment upon release.

### Custodial Misconduct Bill

This legislation would prohibit any sexual contact by criminal justice employees in a custodial relationship with a prisoner, inmate or juvenile. Consent is not a defense under this bill.

This proposal would allow for DOC and Department of Juvenile Justice to prosecute staff who uses their position to take sexual advantage of an individual in their care. The crime is proposed to be a Class D Felony. It is currently a misdemeanor.

Kentucky is one of a handful of states that does not have a felony level crime in connection with staff sexual misconduct within its jails, prisons, juvenile detention facilities or probation and parole offices.

### Pre-Trial Drug Diversion

A new section of KRS Chapter 196 is proposed requiring DOC to operate an intensive substance abuse recovery program for substance abusers seeking or utilizing pretrial diversion in certain circumstances.

The legislation would allow the existing jail health triage system to screen for substance abuse risk factors for certain felony

offenders and allow referral of certain persons on pretrial diversion to the secure recovery program created.

### AWOL Device Prohibition Bill

AWOL, an acronym for "alcohol without liquid," is a machine that mixes spirits with pure oxygen. An alcohol vapor forms and can be inhaled or snorted. Experts say the practice of inhaling alcohol vapor is linked to causing brain damage.

Justice and Public Safety Cabinet officials and several other agencies are seeking legislation to prohibit its use, fearing an increase in alcohol misuse, drunken driving, binge drinking and underage drinking. At least 17 states have banned the device and eight states are considering legislation.

Though the device has not become a problem in Kentucky, this bill would better ensure there is not one.

### Meth Lab Cleanup Bill

This bill would codify the procedures to protect the citizens of the commonwealth by placing the responsibility on law enforcement to notify the local public health authority and Cabinet for Health and Family Services of a former meth lab in a structure. Public health officials would quarantine the property via physical notice and written notice to the county clerk for an official entry in the property file.

The Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet would create a professional clean-up vendor certification program.

The CHFS would create a Web site to list property currently listed as contaminated from a meth cook until EPPC determines the clean up is properly and effectively completed.

Proposed legislation as you know; is an ever-changing task that we at the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet take very seriously. Fulfilling our vision of continuously improving public safety and the quality of life is the key to creating a safe and secure society through effective prevention, detection and reduction of crime and delinquency and through effective application of incarceration, rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Norman E. Arflack". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

## ■ Brodt Earns Shein Award

The Kentucky Regional Community Policing Institute's Associate Director, Edward R. Brodt was honored this fall by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council with the 2006 Shein Award. The award, named for Dr. Melvin Shein of Louisville and given annually since 1973, is presented for distinguished service and contributions in law enforcement in the commonwealth.

Brodt's law enforcement career spans more than 30 years, beginning with the Kentucky State Police, the Jefferson County Police Department, where he retired as a captain, and ending as chief for Anchorage Police

Department. He also worked in the private sector as the director of security for Central State Hospital in Louisville. In 1995, Brodt served a term as a KLEC board member.

As associate director of Kentucky's RCPI, Brodt has been instrumental in firmly integrating Situational Leadership at the Department of Criminal Justice Training. SL is now fundamental to leadership training for Kentucky law enforcement supervisors and commanders. More recently, Brodt led the introduction of Problem-Based Learning and the innovative Patrol Training Officer program to Kentucky law enforcement. A driv-

ing force behind this monumental transition, Brodt is now serving on Louisville Metro Police Department's PBL-PTO Implementation Committee.

"Ed's tireless dedication to this profession serves as an inspiration for us all," said Sgt. Alice Leffler of Louisville Metro Police Department. "He made us the agents of change and allowed us to share our fervor with various officers as well as many outside of the state."

"He has built a cadre of instructors who teach with him and they will never enter a classroom the same way again because of the opportunities he has provided for them," Leffler concluded.

## ■ 15th Annual DOCJT Competition Shoot

The Department of Criminal Justice Training's 15th annual competition shoot was limited to street duty weapons and gear in order to provide a level playing field for all participants. The winning team, Bowling Green Police Department Team #1 designated the Warren County chapter of the American Cancer Society to receive the \$300 raised.

### TEAM WINNER:

Bowling Green P.D. (Team 1)  
Team Members: Michael Lemon and Brett Kreilein

### INDIVIDUAL WINNERS:

Class A: David Ashford,  
Lexington Division of Police  
Class B: Gary Rich,  
Bowling Green PD  
Class C: Bill Stephens,  
Bowling Green PD

### COMBAT SHOOT WINNER:

David Ashford, Lexington Division of Police

### RETIRED LEN WINNER:

Don Schlernitzauer

### DOCJT STAFF WINNER:

Patrick Brown

### DOCJT LAW ENFORCEMENT STAFF WINNER:

Joe Wallace

## ■ KSP Appoints New Commanders At Campbellsburg and Mayfield Posts



◀ Capt. Russell Harney (left) and Capt. William Marks, Jr. (right) of KSP were both promoted to commanders.

Two Kentucky State Police posts have new commanders effective August 16. Capt. Russell E. Harney has been appointed commander of KSP Post 5 in Campbellsburg. He replaces Capt. John Thorpe, who retired July 31. Capt. William M. Marks, Jr. has been named commander of KSP Post 1 in Mayfield. He replaces Capt. Steve Humphreys, who retired July 31.

A 16-year veteran of KSP, Harney is a native and resident of Dry Ridge. His previous as-

signments include KSP posts in Dry Ridge, Richmond and Harlan. For the past three years, he has served as commander of the Human Resources Branch at KSP headquarters in Frankfort.

Marks is a 21-year veteran of KSP and a native and resident of Madisonville. His previous assignments include KSP posts in Henderson and Madisonville. Most recently, he served as commander of the Inspections and Evaluations Branch at KSP headquarters in Frankfort.

## Advanced Individual Training to Offer a Variety of New Courses for 2007

/Charles Melville, Branch Manager, Advanced Individual Training

Restructuring for the Training Operations Division at the Department of Criminal Justice training has created new branches and refocused tasks within the division. The bulk of the former Professional Development Branch is now the Advanced Individual Training Branch which is responsible for advanced training in investigations, patrol, traffic and homeland security, along with specific training for sheriffs and coroners.

In 2007 the AIT Branch will offer a selection of 21 new classes in its schedule of 63 courses. Course length varies from eight hours to 80 hours.

Meanwhile, the DOCJT Training Operations Division adopted a problem-based learning approach to training, providing graduates a strong background in problem solving. A new Police Training Officer course is being offered to replace the old FTO training.

In 2006 the training emphasis was on homeland security. AIT will continue to offer homeland security courses but the training will expand on the

topics and ideas presented in 2006. Classes for 2007 include Countering the Terrorist Suicide Bomber, Homeland Security Event Planning, LEN Involvement to Community Crises, and LEN Response to Public Health Emergencies.

The AIT will offer a new 80-hour Criminal Investigations I class along with advanced classes in Advanced Latent Fingerprinting, Analytical Investigative Techniques Overview, Bloodstain Pattern Recognition, Child Abuse Investigation, Covert Investigations, Digital Photography, and Kinetic Roadside and Field Interview Techniques. There will also be courses for Domestic Violence Instructor, Elder Abuse Investigations, and Stress and Wellness.

For students looking for more training in the traffic and patrol skill areas, new courses will include Advanced Patrol Skills, Advanced Traffic Skills, and Tactical Options for Patrol. DOCJT continues to offer a variety of classes for traffic accident investigators including classes on Commercial Vehicle Collision Investigation, and Forensic Mapping

## KWLEN Student Member Awarded WIFLE and KACP Scholarships

Kentucky Women's Law Enforcement Network member and Eastern Kentucky University student Emily Melville has been awarded a \$2,000 scholarship from the Women in Federal Law Enforcement organization. WIFLE offers scholarships to talented individuals to meet the demands in the field of law enforcement and to foster the professional development of those engaged in law enforcement. The scholarships are awarded based on the student's academic potential,

achievement, and commitment to serving communities in the field of law enforcement.

Melville is an Assets Protection and Security major and works part time in the office of the Kentucky Regional Community Policing Institute at ECU as a student worker. She is also president of ECU's Student Alumni Ambassadors. After graduation she hopes to return to northern Kentucky and gain some experience in a local police department before applying for a position with a federal law enforcement agency. The scholarship was presented to Melville during an evening awards banquet on June 21, in Washington, D.C. during the WIFLE Conference.

On August 2, Melville was awarded a \$500 scholarship from the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police. She earned this distinction for her academic excellence.



▲ ECU Student Emily Melville is a \$2,000 Women in Federal Law Enforcement Scholarship winner for 2006. Emily is a student member of KWLEN.

## TPS Legislation Establishes Standards for Telecommunicators

Without a single vote of opposition, the 2006 Kentucky legislature passed KRS 15.330, otherwise known as the Telecommunicator Professional Standards Act (TPS, pronounced tips), establishing pre-employment standards and a certification process for all full-time law enforcement telecommunicators in the state of Kentucky.

Effective July 15, 2006 any individual applying for a full-time telecommunicator

position must meet the following minimum requirements prior to the first day of employment:

1. a citizen of the United States
2. at least 18 years of age
3. a high school graduate or has received a general equivalency diploma
4. not been convicted of a felony or other crimes involving moral turpitude
5. submitted fingerprints to the KSP

and the FBI for a criminal history check

6. taken a psychological suitability screener
7. taken a polygraph examination
8. passed a drug screen

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Council has administrative responsibility for all facets of the TPS Act and will become the registrar and certifying body for all full-time telecommunicators.

## ■ KSP Rifle Team Wins State Championship

On July 15, the Kentucky State Police Rifle Team won the Kentucky State High Power Rifle Team Championship at Fort Knox. The team consisted of six members: Tpr. Jerry Critchelow, Det. Steve Manley, Tpr. Hunter Martin, Tpr. Ryan Gosser, Tpr. Chris Clark and Tpr. John Boyd.

Using .308 caliber M-14 rifles with open sights, the team competed in a timed course of fire to win the event, including demonstrated proficiency from several firing positions:

- standing (10 rounds slow fired at 200 yards)
- sitting (10 rounds rapid fired at 200 yards with a magazine change) and
- prone (10 rounds rapid fired at 300 yards with a magazine change and 20 rounds slow fired at 600 yards).

The team also placed third in the Master, Open Club Class of the National High Power Rifle Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio on August 6.



▲ Kentucky State Police Rifle Team members include (standing left to right) Tpr. Chris Clark (Post 5), Tpr. Hunter Martin (Post 12), Det. Ryan Gosser (Post 5), Tpr. Jerry Critchelow (Post 16). Kneeling left to right: Det. Steven Manley (Post 16), Tpr. John Boyd (Post 15).

## ■ DOCJT – Committed to Making a Difference



▲ Secretary of State Trey Grayson visited DOCJT during the KECC campaign.

The Department of Criminal Justice Training participated in this year's Kentucky Employees Charitable Campaign. The theme, *We the People Committed to Making a Difference*, allows us to make dreams possible for fellow Kentuckians.

Each year the governor appoints a chair to lead the KECC campaign. Secretary of State Trey Grayson served as chairman for

2006. DOCJT held group meetings, one-on-one presentations, and various fund-raising events. Secretary Grayson visited the department and gave an overview of KECC and how we as Kentuckians have the opportunity to give back to the communities in which you were born and raised, or currently live and work. He encouraged our staff to stay strong in our commitment to the KECC. DOCJT raised more than \$27,500.

DOCJT received The Best Overall Campaign award and an honorable mention for the The Most Spirited Campaign at the Victory Celebration at the Kentucky History Center in Frankfort.

In 2005 DOCJT published a cookbook called *I Want That Recipe*. All proceeds made benefit the Kentucky Employees Charitable Campaign. If you would like to purchase a cookbook, please contact Jody Plummer, DOCJT, at (859) 622-2209.

## ■ Telecommunicator Honored with Award

Bart Salmans from Lawrence County E-911 received the Association of Professional Communications Official's Telecommunicator of the Year award for Kentucky. Each year a telecommunicator is selected to receive APCO's award. This year there were numerous nominees and all demonstrated dedication to service and their communities.

It was during one of his shifts as a telecommunicator that his heroic actions earned him the nomination for the APCO Telecommunicator of the year award. On November 3, 2005, he was preparing to leave for his break when he overheard another telecommunicator taking a 911 call approximately two blocks from the 911 center. The caller reported a 2-month old female who was not breathing. While Emergency Medical Services was being dispatched, Salmans assessed the situation, realized EMS was busy and their arrival time would be extended. He decided to respond to the scene and render aid until EMS could arrive.

When he arrived on the scene, he immediately began CPR and continued until EMS arrived. He continued CPR in the ambulance until they arrived at the hospital. He stayed at the hospital until he received word that the infant was responding to treatment. Unfortunately, the infant passed away several days later. However, Salmans' actions provided the family with additional time with their loved one. This incident is just one of many examples of Salmans' dedication to serving his community.

Salmans began his career as a telecommunicator in 1993 with the Louisa Police Department. He moved to West Virginia and worked for a period of time at the Wayne County 911 Center. He returned home to work in the Lawrence County E911 Center. In addition to his telecommunicator responsibilities, he serves his community as an emergency medical technician, a chief of the Fort Gay Volunteer Fire Department and is a member of the local emergency planning committee in Lawrence County.

## Stanleo Patton retires from DOCJT

After more than 26 years with the Department of Criminal Justice Training, Stanleo Patton announced his retirement. Patton, who was a law enforcement training instructor in the Louisville Professional Development Section retired September 30. He began his extensive career with the DOCJT in September 1977 which at that time was called the Bureau of Training.

Patton came to the DOCJT from the Fayette County Board of Education, Division of Safety and Security. His first assignment at DOCJT was the Basic Training Section in Richmond.

He left DOCJT in 1994 and went to work for the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office and returned to DOCJT November 1996. Patton instructed in the Basic Training Section, Telecommunications Section, Louisville In-Service Training and Basic Training Section.

"DOCJT has provided me with memories and experiences that I shall cherish," Patton said. "Each time that I reflect back to the years shared with staff and co-workers in the field of law enforcement it will be with admiration and a great deal of pride."



▲ Co-workers honor Patton at his retirement party in September, enjoying a few laughs and sharing memories.

## KVE Promotes First Female to Rank of Captain

Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement (KVE) recently promoted Mary E. Smalley to the rank of Captain after 27 years of service. Capt. Smalley is the first and only female to hold that position with KVE.

Captain Smalley was only the third female officer to ever be hired by KVE, and the first

who decided to make it a career.

Captain Smalley is in charge of Kentucky Vehicle Enforcements Internal Affairs Section which monitors all complaint and in investigative activity and has recently been appointed to the Kentucky Emergency Response Commission.

## Team Wins 911 Provider of the Year Award

The Kentucky Emergency Numbering Association honors someone annually with the 911 Provider of the Year Award. This year the award was given to the Legislative Committee for KENA and the Association of Professional Communications Officials. Although they come from different areas of the state with diverse responsibilities in the 911 arena, they all work toward providing optimum emergency service to the citizens of Kentucky via 911.

The Legislative Committee was given the 911 Provider of the Year Award for its service.

The committee represented the 911 community with leadership and dedication in furthering the cause of providing effective 911 service throughout the commonwealth with the passing of HB 656 during the 2006 Legislative Session.

The committee consists of:

Steve Tracy  
Mitch Mitchell  
Sandy Ott  
Wendell Hatfield  
Rory Cunningham  
Shelby Horn  
John Patterson  
John Connelly  
David Lucas  
Paul Nave

## Commercial Motor Vehicles Violations On Decline

/WYMT Mountain News

Speeding and weight violations by commercial motor vehicles has declined by 75 percent over the past three years in Eastern Kentucky. One man, who lost a son in a trucking accident, says there's still work to do.

"Back in the 70's, I hauled 45 to 50 tons," said Wayne Fleming, a former trucker himself.

"I did the same thing then that I'm fighting against now," he added.

Fleming lost his son two years ago in a trucking accident. He was only twenty-nine. Until then, he said, he never considered the implications driving an overweight truck.

"I just never stopped to think

about the dangers," he said.

Since 2003, the number of Eastern Kentuckians killed in accidents involving commercial vehicles has decreased by more than 30 percent. The Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement Post Ten in Pikeville has also nearly tripled their manpower over the past decade.

The number of citations K.V.E. officers have written for carrying too much weight has also dropped, according to KVE Officer Jeffrey Jacobs. In April of 2004, nearly 80 percent of trucks pulled over were given citations. In 2006, that number dropped by almost 75 percent. Only three percent of trucks were in violation.

## ■ Spurlock Honored for Going Above and Beyond



▲ Teresa Spurlock (right) was honored for exemplary service and dedication as a telecommunicator.

**T**eresa Spurlock an example of the caring and dedication that exemplifies the telecommunications profession. She began her career with the Montgomery County E911 Center just one day prior to 9-11. As she reflected over the tragic events of 9-11, she dedicated herself to providing service to the citizens in her community.

One such example of that dedication is the action she took upon receiving a call from a family in Florida. They were attempting to locate their father who is an Alzheimer's patient and had been missing for 24 hours. They were desperately trying to locate their dad and thought that perhaps he may have tried to return to his former address in Montgomery County. Spurlock sent officers to his old address, but they were unable to locate him. Instead of giving up just because the incident was not in her jurisdiction, she sent out a nationwide broadcast explaining the situation. Within 20 minutes, the man was located in Florida, three counties away from his home. He had been involved in an accident and was unable

to provide the responders with any information. Spurlock's tenacity, ensured an incident that could have resulted in tragedy ended with a man being reunited with his family.

A second example of why Spurlock deserves this award is her handling of a 911 call from a man whose wife was nine months pregnant and in labor. The family was attempting to go to the hospital, but only made it as far as the front yard. They called 911 and Spurlock answered the call and knew just what to do. By the time she received the call, the baby was well on its way to being born. She dispatched appropriate responders and then began emergency medical dispatch procedures. She relayed step-by-step information on what to do to ensure the life and safety of both the mother and the baby. Before the responders could arrive on the scene, a new baby had been born and was being held safely in its mother's arms. Spurlock's caring and dedication made the difference in the outcome of this incident. These are two examples of the work, dedication and professionalism she exhibits every day.

## ■ Lexington Police Offer Honor Guard Training Course

**T**he Lexington Police Department hosted its first honor guard training course October 23-27, 2006. The KLEC approved course, open to officers of any rank and experience level, is the first of its kind in Kentucky and was attended by 29 law enforcement officers from Paducah to Ashland, and Pontiac, Michigan. "Unfortunately, the need for this kind of training was demonstrated on November 4th, when departments from across the state came together to... honor a fallen officer," said Sgt. David Ashford of the Lexington Division of Police.

The goal of the course is to teach students how to form an honor guard and prepare for events they would be requested to perform at, including funerals for police officers who die in the line of duty. The material presented in the 40-hour class included topics such as history of honor guards, formations and inspections, drill and cer-

emony, funeral planning logistics and protocol, flag protocol and folding, posting colors and parades, and casket guard.

The course consisted of 12 hours of classroom instruction and 28 hours of practical application and performance. Each day began at 7:45 a.m. with a formal inspection and students received detailed feedback on their performance each day.

The course ended with a mock funeral incorporating many aspects an honor guard performs at an actual line-of-duty death ceremony including visitation, funeral service, and procession to the cemetery and graveside service. In attendance were actors portraying mourners and a Lexington funeral home, Kerr Brothers, provided the caskets, hearse and limousine for the mock funeral. Southland Christian Church provided its facilities for the classroom training and mock funeral.



▲ The honor guard training course is topped off with a mock funeral, complete with procession and graveside service.

## ■ DOCJT'S Carter is Recognized at Kentucky Emergency Services Conference

/Betty Godsey, Training Section Supervisor, Telecommunications /Margaret Johnson, Training Instructor, Telecommunications



▲ Pat Carter was recognized for excellence in training for telecommunicators.

Pat Carter, Telecommunications branch manager, was honored at the Kentucky Emergency Services Conference held in Owensboro September 6. Carter received an award in recognition and appreciation for providing excellence in training and standards for Kentucky's telecommunicators.

Each year the Kentucky chapter of National Emergency Numbering Association and the Kentucky chapter of the Association of Professional Communications Officials honor someone in the telecommunications profession with an award. Both associations honored Carter by presenting a dual award at the annual conference. Carter can be credited for many of the strides and achievements made in the telecommunications profession.

Carter has vision, one of the most important characteristics a leader can possess. Her vision was to make choosing to be a telecommunicator not just a job but a career in which they could make a difference in their communities. She knew in order to accomplish her vision DOCJT would need to provide Kentucky's telecommunicators with the best possible training available. This training provides the optimum service to citizens and responders, which in turn saves lives and protects property.

Her vision led her and the telecommunications staff to implement a one-of-a-kind telecommunications academy. Telecommunicators have a choice in the classes they attend for in-service training. She worked with other DOCJT staff to provide telecommunicators an opportunity to obtain certification through the Career Development Program. She also worked toward implementing Telecommunications Professional Standards which was passed by the 2006 Legislature.

These are but a few of the reasons why Pat Carter was chosen to receive the joint KENA/APCO award.

## DOCJT Comings & Goings

### COMINGS

Susan Dunaway, hired as an Administrative Specialist III in the KCPP section on 08/16/06.

Monica Campbell, hired as an Intern for the Legal Section on 08/21/06.

Tamerra Chittum, hired as an Intern for the KCPP Section on 10/01/06.

### TRANSFERS

Jeff Knox, transferred from Vehicle Operation to PT/DT on 08/16/06.

George Boling, transferred from DUI Enforcement to Firearms on 10/01/06.

Jim Simpson, transferred from Incident Command and Tactical Response to DUI Enforcement on 10/01/06.

### PROMOTION

Joseph Spaulding, promoted to Law Enforcement Training Instructor II on 09/16/06.

Karen Cassidy, promoted to Administrative Branch Manager on 09/16/06.

J.R. Brown, promoted to Administrative Branch Manager on 09/16/06.

Pat Carter, promoted to Administrative Branch Manager on 09/16/06.

James Cox, promoted to Executive Staff Advisor on 09/16/06.

Becky Tudor, promoted to Administrative Specialist II on 09/16/06.

Scott Sharp, promoted to Law Enforcement Training Instructor II on 10/16/06.

### GOINGS

Mary K. Hensley, resigned on 08/31/06.

Jacinta Manning, resigned on 09/28/06.

Stanleo Patton, retired on 09/30/06.

## ■ DOCJT Annual Meeting 2006

Moving forward in 2007" was the tone set for the DOCJT annual meeting held October 16. Tom Fitzgerald, DOCJT staff attorney, was named Instructor of the Year and Teresa Babb, DUI Enforcement Section, was the recipient of the Administrative Staff Person of the Year Award.

The Computer Systems Section, with assistance from the Information Systems Branch, received the Teamwork award. They have been recognized for

their excellent teamwork and professionalism by DOCJT, other arms of state government and Eastern Kentucky University. The Staff Services and Planning Office was presented the Commissioner's Award for maintaining compliance with CALEA standard providing the foundation for DOCJT's successful reaccreditation and recognition as the first training academy to be designated a CALEA Flagship Agency, thus furthering the goal of advancing the Kentucky police community.

# DOCJT Presents CDP Certificates

## /DOCJT Staff Report

The Career Development Program is a voluntary program that awards specialty certificates based on an individual's education, training and experience as a peace officer or telecommunicator. There are a total of 14 professional certificates, nine for law enforcement and five for telecommunications. The variety of certificates allows a person to individualize his or her course of study, just as someone would if pursuing a specific degree in college.

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Council congratulates and recognizes the following individuals for earning career development certificates. All have demonstrated a personal and professional commitment to their training, education and experience as a law enforcement officer or telecommunicator.

### ADVANCED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

**Robert Bringham**, University of Louisville Police Department  
**Joseph Cline**, Morehead State University Police Department  
**Timothy Craft**, Richmond Police Department  
**Lewis Goode**, Richmond Police Department  
**James Harper**, University of Louisville Police Department  
**Kevin Matthews**, Alexandria Police Department  
**Randall McIntosh**, Richmond Police Department  
**Teal Nally**, Covington Police Department  
**William Reardon**, Richmond Police Department  
**William Turner**, Bowling Green Police Department  
**Duncan Wiggins**, Cadiz Police Department  
**Bobby Wince**, Northern Kentucky University Police Department  
**Donald Wortham**, Mayfield Police Department

### ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATOR

**Christie Evans**, Radcliff Police Department  
**Sarah Frost**, Lawrenceburg Police Department

### BASIC TELECOMMUNICATOR

**Nichole Anderson**, Bowling Green Police Department  
**Christie Evans**, Radcliff Police Department  
**Holly Hanes**, Bowling Green Police Department

### INTERMEDIATE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

**Robert Bringham**, University of Louisville Police Department  
**David Bruce**, Mayfield Police Department  
**Susan Casteel**, Richmond Police Department  
**Joseph Cline**, Morehead State University Police Department  
**Walter Cooley**, Florence Police Department  
**Timothy Craft**, Richmond Police Department  
**Brian Eaves**, Richmond Police Department  
**Catherine Eaves**, Richmond Police Department  
**Jeffery Eversoll**, Bowling Green Police Department  
**James Frazier**, Morehead State University Police Department  
**Brian Fuller**, Covington Police Department  
**Lewis Goode**, Richmond Police Department  
**James Harper**, University of Louisville Police Department  
**Randall Isaacs**, Richmond Police Department  
**Brett Kreilein**, Bowling Green Police Department  
**Brian Lafferty**, Richmond Police Department  
**Michael Lemon**, Bowling Green Police Department  
**Greg Marcum**, Richmond Police Department  
**Kevin Matthews**, Alexandria Police Department  
**Michael McGuffey**, Covington Police Department  
**Randall McIntosh**, Richmond Police Department  
**Robert Mott**, Richmond Police Department  
**Teal Nally**, Covington Police Department  
**Bruce Palmer**, Olive Hill Police Department  
**James Pearce**, Bowling Green Police Department  
**William Reardon**, Richmond Police Department  
**James Renfrow**, Bowling Green Police Department  
**Rodney Richardson**, Richmond Police Department  
**James Rogers**, Richmond Police Department  
**James Thomas**, Harrodsburg Police Department  
**William Turner**, Bowling Green Police Department  
**Duncan Wiggins**, Cadiz Police Department  
**Mark Wiles**, Richmond Police Department  
**Bobby Wince**, Northern Kentucky University Police Department

### INTERMEDIATE TELECOMMUNICATOR

**Christie Evans**, Radcliff Police Department

### LAW ENFORCEMENT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

**Joseph Cline**, Morehead State University Police Department  
**Paul McDonald**, Campbellsburg Police Department

### LAW ENFORCEMENT EXECUTIVE

**Robert Bringham**, University of Louisville Police Department

### LAW ENFORCEMENT MANAGER

**Robert Bringham**, University of Louisville Police Department  
**James Frazier**, Morehead State University Police Department

### LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER INVESTIGATOR

**Hugh Alsup**, Lewisburg Police Department  
**Joseph Cline**, Morehead State University Police Department  
**Randall Isaacs**, Richmond Police Department  
**Brett Kreilein**, Bowling Green Police Department  
**Brian Lafferty**, Richmond Police Department  
**William Reardon**, Richmond Police Department  
**Rodney Richardson**, Richmond Police Department

### LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPERVISOR

**Robert Bringham**, University of Louisville Police Department  
**Timothy Craft**, Richmond Police Department  
**Lewis Goode**, Richmond Police Department  
**James Harper**, University of Louisville Police Department  
**William Reardon**, Richmond Police Department

### LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAFFIC OFFICER

**Timothy Craft**, Richmond Police Department  
**Paul McDonald**, Campbellsburg Police Department

### TELECOMMUNICATION SUPERVISOR

**Jeanna Gwynne**, Winchester Police Department  
**Shelby Horn**, Jessamine County 911  
**Jerry Shane Ratliff**, University of Kentucky Police Department ■

# WORKING TOGETHER

/Abbie Darst, Public Information Officer

**K**entucky's Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center, located in Hazard, provides "responsive solutions and practical benefits to rural law enforcement and corrections agencies by providing a one-stop-shop technology and technical assistance program." Created by the National Institute of Justice in March of 2000, RULETC provides technology, leadership, information and assistance that benefit rural law enforcement and corrections agencies.

Rod Maggard has served as RULETC's director since March 2001. However, Maggard's law enforcement career spans back to 1967, when he started as a Kentucky State Police trooper at the Hazard Post. He served with KSP for 14 years before spending ten years with the Blue Diamond Coal Company as security director. In 1991, Maggard was named chief of the Hazard Police Department, where he served until taking on the position at RULETC.

*What is the overall purpose of the Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center?*

In 1994 somebody had the brilliant idea of creating the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center System, which would fall under the Office of Science and Technology at the National Institute of Justice – the research and developmental arm of the U.S. Justice Cabinet. They created regional centers, each with a host agency in academia or some other function. For instance, the United States Air Force Research and Developmental Lab hosts the northeast center in Rome, New York.

The national center in Rockville, Maryland, is actually responsible for all the publications, running the Web site and taking care of all the information that comes through. There is also the southeast regional center in Charleston, South Carolina. Then you have specialty centers like us.

There are centers in Denver, Colorado, El Segundo, California, and Anchorage, Alaska. >>







▲ The Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center is located in Hazard, Kentucky.

>>

In addition to us, other specialty centers include:

- the Office of Law Enforcement Commercialization in Wheeling, West Virginia. They take all the law enforcement products and teach law enforcement and other people how to commercialize those products and get them on the market.
- the Office of Law Enforcement Standards sets all of the standards for law enforcement products, and is located in Gaithersburg, Maryland and hosted by the U.S. Department of Science.
- the Border Research and Technology Center is hosted by the Texas Sheriffs' Association. It is set up in San Diego, California, and Austin, Texas.

Each of the centers has a particular specialty – so all are very different from one another. Our center is directly responsible for rural and small agencies all across America. So that gives us full range of everything. Instead of there being a certain designated area, we have the whole United States except Hawaii.

So basically the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center was created to serve law enforcement and corrections, and to develop not only ideas, but to develop and produce products that will serve law enforcement and help officers do their jobs better. Everything that we do is free. All centers – everything that is

done and created is free for law enforcement and corrections.

Each of the regional and specialty centers has an advisory council made up of their peers. I have 19 or 20 police chiefs and sheriffs from all across the nation, including tribal police, railroad police and the United States Army, represented. The biggest agency we represent is a sheriff's agency from Douglas County, Nevada that has more than 40 officers, but everybody else has less, most of them less than 10. So we have a really good cross section. We have advisory council members from Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina,

Georgia, Alabama and Kentucky plus police from Ohio, and the tribal police from Arizona. We also have police chiefs from Montana, California, Idaho and we have a deputy warden with the North Dakota corrections facilities. We've got a good geographic spread with all of those advisory members.

Outreach is a big, big part of our program. Going out and finding out what the problems are and if we cannot deal with it, we will pass it to one of the centers that can. Basically, here at this center, we're strictly police, but not all the centers are like that. However, I feel like we do more toward helping law enforcement because we are actually out there, hands on, doing things and meeting with them.

*Do all the members of the advisory council meet regularly?*

Our advisory council gets together twice a year. And all of their employees of all the centers and their advisory councils' members get together once a year. That meeting was formulated to exchange information and network. It's helpful because we come from different areas of expertise. It has grown so big now that you even have the forensic science people involved with it.

Our advisory council meets twice a year. We also go to the National Sheriffs' Association, International Association of Chiefs of Police and we travel to other sheriffs' and chiefs' associations.

We also display and give away products and information, too. Sometimes centers are demonstrating pilot projects that have been developed through their research and development; off-the-shelf technologies that work, like sensors that can see people through the wall.

Since RULETC is responsible for covering and serving the entire United States, except Hawaii, how often do you take the mobile units out to different states?

We travel a lot. We've been as far north as New York and Michigan, and we have gone to Wisconsin. We went to Alabama to a university that started a college of law enforcement this fall. We try to go everywhere. We have been to the four corners. Actually, in May, we shipped supplies to 38 states. We also shipped some stuff to Canada. It gives us leverage, too, when we have advisory council members attending those state chief association meetings volunteer to give stuff out as representatives of the Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center. But we are a national center, not just regional, and we will eventually cover all of it.

Since RULETC covers many areas across the country, are there any specific benefits or challenges to being located in Hazard?

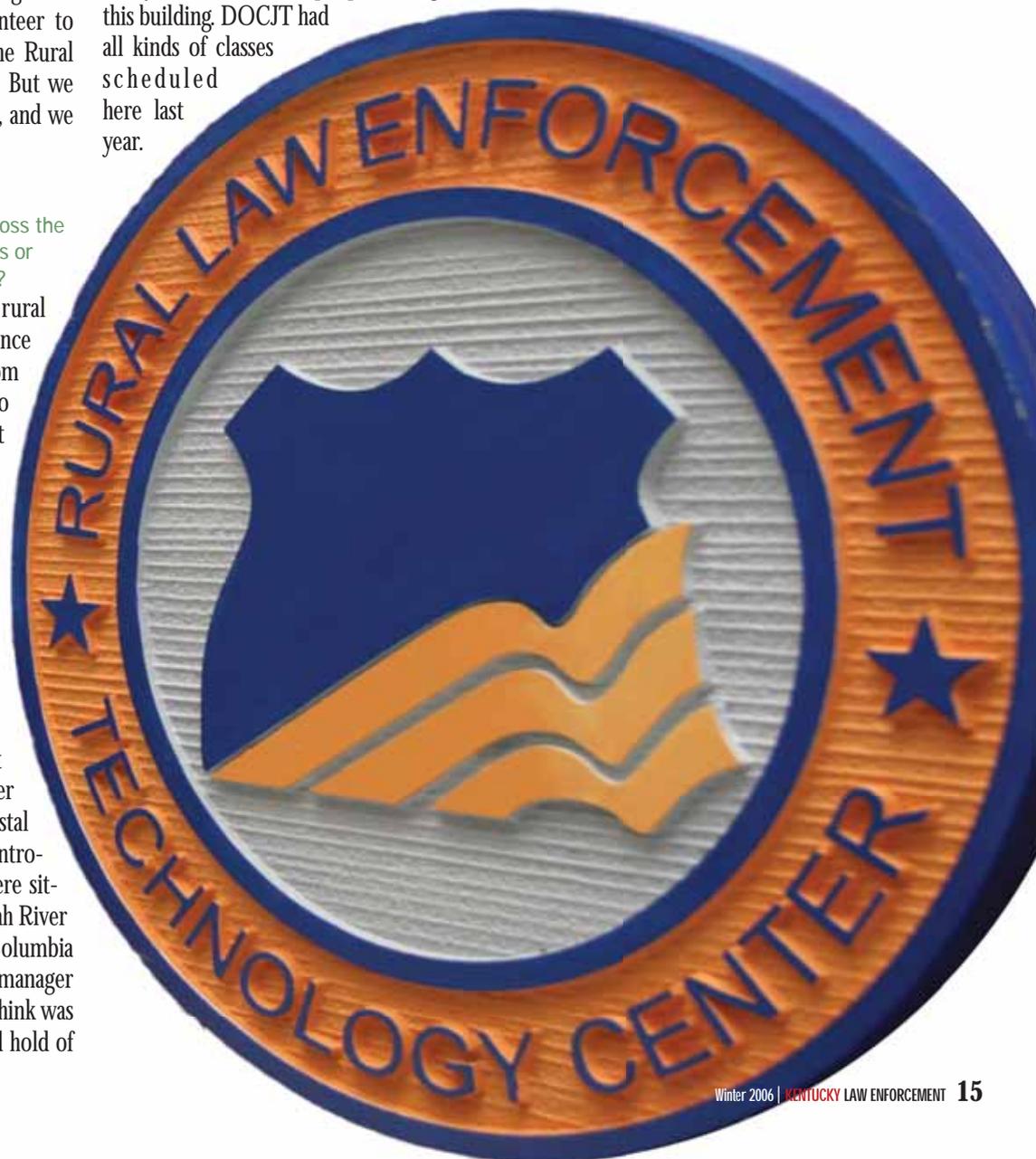
It is a benefit because we are from a rural area, number one. That gives you credence anytime you talk to chief or a sheriff from a small, rural area. It does not hurt to say that I was a chief or a trooper that worked in rural, eastern Kentucky. We travel, we do not care to travel. The only problem we have is we have to drive two hours to get to the airport in Lexington. It is easy for us to drive to Washington D.C.

I think it is a bonus for us to say we are from Hazard, Kentucky. For example, we were recently working on a data-information sharing project with South Carolina and Georgia border agencies, the FBI, Secret Service, Coastal Inspectors and others. When I was introduced from Hazard, Kentucky, we were sitting at the head table. I had the Savannah River National Lab director, the sheriff of Columbia County, Georgia, myself, my program manager from Washington, the U.S. attorney, I think was next. She reached around and grabbed hold of

me, and said, "Come over here, I need to talk to you, my mother was born in Vicco." It's a small world and it does give you credence when you tell them you are from a small, rural area and can relate to them.

The two biggest problems we see throughout all of the United States are drugs and recruitment and retention of officers. We have state, local and federal representatives that work here. Scott Barker was supervisor of the special agents in the FBI for all of eastern Kentucky. I was chief in Hazard and served on the state police, too. Kevin Vermillion is a policeman now and Jimmie Jones is from the legal profession. So, we have a lot of expertise we can pull from, as well as a pool of officers that we know and have dealt with for years.

It is also a boost for our economy in Hazard. >> Last year, we ran 5,800 people through this building. DOCJT had all kinds of classes scheduled here last year.



>> That saves these guys that live here from having to be away from home and the out-of-pocket expenses. It also gives us leverage with West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio and those surrounding states because they will come here for the classes that we offer.

*Why do RULETC's services target rural law enforcement agencies?*

That's easy to answer, because most every item, most everything that's been developed for law enforcement, has been developed for the big, metropolitan police agencies that have plenty of money, have their own labs and their own criminalists. The rural and small-town police officer has to do it all himself. So little has actually been created specifically for them. How many small and rural agencies do you know that can afford to have a Firearms Training Simulator that shoots back? None, because the particular system we have costs \$300,000 and the one DOCJT houses is probably \$150,000. There is no way they can afford that. Their first priority is always finding qualified people and retaining those qualified people, which is ex-

tremely difficult. And technology is just something they dream about. So, that is why the rural center.

More than 15,800 agencies out of 18,000 nationwide are small and/or rural. Rural police are the majority of police officers in this country. So that is where we focus.

*What do you feel is the most important benefit RULETC provides to agencies here in Kentucky?*

Well, number one, it is free. We bring in some classes that the Department of Criminal Justice Training does not offer. For example, this year we are having an audio forensics class that one of our centers does. We're going to have some more crime-mapping classes taught here. We can fit 70 to 100 officers here from all across the state of Kentucky and it costs them nothing except maybe room and board.

Our knowledge of the problems from across the nation lets these guys know they are not by themselves, something is being done to try to address their issues.

▼ RULETC is home to some of the nation's best law enforcement training equipment, including an advanced Firearms Training Simulator.



I think we bring the expertise of all of our other centers – the engineers, the scientists, their programs – they can be adapted to agencies in Kentucky as well as other states. And we bring networking capabilities for any agency that needs to know someone.

What new projects and plans are on the horizon for the center?

Project Locator is part of the National Missing and Exploited Children Center. NIJ has designated us as being one of those agencies with an ability to send out free software and information, and in instances where they cannot obtain computers through other programs, we may be able to furnish some computers and software for them.

Another is brand new. We have partnered with the United States Attorney’s Office of the Eastern District of Kentucky for Project Safe Childhood. We know that there is a lot of information out there about Internet crimes against children, about sexually abused children. Project Safe Childhood is going to focus on a best-practices guide for investigators and resources for community. We hope to make this a national model. Kentucky is going to be one of the first states to be involved in this. It is going to benefit our children as well.

We have also been designated a response unit. Five of us will respond to any man-made or natural disaster, providing any assistance that we can to law enforcement and communications. We will, basically, turn the mobile technology unit into a self-contained mobile command center. We have added communications equipment to allow us to hook up five or 10 agencies at one time. We will have enough supplies for us to be self sustained for 14 days.

We will continue to look for new projects, particularly off-the-shelf technology, that can be adapted to law enforcement. And we will continue to purchase the technology and place it for testing and evaluation, and then if it meets the requirements and standards and does the job, we can give that information out as well. That is a number one strategy of

“ More than 15,800 agencies out of 18,000 nationwide are small and/or rural. Rural police are the majority of police officers in this country. ”

ours, to provide technical assistance.

We will collaborate with the other centers on their projects. Several want to create programs for the small and rural agencies, using their scientist and engineers. So we are working collectively to leverage the support and use the taxpayers money to get something created for them.

What is the relationship between RULETC and Eastern Kentucky University’s Justice and Safety Center?

EKU has professors who have programs that they come up with and work on here, but the primary relationship is that we work for them. We are actually ECU employees. ECU also has employees working on specific projects. For example, the Smart Briefs that Dr. Gary Cordner came up with is interoperable, and chiefs and sheriffs are using that system to answer some of their questions and to give him more ideas.

CSI Pals is another cooperative between ECU and us. They produced some CDs of Spanish for law enforcement and we have given out 1,888 of those this year. In those instances, they are providing a resource that is not just for rural and small agencies but that everyone can use. It is really beneficial because they have the academic side of it and we have got the practical side of it. So when you join those two together, you have the best of the best. J



/Photo by Andrea Brown



/Photo by Teresa Babb

# The Blue Knights Ride Again

/Joe Gilliland, Training Instructor  
/Blue Knights XI

▲ Bikers fill the parking lot at DOCJT preparing for their 64-mile ride to the Kentucky Horse Park in Lexington.

On September 9, the Blue Knights Law Enforcement Motorcycle Club, Inc., Kentucky Chapter XI, and the Kentucky State Police Professional Association hosted the fourth annual Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Ride. The proceeds from the ride benefit the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation and the Kentucky State Police Fallen Trooper Memorial. There were 240 riders gathered at the site of the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial located at the law enforcement training complex in Richmond.

A police car show, a police motorcycle show and a public motorcycle show were held at the site. The winner in the police car category was the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office and second place went to the Harrodsburg Police Department. The winner in the police motorcycle show was the Richmond Police Department, and in the public motorcycle show was Jeff Henderson of Stanford. This was the largest show yet, and the winners were chosen by public vote.

Riders left Richmond and traveled a 64-mile route that ended at the Kentucky Horse Park. Lexington Metro Police Selective Unit, the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office Motor Squad, the Richmond Police Department and the Blue Knights of Georgia VII provided a police escort for the ride.

When the riders arrived at the Horse Park, a program was held to honor fallen law enforcement officers. The Kentucky State Police Honor Guard presented the colors and Bart Davidson of Richmond played the bag pipes. In honor of officers who died in the line of duty in 2005 a memorial flag picture was given to their survivors. Those fallen officers were Sgt. Larry Dale Cottingham, Henderson County Sheriff's Office; Officer Peter Alan Grignon, Louisville Metro Police Department; and Deputy Roger Dale Lynch, Livingston County Sheriff's Office. Officer Brandon Thacker, Kentucky Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control; Officer Billy Walls III, Jessamine County Sheriff's Office; and Sheriff Sam Catron, Pulaski County Sheriff's Office were also honored.

Funds received from the ride included registration fees, donations, proceeds of the vehicle shows and items sold by the Blue Knights. The event raised \$4,646 for the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation and the KSP Fallen Trooper Memorial. The event is held annually on the second Saturday in September. Everyone is invited to participate and show respect to those who serve us in law enforcement. J



/Photo by Elizabeth Thomas



/Photo by Elizabeth Thomas

▲ Bobbie Jo Harris of Hodgenville was one of 24 recipients of the 2006 Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation scholarships. Harris, a student at Eastern Kentucky University, is the daughter of Edward Harris of the Kentucky State Police, who was killed in the line of duty. KLEMF representatives Don Pendleton and Larry Ball presented the scholarships.

## KLEMF Awards 2006 Scholarships

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation awarded 24 educational scholarships for the 2006 fall semester. Applications were received from across the state representing 21 Kentucky counties in this year's group of recipients. The group will attend 12 higher-learning institutions. The candidates chosen this year include two telecommunications personnel from the Pulaski County 911Center and a Kentucky State Police detective.

The educational scholarship program is restricted to law enforcement officers and telecommunication personnel (current, retired or disabled) and their survivors or dependents. The scholarships may be used at any accredited college or university, including two-year and community colleges and may also be used for attendance at recognized or certified vocational or trade schools. Students do not have to major in law enforcement or criminal justice to be eligible for the scholarship.

The scholarships, first awarded in 2004, are only part of the goal of the KLEMF to assist and honor law enforcement personnel in our state.



# CHILD SAFETY

/Abbie Darst, Public Information Officer

**P**ornography, enticement and prostitution are obscenities that most people don't want to hear or talk about openly, but when these crimes involve a child, not only do Kentuckians begin to pay attention, they also spring into action.

Nearly 200 complaints flooded the desks of Kentucky's Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force detectives in the first half of 2006, ranging from child pornography manufacture, distribution and possession to child enticement, obscenity directed toward a minor and child prostitution. Nationwide, ICAC task forces received more than 13,000 complaints of technology-facilitated child exploitation in the nine months between October 2005 and June 2006.

"This is a problem of epidemic proportions," according to Maj. Jack Prindle, supervisor of the Electronic Crime Division at the Boone County Sheriff's Office and member of the Kentucky ICAC Task Force.

The Internet has evolved into an integral part of our everyday lives and the number of children using the Internet is increasing at a rapid pace. However, the ease of the Internet has created an open forum for predators who seek out children, creating a dire threat to young people and a daunting challenge to law enforcement.

As a result, the U.S. Department of Justice created the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Program. The program focuses on the investigative responses to offenders who use the Internet, online communications systems or any other computer technology to exploit children. In 2003, Kentucky was awarded a grant to establish the ICAC program in the Commonwealth and in August the state received another \$400,000 DOJ grant to continue its efforts.

"ICAC task forces are critical to our nation's effort to safeguard young people from online victimization and abuse," Attorney General Albert Gonzales said when announcing the grants.

According to Kentucky ICAC Coordinator Laurie Buchanan, Kentucky's program has proved very successful in the last three years.

Initiatives like Operation Harvest Moon, which kicked off in October, help add to that success. Operation Harvest Moon, a multi-agency effort, rounded up suspects involved in online child sexual exploitation crimes and registered sex offenders deemed non-compliant with the legal residency restrictions set.

The culmination of months of investigation by multiple law enforcement agencies, Operation Harvest Moon resulted in 11 federal indictments and several state investiga- >>

## Kentucky's Children Advocacy Centers

- Hope's Place, Ashland, established in 1998, (606) 325-4737
- Northern Kentucky Children's Advocacy Center, Bellevue, established in 1993, (859) 261-3441
- Barren River Children's Advocacy Center, Bowling Green, established in 2001, (270) 783-4257, <http://www.bracac.org>
- Advocacy and Support Center, Elizabethtown, established in 2005, (270) 234-0577, [www.advocacy-supportcenter.com](http://www.advocacy-supportcenter.com)
- Kentucky River Children's Advocacy Center, Hazard, established in 2000, (606) 487-9173
- Children's Advocacy Center of the Bluegrass, Lexington, established in 1994, (859) 514-1566, [www.kykids.org](http://www.kykids.org)
- Family and Children First Child Advocacy Center, Louisville, established in 2001, (502)584-8505 ex16, [www.famchild.org](http://www.famchild.org)
- Gateway Children's Advocacy, Morehead, established in 2000, (606) 780-7848
- Child Watch Children's Advocacy Center, Paducah, established in 1985, (270) 443-1440
- Big Sandy Area Children's Advocacy Center – Judi's Place for Kids, Pikeville, established in 2001, (606) 437-7447 ■



tions for possession and/or distribution of child pornography.

"The message is clear – Kentucky is and will continue to be a child-predator-free zone," said AmulThapar, U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky. "The message to child sexual predators should also be clear – stay out of our state. These people are the lowest dregs of society and we will not allow them to harm our children."

Thapar and the U.S. Attorney's office has also partnered with the ICAC in Project Safe Childhood, a federal strategy to help fight Internet sexual-based crimes and protect children from online predators. (See story on page 25)

"Of course we've made arrests and put people in jail," Buchanan explained. "But just as importantly, we've began to educate the people in our communities and raise awareness of this growing problem."

However raising awareness is not always easy because it is not simply a problem of parents not knowing, she added. Often parents do not seem to want to know what's really going on, Buchanan said.

"When their children walk out the door they ask questions about what their children are doing, but they view the computer as a babysitter and don't think any harm can come to their children because they are at home," she said. "But the computer and Internet can actually be more dangerous."

Kentucky ICAC focuses on making presentations to parents and students about Internet safety and the real dangers of child predators online. On average, task force members do five to seven presentations a week, usually at schools and churches, talking to students and parents separately about what to expect and how to avoid it.

Though important, these presentations are obviously just a portion of what investigators have to keep them busy. For Prindle at the Boone County Sheriff's Office, public presentations often come at the end of an already long, hard day.

In addition to the nearly 60 presentations he's made to more than 2,000 people, Prindle, as the supervisor of the Electronic Crimes Division for Boone County, juggles all electronic crime cases. He will usually have four or five active investigations, not to mention the natural backlog that builds up as cases continue to come in, he said.

Adding to this challenge is the fact that many cas-

es are not just limited to local jurisdictions. Boone County has dealt with cases that have originated from as far away as San Bernardino, California, as well as taking on cases from all over the northern Kentucky/greater Cincinnati area. Sheriff Mike Helmig wants to tackle as many as possible, Prindle said.

"Sheriff Helmig's philosophy is very progressive," Prindle added. "He says we can't just focus on Boone County because the predators that plague other places can eventually affect our citizens here too."

In fact, Kentucky's is just one of 46 task forces throughout the nation that work to combat Internet crimes against children. Both Buchanan and Prindle agree that it is imperative that all these task forces work together in order to effectively catch predators.

"It is rare that a case stays within one jurisdiction," Buchanan said. "In Kentucky, KSP is the lead agency for our ICAC task force and we have memorandums of understanding with 10 additional agencies, both state and federal. This provides us a network of investigators across the state, all working toward the same goal."

Outside of the Commonwealth, various state ICAC task forces communicate daily through an ICAC list serve where they can share information and check their leads with other agencies across the nation.

These task forces also work in conjunction with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, which offers the public a cyber tipline for complaints. The national center filters these complaints out to the jurisdiction under which they fall.

NCMEC also provides a database of images of exploited children, helping agencies identify children in the evidence they come across or allowing them to post pictures of identified children involved in exploitation so that other investigators in other jurisdictions can possibly identify material they have seized in their own investigations.

"It is so important for task forces to communicate," Prindle emphasized. "Because of the way jurisdictional lines fall, leads and information are not always within one jurisdiction. Solving most cases involves receiving good information, and task forces facilitate that information-sharing ability to help combat these crimes."

But responding to tips and leads is a reactive



/Photo by Elizabeth Thomas

approach to combating Internet crime. According to Prindle, each time an investigation is launched, the first action is seizing the computer or electronic device from the perpetrator to conduct a forensic exam. However, as size of computer hard drives continue to increase, the amount of time it takes to conduct a forensic exam of a computer also increases, keeping investigators more and more busy.

“Forensic exams are very time consuming,” Prindle said. “Hard drive sizes are ever increasing, some as large as 200 to 250 GB, which takes an immense amount of time to go through and find images and evidence to support a case.”

The time consumed with these reactive approaches allows little or no time to effectively combat the problem from a proactive approach, Prindle added. Proactive approaches include investigators taking on false identities as young boys or girls in Internet chat rooms and creating false MySpace accounts to entice predators into making sexual advances on what they believe to be children.

Unfortunately, with Prindle and Lt. Tom Webster being the only full-time investigators in the Boone County Electronic Crimes Division, there is no time available to create these identities. Prindle hopes with the part-time help of other detectives, some proactive initiatives can take shape.

Seized computer backlogs and lack of manpower are problems Kentucky’s ICAC deals with across the state. According to Buchanan, the task force is always looking for agencies willing to devote an investigator at least part time to assisting the ICAC.

“We are always growing, expanding and looking for new people,” she said. “It doesn’t have to be 100 percent full time, but just someone who is willing to work cases when they are needed.”

According to Buchanan, at the beginning of the year, Kentucky’s ICAC will look at agencies to sign on or renew their agreements for another 18 month period. Any agency interested in being part of the task force should contact Buchanan at (502) 226-2160. J

▲ Once computers are seized from suspects, Boone County detectives dismantle them. Any potential evidence on a hard drive is extracted and saved for the case.

# CHILDREN'S ADVOCACY CENTERS

/Allison Harrison, Administrative Specialist III



/Photo by Elizabeth Thomas

▲ Investigating potential Internet crimes against children, (from left) Maj. Jack Prindle, Lt. Tom Webster and Det. Everett Stahl, a part-time investigator with the unit, search the Internet and hard drives from seized computers.

The Children's Advocacy Center was originally launched in Huntsville, Alabama, more than 20 years ago to provide comprehensive support services for physically and sexually abused children in a child-friendly environment.

Now that same original CAC model is in place in more than 500 locations around the nation, including 10 in Kentucky, focusing on providing services to children and families under one roof. Kentucky's centers serve more than 3,500 children annually.

Centers are based on a "multidisciplinary approach which improves collaboration between agencies and leads to better

evidence collection resulting in stronger cases," according to Kelly Roberts, executive director of the Children's Advocacy Center of the Bluegrass.

Professionals from a variety of disciplines such as law enforcement, child protection, prosecution, mental health, medical and victim advocacy all come together to reduce the stress on the victims and work to improve their response to child abuse.

Communities have dramatically improved their success rate, according to the National Children's Advocacy Center, with:

- more immediate follow up to child

abuse reports,

- more efficient medical and mental health referrals,
- reduction in the number of child interviews,
- increased successful prosecutions and
- consistent support for the child victims

After the national center in Alabama developed their team-oriented response, their experiences helped dozens of communities nationwide develop their own centers. Currently there are approximately 500 advocacy centers in the United States.

Before the development of the advocacy center model, children often had to travel to multiple destinations, telling their

story of abuse over and over, said Roberts. It was a traumatic situation. "The stress of repeating the story of their abuse and continuously meeting with new people would often cause the children to become less forthcoming with information," thus diminishing the chance for successful prosecution.

"We know from experience that a child who has been interviewed a limited number of times will be more cooperative," Roberts added. "When using a multidisciplinary approach, services provided by advocacy centers can increase confessions, increase overall quality of the investigation, positively impact prosecution rates and increase the convictions of perpetrators."

An important service provided by advocacy centers in Kentucky for law enforcement and prosecutors is the forensic interview, Roberts noted. According to the 2006-2008 Budget of the Commonwealth, the state's legislature will provide \$1 million each year for the next two fiscal years to support base program costs and services of forensic interviewers.

Forensic child interviewers will be based out of each regional children's advocacy center and will be available statewide for law enforcement agencies that lack experience or training in the area of interviewing children.

Children at different stages of development communicate and relate their experience to the world around them very different from adults, according to the American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children. Forensic interviewers understand the type of information needed to build a criminal case. It is important that officials who interview child sexual abuse victims know how to coax information from children in a non-threatening, non-leading manner.

According to Roberts, "The interview is the most important piece of a child sexual abuse investigation. The credibility and richness of the child's disclosure and statement can make or break a case."

Because many factors can influence whether or not a case is able to go to court, there are times when advocacy centers are not able to help in the investigation or prosecution of cases. During these situations, an advocacy center can provide other services to the child victim and non-offending family members to help them through the healing process. J

### In the first eight months of 2006 Kentucky's ICAC investigated 196 complaints

- 6 % proactive
- 94% reactive
  - of the 94% that was reactive to complaints:
    - 33% was for possession of child pornography
    - 21% was for online child enticement
    - 20% was for distribution of child pornography
    - 15% was for obscenities directed toward a minor ■

### Agencies in partnership with Kentucky's Internet Crimes Against Children

- Boone County Sheriff's Office
- Bowling Green Police Department
- FBI
- Franklin Police Department
- Lexington Division of Police
- Louisville Metro Police Department
- Morehead Police Department
- Oldham County Police Department
- Owensboro Police Department
- U.S. Secret Service
- U.S. Marshal Service
- U.S. Attorney's Office
- U.S. Postal Inspection Service
- Winchester Police Department ■

## Project Safe Childhood

Signed into law July 27, 2006. The Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act includes provisions for Project Safe Childhood, a plan aimed at partnering federal, state and local law enforcement and service organizations to combat Internet crime against children.

According to a 2006 U.S. Department of Justice study, one in seven child Internet users surveyed had received sexual solicitations. To combat this type of dangerous communication, Project Safe Child developed a coordinated strategy to fight Internet sexual-based crimes.

Project Safe Childhood has five core elements:

- Greater integration of law enforcement efforts
- Local execution of leads from national operations
- Increased federal involvement in child pornography and enticement cases
- Training federal, state and local law enforcement as well as prosecutors to investigate and prosecute computer-facilitated crimes against children
- Community awareness and educational programs

Project Safe Childhood partners with existing federal Internet Crimes Against Children task force to create a national network of state and local law enforcement cyber units to investigate cases of child sexual exploitation. The task forces encompass forensic and investigative components, training and technical assistance, victim services and community education.

The Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act also strengthens national standards for sex offender registration and notification; enhances the penalties for federal violent crimes and sexual offenses against children; funds pilot programs for electronic monitoring of released sexual offenders and enhances recordkeeping requirements to ensure that minors are not depicted in sexually explicit material. ■

# An INTER(safety)NET

/TECHbeat

*Once they left their homes and lurked around playgrounds and malls. Now, they stay at home and frequent online chat rooms. Some pretend to be younger, or even a different sex. Either way, their intended prey is the same: the young and innocent. Moreover, their use of the Internet makes them hard to catch.*

Recent news stories have reported the dangers of unsupervised use of the Internet by children and adolescents: young girls lured into meeting online friends who turn out to be older men; boys thinking they are chatting with teenage girls, all the while revealing their secrets to sexual predators. But other dangers lurk on the Internet: bullying, hate mail, and persecution—often by other teenagers—are being taken to new levels.

According to i-SAFE America, 42 percent of children surveyed in 2004 said they had been bullied online, 35 percent said they had been threatened online, and 21 percent said they had received mean or threatening messages online. A study by the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children® revealed that one in four children between the ages of 10 and 17 has been exposed to unwanted sexual material online.

Parents often know less about how their computers work than their children do, and they have no idea of the dangers their children face. Generally, law enforcement officers are aware of these dangers from bulletins and alerts, but they often have no idea how to combat them. That, according to Senior Engineer Jeffrey Isherwood, is where the Office of Justice Programs' National Institute of Justice's (NIJ's) Cyber-Science Laboratory (CSL), located at the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center--Northeast in Rome, New York, can assist.

Isherwood explains that CSL, part of NIJ's Electronic Crime Program, works with law enforcement officers to present seminars on Internet and child safety for parents and the community. Law enforcement agencies promote the seminars and provide the audiences, and CSL helps provide content, either in person or through detailed technical assistance, that makes a variety of electronic media and information resources available to law enforcement agencies.

CSL has produced a series of posters and desktop reference cards for practitioners, parents, and educators, Isherwood says. Titles include "A Parent's Guide to Child Internet Safety," "Multimedia Storage Devices," and "Wireless Security Tips." Other cards cover steganography (hiding data inside other data) and identity theft. Another resource is the U.S. Secret Service's Forward Edge II, a multimedia CD-ROM with several electronic crime-training scenarios, including one where an Internet predator stalks a 13-year-old girl, hiding his identity via a neighbor's residential wireless network.

"These activities and resources are part of our overall fight against cybercrime," Isherwood says. "It comes down to understanding the technology. Online crimes against children are cybercrimes, and we help law enforcement with cyber investigations of all types. Children are our most precious asset. Which cybercrime can hurt a family more: identity theft or child exploitation?"

CSL also offers seminars on gathering electronic evidence, one of which, Isherwood says, led to a recent arrest in Missouri City, Texas. An investigator who had attended a CSL-sponsored seminar remembered information presented on the miniaturization of storage devices and used her newfound knowledge to locate a piece of electronic evidence that held child pornography. In another case, a New York State trooper who had attended a steganography seminar collaborated with

the U.S. Border Patrol to advance an investigation of a Level III (habitual repeat) sex offender trying to cross the border with several suspicious computer-related items.

“When you talk about a crime against a child on the Internet, it’s the same kind of investigation and tracking down of evidence you would use for an identity theft or other computer-based crime,” Isherwood says. “The same techniques and technology used by ID thieves and organized crime to hide data and by hackers for hiding their identities are used by pedophiles. We are helping law enforcement learn how to deal with these issues.”

Isherwood notes that one type of computer-based crime that has made few headlines is cyberbullying. Cyberbullies, he says, follow their victims electronically, harassing them, insulting them and/or posting demeaning photographs and text messages. Small cameras that run streaming video can be purchased for less than \$10. Someone savvy in photo manipulation can easily take a photograph of a student holding a pencil and change it into a cigarette, then post it online.

“These tools are very accessible to young people and because they lack maturity, they become abusers. The anonymity of the Internet makes cyberbullying easy. In response, we are issuing a report on cyberbullying and its implications to law enforcement, which will be available on the CSL Web site ([www.cybersciencelab.com](http://www.cybersciencelab.com)) this summer.”

In addition to exploitation and bullying, Isherwood adds that law enforcement needs to be aware of all the dangers the Internet poses to youngsters. Adolescents may turn to hacking, or may buy cigarettes, liquor, drugs, and other harmful or illegal substances online. Most are not hard-core delinquents. They attempt such feats out of a sense of daring much as underage youth from earlier generations tried to purchase the same types of items in stores.

“Law enforcement officers, for the most part, know what the dangers are. The problem is conveying the message to parents,” Isherwood says. “You tell them that downloading music files is piracy and against the law, and they don’t understand that it really is wrong. It should be the responsibility of the parents to educate and protect their children in the online world. If they fail, law enforcement needs to be prepared to handle the results.”

For more information on child safety and Internet safety technical assistance and resources available from the CyberScience Laboratory, contact Jeffrey Isherwood, 315-838-7064 or [ish@dolphtech.com](mailto:ish@dolphtech.com) or visit [www.cybersciencelab.com](http://www.cybersciencelab.com). Access to the full site requires registration. J



/Thomas W. Fitzgerald  
Staff Attorney, Legal Training Section

# The DOCJT Connection to the RCMP

The RCMP is the national police force of Canada. As such, they are the equivalent of the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation, state police and local law enforcement for the citizens of Canada. ■

Basic Training Branch Manager Fran Root recently led some Department of Criminal Justice Training staff members on a tour of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Training Academy in Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada. DOCJT staff accompanying Root were Larry Sennett from the Basic Training Branch, and Amanda Basham, Tom Fitzgerald, Cindy Hale and Van Spencer from the Professional Development Branch.

**T**he RCMP Training Academy, Depot Division, originally built in 1882, is where RCMP officers receive their cadet training. Cadets undergo an extensive 24-week basic training course, offered in both of Canada's official languages, English and French. Depot has 23 active classes on campus at all times and plans to increase that number.

RCMP cadets attending the academy are provided room and board but not wages. All other expenses are their personal responsibility. Cadets are not hired until they have completed training, and even then there is no guarantee of offered employment with the RCMP. Cadets offered employment will then be engaged as members of the RCMP and will be given peace officer status. They then move on to a six-month period of field coaching.

Monday is always a graduation day for one class and the beginning of an academy training regime for a new class. RCMP graduation ceremonies, lasting an entire day, are filled with colorful traditions. Graduation ceremonies begin in the drill hall with cadets dressed in their red coat scarlet tunic uniforms, known as the Red Serge, arguably one of the most visible symbols of Canada and the RCMP. Cadets are called forward where those offered employment sign contracts and receive their assignments.

Later the graduating cadets, along with additional cadet troops, participate in the Sergeant Major's Parade, complete with a cadet band and mounted riders. The cadets march to a very distinctive tune called the "Regimental Hymn" that is familiar to Canadians and many visitors.

Additional graduation activities include the badge-awarding ceremony. Unlike American police officers, the RCMP do not wear their badges on their outer clothing. Instead, they carry it with them in a badge case. Finally, the graduating troop performs a marching drill for the final time as a class.

Most of the academy training is conducted in the Applied Police Sciences building, which houses classrooms for the academics portion and computer laboratory space. The RCMP stresses the use of the CAPRA problem-solving model and the instruction, much as that conducted at the DOCJT, is based on principles of adult learning and community policing. The RCMP cadets are trained to focus on the client's perspective in any given situation.

The philosophy of the learning environment requires cadets to take responsibility for their own learning and development. Cadets "are required to seek out appropriate information, resolve problems in consultation with partners, and ensure continuous assessment and improvement of work practices," according to the RCMP. Class assignments and training activities are completed either individually or with learning teams.

RCMP training, conducted in a manner similar to DOCJT training, "is delivered using a variety of methods, such as scenario training (problem solving exercises), role play, lectures, panel discussions, research, presentations and community interaction. The emphasis is on life-like scenarios. In 1994, a model detachment (model police station) was constructed at Depot, to simulate a realistic work environment and to enable cadets to devel-



/Photo submitted

op skills in an operational context,” according to the RCMP. The Bizzack Law Enforcement Training Center contains a similar model-police facility.

The Police Driving Unit has classroom space, three outdoor driving tracks and a fleet of training vehicles with classroom instruction. Cadets practice normal and high-risk driving on outdoor tracks, and then conduct driving operations within the city of Regina. The cadets have no law enforcement authority, but are expected to advise the Regina police of any criminal activities observed and provide assistance in traffic collision situations. All vehicles are equipped with engine and cab heaters that keep the vehicles operational in the severe cold of the Canadian winter.

The Firearms Training Complex and Armourer Shop, one of the most impressive facilities on the campus, is comprised of a 25-meter and 100-meter indoor range, 50-meter outdoor range, classroom facilities and Firearms Training

Simulator studios. Handgun, shotgun and rifle training can all take place indoors. The complex also houses the Armourer Shop that services all of the weapons used in the cadet-training program as well as all the weapons for the RCMP. This facility maintains the records and testing of various weaponry and ammunition used by the RCMP.

Physical fitness and tactical competency are important considerations given the diverse populations that the RCMP serves. Like the physical fitness standards in Kentucky Peace Officer Professional Standards, the RCMP has its physical ability requirement evaluation, which “is an occupational test that measures the essential physical capacities to perform satisfactory police work.” RCMP cadets are tested at the beginning of, during and at the conclusion of academy training, the same as Kentucky’s officers. To support these activities cadets train in the Fitness Centre Gymnasium, the Police Defensive Tactics Gymnasium or the indoor swimming pool.

▲ The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are known for their bold red coats and striking uniforms. RCMP training has many similarities to Kentucky’s peace officer training.

The RCMP works well to ensure that each instructor has a full understanding and appreciation of the overall mission and training for the RCMP, conveyed in the acronym HIPCAR, that is: honesty, integrity, professionalism, compassion, accountability and respect.

Additional information concerning the RCMP and the training academy at Depot Division, as well as a walk-about tour of Depot (available at the below noted address following these links: English - Divisions - Training Academy - Visitors - Walk About Tour of Depot) can be located on the Web at:

[www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca)

[www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/depot/index\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/depot/index_e.htm). J



/Photo by Elizabeth Thomas

## PROFILE BIO

### KIM COYLE

Kim Coyle began working at DOCJT in the Records Section in 1992, and since then she has worked in many areas of the agency. The experience of working in Records, Basic Training, Telecommunications and now in the Accounting Section has given her a broad view and appreciation of the agency and its overall goals. She was raised in Richmond and graduated from Eastern Kentucky University with an Associate's Degree in Business Administration. Prior to coming to DOCJT she worked for First Federal Savings Bank. Kim lives with her husband of 16 years, Allan, and their two boys, Nathan and Evan.

# Kim Coyle

**Since becoming Accounting Section supervisor in 1998, how have the responsibilities of your office changed?**

When I became Accounting Section supervisor in 1998, DOCJT had around 83 employees. We currently have over 200 employees. This growth has added a tremendous amount of work to our section. In addition to the added staff, we now service several grants including the Kentucky Community Preparedness Program, National Incident Management System, Office of Homeland Security and the Governor's Highway Safety Program. Also as of July 1, we have had to learn a new statewide accounting computer system (eMars).

**How did working for a bank help prepare you for your position?**

After working at First Federal for several years,

I discovered how much I enjoyed working in accounting and being with people. I loved providing a service for people and helping them in any way I could. One thing my supervisor always emphasized that has stuck with me is that the customer is always right and to treat people special. There were many good times at the bank, and I have a lot of happy memories. After leaving the bank, I never thought I would ever find another place of employment where I felt more like a part of a family than the bank. But from the first day of working at DOCJT I felt very much part of the family.

**What is the most rewarding part of working as administrative support for law enforcement?**

It's amazing to see how it all is connected.

While working for DOCJT I have worked in

several sections of the agency. This has given me a greater knowledge and respect for what other areas are responsible for. We all need each other to complete the big picture.

**During your tenure at DOCJT what has been the most positive moment you can remember?**

My very first day of work, I was taken around the building and introduced to other DOCJT employees. They all were very nice and willing to help me in any way. I felt very welcome. It means a lot to know you are working with people who care about each other. In my early years at DOCJT I had my goals set that someday I would work in the Accounting Section. I was so excited to reach this goal, and I have been extremely happy working in this position ever since.

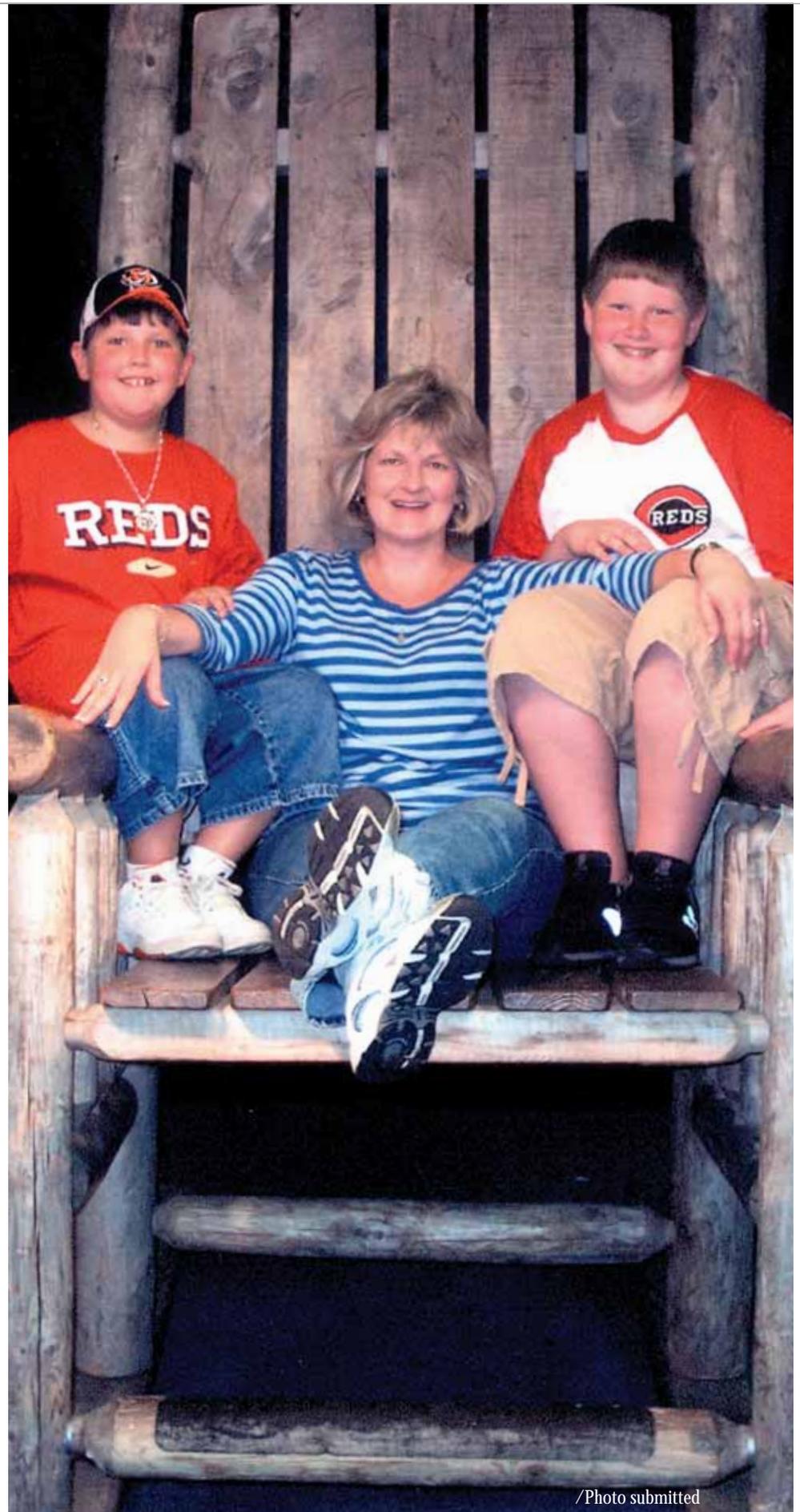
**How does your pleasant disposition help you in working with staff members?**

I try to enjoy each day to the fullest and keep a positive attitude. I feel those day-to-day tasks are completed easier with laughter. I want to be the kind of person others enjoy being around. Even though I may laugh too loud or too much, I can say that I enjoy my workplace.

**What do you and your family do for fun?**

Allan and I have two boys that keep us hopping! We enjoy going to the movies, ball games and trips to the zoo. We also try to attend several antique/collectible shows throughout the year. We never know what we'll come home with! We also have two dogs, Katie Mae (black Lab) and Dusty Joe (Shih-Tzu). J

► Coyle and her sons, Evan (left) and Nathan, enjoy their visit to a flea market in Ohio.



/Photo submitted



/Photos by Elizabeth Thomas

## PROFILE BIO

### GARY WILSON

graduated from Sayre, a small, close-knit private high school in Lexington. During his senior year, a classmate of his, along with her father and brother were the victims of a brutal home invasion, and all three were killed. This incident had a major impact on his interest in a career in law enforcement. Gary wanted to become a Lexington police officer, and he was successful in achieving that goal. Gary served as a police officer for almost 24 years. During his years of service he worked many different assignments such as uniform patrol, DARE officer, criminal investigations detective, tactical team member and the traffic division.

# Gary Wilson

**How did working for the Lexington Division of Police and the U.S. Marshal Service help you in your current position?**

The Lexington Police Department has changed a lot over the years, but I thoroughly enjoyed my career. I loved the work and the people and at times, I do miss the job. I retired at 46 and started working for the U.S. Marshal Service as a court security officer. It was an interesting job, but I decided I needed new challenges in my life so I sought a position with the Department of Criminal Justice Training. In October 2003, I was hired as a basic training class coordinator. My experiences as a police officer and a marshal have given me an opportunity to help prepare the new recruits for whatever they may face in their chosen profession. While working in Lexington I was a part-time instructor for their recruit academy. This experience of working with

new recruits on a daily basis has helped prepare me for the job I now hold as class coordinator.

**What advice would you give new recruits just beginning their law enforcement career?**

The best advice I can give to a new recruit is to learn everything you can while you are in training. This academy is, if not the best, one of the very best in the nation. Take advantage of everything we have to offer. My goal for the new recruits is that they are prepared for the unexpected challenges they will face as law enforcement officers. As a coordinator, I am a mentor, a friend, a counselor and a disciplinarian. My hope is that my influence will guide them to be better communicators; act like professionals; set and live by high ethical standards; remember integrity, honor and commitment and always practice officer safety.

You have been through some good and rough times with recruits attending basic training. How are you able to handle those stressful circumstances?

With so many different recruits from different agencies, different backgrounds and so many different personalities comes a variety of different problems and personal issues. Class coordinators and instructors need to be aware of these issues so that they can help recruits become the best that they can be. During these special circumstances, I spend many hours talking with and getting to know recruits in order to help them deal with issues or problems. Many recruits have to leave wives or children, have new babies on the way or experience deaths in their families. Recently a class lost a classmate in a motorcycle accident. Some recruits even face divorce while at the academy. As a coordinator, I talk about my faith and how important it is to have a strong support system from family and friends. In many cases, these recruits just need someone to listen to their problems and being able to offer that support is a very rewarding part of my job.

One of the more stressful duties with my job is when I work with a recruit for several weeks or months, and due to an injury or a failure, I have to pack them up and send them home. Not everyone is qualified to be a law enforcement officer, and it is sometimes hard for that individual to accept that reality. Before they leave, I attempt to explain that everything happens for a reason even though sometimes it is hard for them to accept.

Tell us about having a son attend Basic Training.

On October 8, 1979, I started the Lexington Academy. On September 11, 2006 my son enrolled in DOCJT Basic Training Class No. 377, as a recruit officer with Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement. My wife and I have always encouraged him to do what he felt he wanted to do with his life. We wanted him to realize that there were many opportunities in life other than law enforcement. After he earned his degree in Business Administration and had a very promising job with a manufacturing company near our home, we felt he had made a wise career decision. You cannot imagine our surprise, this past summer, when he told us he was applying for a job with KVE. After the shock wore off,

we were very excited for him and both feel he will do a wonderful job in any career he chooses. I am not coordinating his class, so I have tried to stay out of the way. I want to let him find his own way and have new experiences without me being around. However, I have really enjoyed watching him grow in his new chosen career. The one advantage he has had over me is that he grew up knowing the positives and negatives of being a law enforcement officer. Many people in law enforcement have had an impact on his life.

What were some of your part-time jobs?

I have had many different part-time jobs over the years. Since a very young age and for many years, I worked with my father in our family plumbing business. I was able to spend a lot of time with my father, and for me that was a good thing. My favorite part-time job was be-

ing a farmer. Another officer and I dabbled in the registered Black Angus cattle business. At one point, we had 150 head of cattle, which took a lot of time and energy. If I had not been a police officer, I would have chosen to be a full-time farmer.

What are some hobbies and how important is family to you?

My favorite hobbies are playing golf, watching high school football and basketball games, and professional baseball. I love to spend time with my family – my wife of 31 years, Pam; my daughter, Rachel, and her husband, Terry; my son, Brent, and his fiancée, Santana. My wife and children are my priority, and together we are living our lives as a close-knit Christian family. We hope to always have a positive influence on our family and friends. J





**WORK**

**W**hat kind of officer has four legs, never complains about work and expects only praise and something to chew on for helping to catch criminals?

The answer is a law enforcement K-9, and more than 50 Kentucky agencies told the Department of Criminal Justice Training in a 2005 survey that they counted at least one trained pooch/handler team as an asset among their ranks.

Dogs have been used by law enforcement for many years because of their naturally powerful sense of smell, their agility and their ability to be trained.

Most of the Kentucky K-9s are dual-purpose drug-sniffing and patrol dogs trained to track people and protect their handlers, but there are some law dogs in the commonwealth that sniff out explosives, guns, wild-animal meat and more for their jobs.

“They never cease to amaze you with what they can do,” said Capt. Howard Hodges of the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife, who was the agency’s first law enforcement K-9 handler.

Off the job, most of the K-9s go home with their handlers.

Unless a handler would prefer a lap dog, some of the traits that make the K-9s excellent law enforcement partners are what can make them fun pets: drive, enthusiasm, playfulness.

Here are some tails, er, tales of a few Kentucky law enforcement K-9s and their human partners.

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# KING LIKE DOGS

/Jamie Neal-Ball, Public Information Officer



/Photo by Jim Robertson

## Frankfort Police K-9s Nose Out Drugs and Do Patrol Work

**M**ike Frazee loved animals as a child growing up in Monroe, Ohio. But he was allergic to them.

Now the Frankfort police officer has outgrown his allergies and spends most of his time with a 6 ½-year-old sable-colored German shepherd named Marco, who is trained to, among other things, protect his handler.

“As long as I’m in the cruiser, he’s there with me,” said Frazee.

Marco is one of the Frankfort Police Department’s two K-9s, both of which can detect the odors of narcotics and perform patrol work when given hand and voice commands from their handlers.

Dual-purpose dogs, like Marco, are the most common type among law enforcement agencies in Kentucky with K-9s.

The dogs use their keen olfactory sense to sniff out marijuana, cocaine, heroin, methamphetamines and derivatives of those drugs, Frazee said. They are also trained to use their super-sensitive snouts to conduct patrol tasks like helping officers track suspects or missing persons, search buildings and other areas, apprehend criminals and find evidence.

Training in both drug detection and patrol allows Frazee and Marco to work in a variety of situations with narcotics investigators, patrol officers, the SWAT team, the federal Drug Enforcement Administration or an agency that doesn’t have a K-9 of its own, Frazee said.

“For a department our size, we answer calls just like any other unit, and wherever a K-9 is needed, we’re there,” said Frazee, who, as Marco’s handler, is on-call 24-hours



# DOUBLE-D

a day. “You kind of get a little piece of everything.”

This spring, a tip and Marco’s nose led him and Frazee to their largest drug seizure in their nearly six years together – 62 pounds of marijuana.

When police call on Marco and Frazee to check for drugs, such as in this case, the team is given an area to search, such as row A through D of vehicles in the parking lot

or from room 23 to 40, rather than an exact room, so that the dog alerts without being led to the drug stash.

This keeps suspects from saying in court that the K-9 was given cues to alert the dog to the room, said Sgt. Rob Warfel, who supervises the K-9 unit and was the agency’s first handler.

When Marco alerted at the hotel room on his own, which for him means an aggressive alert of barking, scratching and biting,





/Photos by Elizabeth Thomas

# DUTY DOGS

Marco's first assignment clearly demonstrated the value of K-9s in law enforcement. While searching a doctor's office where a burglar had broken in, Marco kept jumping at a wall, Frazee said. But there was no one in sight. Taking their cues from Marco, officers found the suspect had fallen from the ceiling where he was hiding into an open section behind the wall; the wall had to be cut to get to him, Frazee said.

officers had probable cause to check it out, Frazee said.

The Frazee/Marco team proved itself again in June, when it scored 195.17 out of 200 to place third out of 28 handler/K-9 teams in the narcotics-detection portion of the United States Police Canine Association's Region 5 trials in Frankfort.

Marco and Ronnie, Frankfort's other K-9 and also a German shepherd, are certified through the USPCA as narcotics-detection

◀ Like the two Frankfort Police K-9s in these photos, most law enforcement dogs in Kentucky are trained to detect narcotics and perform patrol functions, such as tracking suspects who have eluded officers. K-9 Marco, left, searches for drugs hidden in cabinets, while K-9 Ronnie demonstrates part of the patrol job – attacking a suspect – on Frankfort Police Officer and K-9 handler Mike Frazee.

and patrol K-9s. (See page 47 for USPCA rankings.)

Frazee and Marco have both qualified to go to nationals in each of the five years they have been part of the trials, Frazee said.

Ronnie and his handler, Officer Derrick Napier, placed fifth in the narcotics-detector certification event and sixth out of 49 in the patrol trials. Frazee and Marco came in at 17 in the patrol portion.

Law enforcement K-9/handler teams in Kentucky are not required to be certified, but some seek certification from the USPCA or the North American Police Work Dog Association (the two most popular in Kentucky). USPCA and NAPWDA have standards that are accepted by the U.S. Supreme Court, handlers said.

Certification is the point of the USPCA trials, but it does feel good to rank high, Frazee said.

"We work hard all year," he said.

For a month before the trials, the Frankfort handlers and K-9s train three to five days a week in a variety of skills, including obedience and agility.

The rest of the year, they train every Tuesday, often with their colleagues from other departments, such as Lexington and Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement, Frazee said.

Marco, who is from the Czech Republic, and Ronnie, of Germany, were purchased from and originally trained at Top Dog Po-

&gt;&gt;



>> lice K-9 Academy in Evansville, Indiana, where their handlers also trained.

The police department paid about \$11,000 for the dogs and their training, but the investment doesn't end there for a successful K-9 program, Warfel said.

"I've seen a lot of programs over the years fail because they didn't go to a reputable training facility or keep up their training," he said.

It is a commitment, Frazee said.

He and Napier work seven-hour shifts on the streets and are given an hour each day to take care of their K-9s, which live at home with them.

"It sounds a little cheesy, but he's a part of the family," said Frazee, who is married and has two children.

Even when he's home though, it seems Marco would rather search for drugs than cuddle.

"These dogs are so high strung that when they aren't working they can be a pain in the neck," Frazee said. "They want to work."

Plus, Marco knows that at the end of every drug find, track and other successful job will be his reward – a rubbery Kong chew toy on a rope or a tape-wrapped towel.

At home, Marco spends most of his time in Frazee's backyard, where he has a kennel. But recently the dog has shown that he can do more with his nose than smell. He has been lifting the handle on the back door of Frazee's cruiser with his snout so that he can hang out in his spot in the back of the car during his off time, Frazee said.

Frazee said he had always been interested in being a K-9 officer for Frankfort, especially after spending time with Warfel.

"I've always liked being around the animals and learning a lot from Rob about what all they could do," Frazee said.

In September, Frazee and fellow handler Napier showed the department's citizens' police academy some of the dogs' skills.

In one demonstration, a driver Napier had pulled over in a traffic stop attacked him.

Napier hit a button on his belt that automatically opened his cruiser, freeing K-9 Ronnie, and yelled, "Packen!" Ronnie immediately sprang out of the cruiser and attacked the attacker, who was wearing a protective suit.

"Packen" is the German word Frankfort's handlers use to command the dogs to bite, Frazee said. They use German because the dogs are trained to respond to the language, but also so that criminals don't know what they are saying to the dog, Warfel said.

There are laws governing when officers can give a bite command.

Frankfort's K-9s are trained to bite and hold. This means that they will bite when commanded or when faced with aggression, such as being assaulted or seeing their handler attacked. Some agencies use bark-and-hold dogs, which stand and bark unless told to do otherwise or, for some, when they perceive aggression.

But often all that's needed to get a cornered suspect to come out is to hear a phrase like, "Police. Come out or I will send in a law enforcement dog."

"Nobody wants to get dog-bitten," Frazee said.

Aside from in training, neither Marco nor Ronnie have bitten anyone, Warfel said.

That's positive because it means that officers got potential bite situations under control before it got that far, Frazee said.

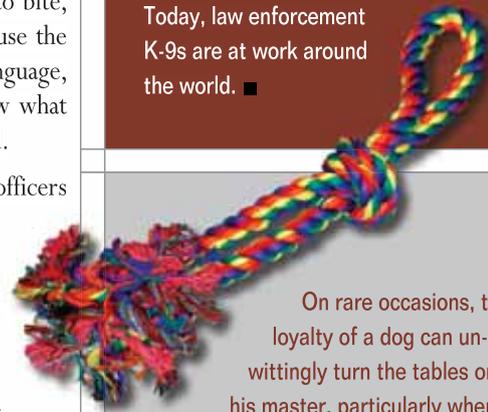
Marco's record may reflect a bite-free career.

At nearly 7 years old, the K-9 has arthritis in his hips and will soon be evaluated to decide whether he should retire, Frazee said.

"I want to give him a little bit of time just to be a dog," said Frazee, who said he would keep Marco as his pet when he retires. "He deserves time just to be a dog." J

The first official experimental use of trained dogs in police work was launched in 1899 in Ghent, Belgium, according to Russ Hess, national director of the United States Police Canine Association and a K-9 historian. The experiment proved successful, and by 1907, South Orange, New Jersey, was fielding its own K-9 program, the first recorded instance of a law enforcement dog in the America, Hess said.

Today, law enforcement K-9s are at work around the world. ■



On rare occasions, the loyalty of a dog can unwittingly turn the tables on his master, particularly when the master is a fugitive and police are alert.

Take the story of William "Billy" Sartin of Inez, who in early September became the object of an intense manhunt after a double homicide in Martin County. In addition to scouring the county for two days, law enforcement officials had staked out Sartin's home.

Early one morning, after the stake-out had been called off, Martin County Sheriff Garmon Preece, patrolling the vicinity, decided to detour around Sartin's home.

"When I came along – a dog was barking at me – his dog – and I thought 'That dog wasn't here yesterday,'" said Preece.

The large brown dog, named Sarah, was "the same dog that follows him everywhere," the sheriff added. "When you see him, you see the dog."

Preece called in backup and within minutes the fugitive surrendered. The dog, Preece said, barked the whole time. ■





Photo by Jamie Neal-Ball

# THE GREAT OUTDOORS

▲ K-9 Allie and her handler, Sgt. James Vaughn of the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, locate an officer who is playing a lost hunter for a tracking exercise. Allie's super-sensitive snout led her down a dirt path and through an overgrown grassy area to find him.

## Fish and Wildlife Canines Sniff Out Illegally Hunted Game, Guns, Missing Persons

For four hot summer days, Kentucky State Police had unsuccessfully searched a mountainside in rural Leslie County for guns stolen during a rash of home invasions by criminals impersonating Operation UNITE drug officers.

Then they called for help from an officer who had something they didn't: a partner with a keen sense of smell.

An hour and a half after arriving at the search area, Sgt. James Vaughn's K-9, Allie, led her handler and the KSP officers to two

AR-15 rifles, a loaded 9-mm pistol and ammunition hidden under brush.

A short while later, the yellow Labrador retriever alerted the officers to a nearby stash of five rifles, two muzzleloaders, a sawed-off shotgun and a pellet pistol behind an old log, said Vaughn, an officer with the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources.

Allie had found the firearms used in the invasion and those stolen during the break-ins, Vaughn said.

As a reward, the amber-eyed beauty was "offered dinner at a fancy restaurant, but being modest, she settled for a rawhide bone at home instead," Vaughn said.

Allie and Vaughn, who have been partners since the Fish and Wildlife K-9 pro-

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/Photo by Jamie Neal-Ball

▲ Sgt. James Vaughn and K-9 Allie, who are officers with the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, pose for a photo behind their truck. They have been a team for six years.

gram started six years ago (when Allie was 5 months old), are the senior-most of the agency's 11 law enforcement K-9/handler teams stationed across the state.

Fish and Wildlife K-9s, all Labrador retrievers, are obtained through citizen donations.

"We've got a bunch of good dogs that work," said Vaughn, who recently became supervisor and head trainer for the agency's K-9 program. "They're just an extension of us."

Dubbed "resource protection K-9s," the dogs are trained for a combination of duties that differ from those of narcotics- and explosive-detection dogs due to their specialized work.

They are conditioned to track people, recover guns and shell casings and detect wildlife, alerting their handlers in exchange for a reward.

Wildlife detection means finding animals hunters have killed illegally, whether they hunted out of season, killed more than their allotment of game or took the life of a protected species.

"'Nah, we ain't had no luck at all buddy,'" is the phrase Vaughn said he often hears as he and Allie approach a deer camp where hunters have killed more than their share and are hiding them.

About a year ago, Allie helped Fish and Wildlife officers determine that a hunter had killed a black bear in Harlan County, as they suspected, when she gave her alert of barking and scratching after inspecting his truck bed, Vaughn said. Killing bears in Kentucky is illegal.

There could have been residue in the bed from another wild animal, such as turkey, deer or elk, since the dogs are trained to know their meats, but Allie's alert gave officers probable cause to investigate further. A lab test later revealed that it was from a bear, Vaughn said.

The K-9s are taught under the same guidelines the U.S. Customs Service uses to



train its dogs to find narcotics, with Fish and Wildlife substituting animal parts for drugs, Vaughn said.

Trainers work with the dogs on scent discrimination, praising and rewarding them when they dig for a buried towel with the smell of deer, elk or similarly hunted animals and discouraging them when they alert on the odor of chopped ham or meat that they normally wouldn't need to know for their work, Vaughn said.

"They have the ability to know the difference between a rump roast and a deer," he said.

The dogs' training goes on their natural instincts, said Capt. Howard Hodges, who was promoted in October from K-9 coordinator to promoted to captain of the agency's 2nd law enforcement district.

The agency plans to begin training up to five more K-9/handler teams in early 2007, he said.

Allie is Vaughn's constant companion during the workday, but when she is needed to work, she does wildlife detection about 10 percent of the time, he said.

Based in Pike County, Vaughn and Allie generally cover the 15 eastern-most counties in the commonwealth.

About half of her time goes to searching for guns and shell casings, including those used for illegally killing wildlife, with another 40 percent of her working hours focused on tracking people, he explained.

In tracking a person, such as someone who is missing or running from law enforcement, officers occasionally have articles that belong to the person for the dog to sniff like they show in movies, but often the handlers just point the dog in a logical direction for the search and let them go, Vaughn said.

They are trained to track in the city and woods, he said.

"When they hit the human scent, they're going to take it," he said, adding that the dogs are taught to follow the scent they start

tracking

The K-9s take voice commands in English from their handlers, such as, "Search" and get cues based on what kind of leash or harness their handlers put on them as to what activity they are going to be doing.

The Fish and Wildlife K-9s also help other agencies that need them, such as when Allie assisted KSP in finding the firearms.

Some of Allie's other accomplishments include locating a gun that a drive-by shooting suspect hid in an outhouse, tracking a nine-hour-old path to a missing woman and her young son on a 40-degree night, finding deer meat from hunters who had killed more deer than allowed under law, tracking trespassers who were hunting on property illegally and recovering a gun that hunters threw away after they had been caught spotlighting deer, Vaughn said.

The dogs' interaction with hunters is among the reasons that Fish and Wildlife only advertises for donations of retriever breeds like Labs, Golden retrievers and Chesapeake retrievers, Hodges said.

Those breeds are hunter-friendly since they are known as a sporting breed, and they have an excellent nose and are non-aggressive, which is what is needed for their work, he said.

"We want a lovey-dovey," he said.

When Allie isn't working, she is like any other pet at home with her handler and his family, Vaughn said.

"She gets out with our other dogs, plays fetch, and they'll rough and tumble and chase each other," he said. She also lies in front of the fireplace at home and lets Vaughn's 2½-year-old daughter sleep on her.

But Allie also has training to do, including keeping up with the state's hunting rules and regulations, Vaughn said.

The K-9 can even answer questions about the rules, which she does when they visit schools or make other appearances, he said.

When he asks her how many turkeys a

hunter can kill in the spring, she barks twice, correctly answering two turkeys. When questioned about the number of bald eagles that can be killed, she rightly remains silent.

And all she wants in return for her efforts, whether she has found a missing person or is barking answers, is her reward: praise from her handler and a rolled-up white towel covered in tape or her red, rubbery Kong toy on a rope to chew.

"Kong is her life," Vaughn said, laughing.

Originally, there was a trick to Allie's seeming familiarity with hunting regulations, Vaughn added. She had been taught to bark the number of times he flicks his finger while holding her Kong. But since then, she has apparently picked up cues in his questions and will respond without the finger flicking, he said.

"These dogs are intelligent and want to please you," Hodges said.

Hodges, Vaughn and another officer started the K-9 pilot program with three dogs and a donation from the National Wild Turkey Federation in 2000.

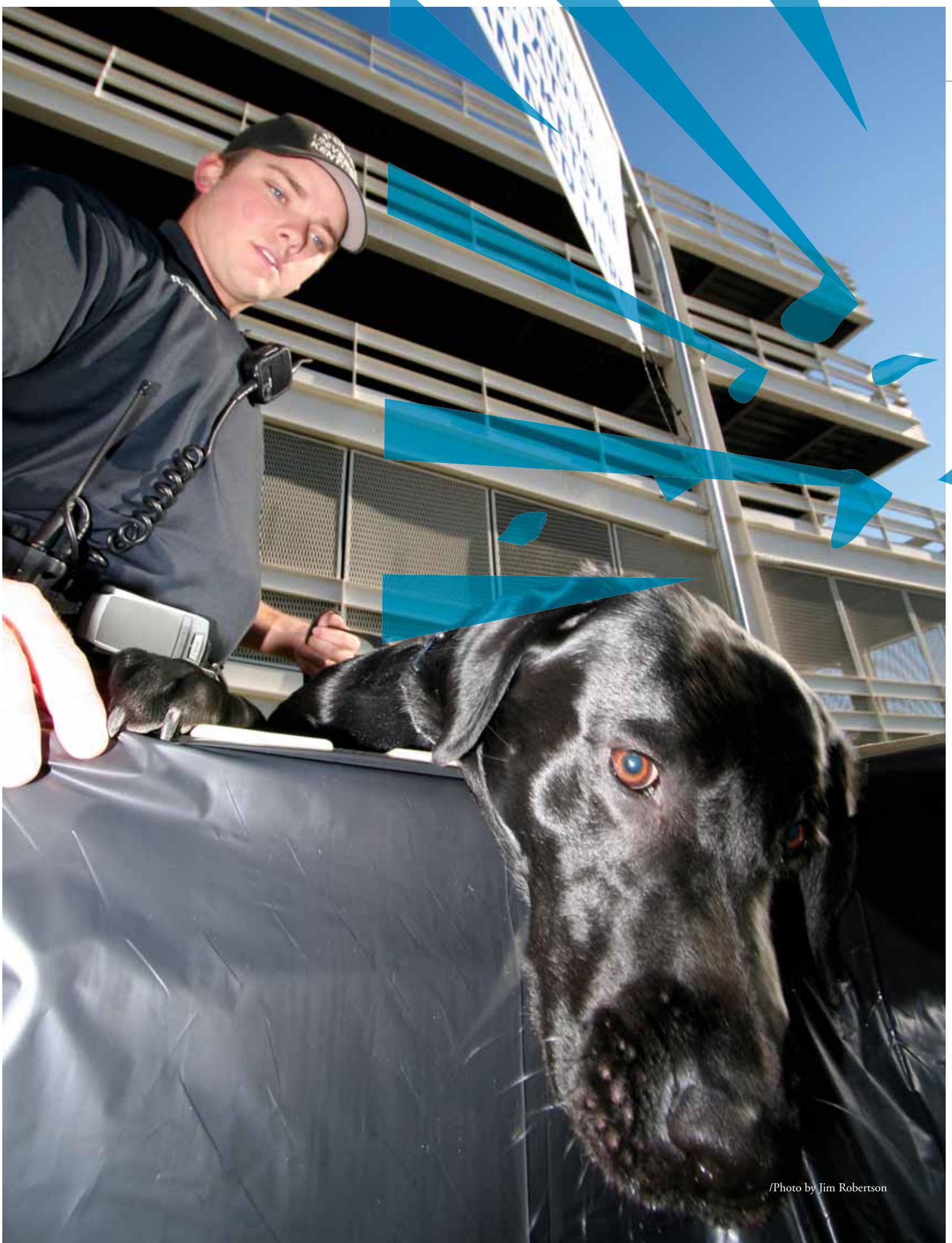
Hodges and Vaughn attended a 10-week academy in Florida to become K-9 and handler trainers soon after that and have trained all of the agency's teams in basic and in-service sessions. They also conduct certification courses.

Hodges said he knew that dogs could be valuable in the field based on his experience in Vietnam, where he trained dogs as a military police officer, he said.

Hodges' dog at the time, Grey, alerted him just as he was nearing an area with about 40 Viet Cong soldiers waiting to attack, he said.

"I wouldn't be talking to you today if it wasn't for a dog," he said. J





/Photo by Jim Robertson

# HAVING A BLAST

## Explosive-detecting K-9 Searches for Bombs and More in Kentucky, Around the Country

The University of Kentucky football team won't take the field for another three hours on this overcast autumn Saturday, but UK Police Detective Robbie Turner and K-9 Becca are already playing defense.

Turner leads the 69-pound black Labrador retriever under the bleachers, to the trashcans and vendor booths and to trucks dropping off equipment at Commonwealth Stadium.

She sniffs, tugs at her leash and pulls Turner to the next stop. She knows where she's going, what she's doing, and Turner closely watches her every reaction.

"She's done this before," he said with a smile.

If she sits, he explained, it could mean that there is a bomb or other explosive nearby.

Becca is an explosive-detection dog trained by the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and sitting is a passive alert that she recognizes the scent of an explosive material like black powder.

"There are more than 16,000 odors from explosives, and she can do most of them," he said.

Becca recently made her first major find when her nose led police to the shot wad, or a shotgun shell's plastic covering, from the gun used to shoot McCracken County Sheriff's Deputy Benny Harding in the shoulder, Turner said.

K-9 Becca joined the UK Police Department in 2004 after Turner received approval to apply for an ATF dog through a federal homeland security grant.

The ATF program provides trained explosive-detection K-9s to law enforcement agencies and trains handlers at no cost to their agencies.

Turner and Becca trained together for 10 weeks at the ATF National Center for Explosives Training and Research's canine branch in Front Royal, Virginia.

Before Turner arrived, Becca had already trained for six weeks, learning to recognize four distinct odors – black powder, TNT, RDX and PETN, Turner said.

"The majority of explosives will contain at least one of those materials," he said.

She also learned to recognize shell casings and guns because of the black powder smell on them, Turner added.

Becca is one of the few law enforcement

Turner said the federal agency recently called for him and Becca to work the U.S. Golf Open in Pinehurst, North Carolina, and they spent two weeks in Seattle in 2004 to check out cars boarding the city's ferries.

Turner said he likes to travel, so he enjoys the ATF connection.

Becca sits in the seat next to him on airplanes when they travel for work instead of in the cargo area like most animals.

"She usually goes to sleep on the way," he said.

Turner said he had left Becca with another trainer once in their time together so that he could go out of town. She wouldn't look at him for a while after he returned; it seemed she was angry that he had left her behind, he said.

Turner said he hopes he and Becca will be on a flight to Miami this year to work the Super Bowl for ATF.

Most of Turner and Becca's work is in

University of Kentucky Police Det. Robbie Turner watches as K-9 Becca sniffs a trash container at Commonwealth Stadium for explosives prior to a football game.

dogs in the commonwealth trained to detect explosives; there is only one other ATF explosive-detection dog in Kentucky.

Other agencies with explosive-detection dogs include the Lexington Police Department, the Daviess County Sheriff's Office and the Owensboro Police Department.

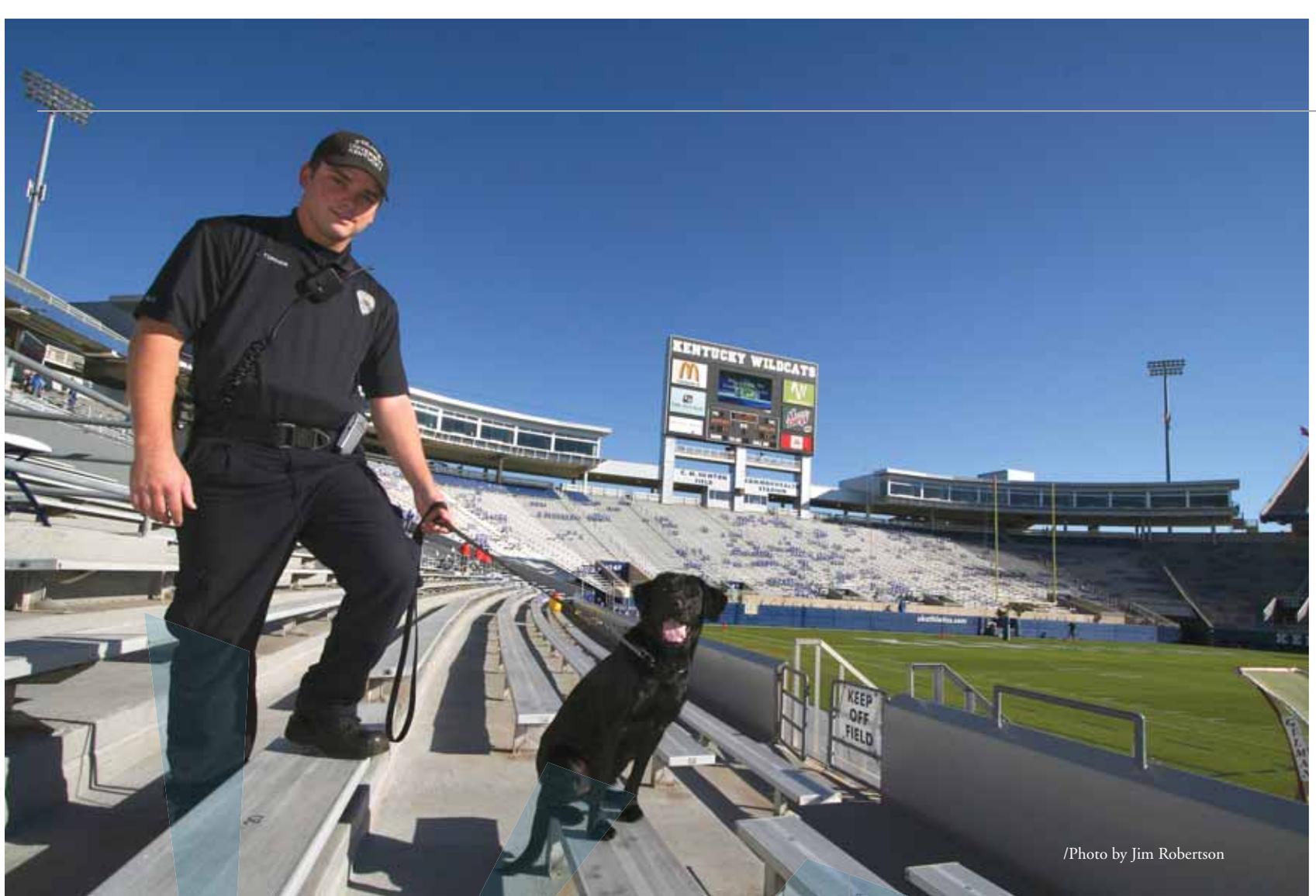
The ATF K-9 handler teams like Turner and Becca work on a daily basis for local agencies but are always on call for the ATF. See page 47 about ATF dog program.

Kentucky, where they conduct sweeps and provide security throughout every UK football and basketball game. They check out university areas that dignitaries are going to visit and work at the Kentucky Derby every year.

They also respond to many calls from across the state requesting Becca's help in locating missing firearms and shell casings, Turner said.

Sometimes the duo provides extra se-





/Photo by Jim Robertson

curity at Rupp Arena at the request of high profile performers, such as at a Tim McGraw/Faith Hill concert earlier this year.

Becca has never located an explosive device at any event, which is why it's important to keep her trained to recognize the scents so that she will know if she does find one, Turner said.

It's important to her too, since training time is when she gets fed.

Like all law enforcement K-9s, the ATF's explosive-detection dogs are trained through conditioning. Some agencies use toys and praise as the positive reinforcement, but the ATF's furry trainees work for a reward of food.

Becca trains with Turner in the morning for half of her food for the day, which she always eats from her handler's hand. In the evening she does an extensive search for

shell casings or guns for the other half of her meal, he said.

She eats about three cups a day of dog food pebbles, Turner said.

Turner said he requested to become a K-9 handler for UK "just because I love dogs. I've had dogs my whole life. I like to mix that in with my job. Plus the cause – it helps with terrorism."

Turner is Becca's first handler, and she lives with him. He is responsible for taking care of her.

"It's like having a kid," he said.

The ATF uses only Labrador retrievers because they are non-aggressive dogs. A K-9 that potentially could locate explosive devices must be a calm breed.

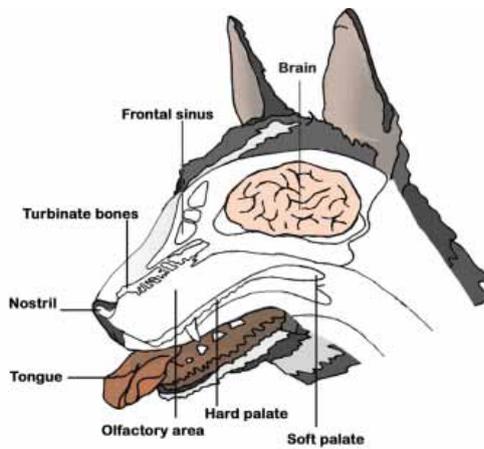
"She's non-aggressive," Turner said of Becca. "She'll lick you to death."

▲ University of Kentucky Police Det. Robbie Turner and his partner, K-9 Becca, stand in the bleachers at Commonwealth Stadium before a Saturday football match. Becca is trained to detect odors associated with explosives and conducts sweeps prior to UK sporting events.

Becca loves children, Turner said. She was about a year old when the family she lived with in New Jersey, which included children, sent her to the ATF, he said.

Many law enforcement officers do not allow people to pet their working K-9s for a variety of reasons, but Turner said it's fine when curious onlookers show Becca affection. She never searches for people running from police, so she hasn't been trained to bite. J





# The Nose Knows

CANINES' SENSITIVE SNOUTS ALLOW THEM TO SNIFF OUT CRIME

/Jamie Neal-Ball, Public Information Officer

Put a single drop of Kool-Aid in an Olympic-size swimming pool filled with water and a dog will likely know it's there just by breathing.

That's because the canine's olfactory sensitivity allows it to detect as little as one part per trillion, according to Paul Waggoner, interim director of the Canine and Detection Research Institute at Auburn University in Alabama.

Law enforcement and others have partially harnessed the dogs' ability to pick up such a minute amount of odor, using them to sniff out explosives, drugs, weapons, people and more.

The dogs don't understand or care that they are looking for drugs or guns.

They only know what they've been conditioned to do – sniff out particular odors, alert their handlers and receive a reward.

When the law enforcement K-9s track people, they go on the human's body odor and what handlers called "ground disturbance," such as the smell created when a person squashes grass with their shoes, Kentucky K-9 handlers said.

What's more impressive than their sensitive snouts is the canine's ability to discriminate between all the odors in the air and track a smell to its source, Waggoner said.

"They can pick out an odor in an environment with a lot of others around,"

he said.

In comparison to humans, an actively sniffing dog takes four to five breaths per second versus about one human sniff per every two to three seconds, added Kevin Mullins, assistant director of field research at the canine institute.

Dogs have approximately 40,000 smell receptors, while humans have about 10,000, Waggoner said.

But humans have better vision than dogs.

At sniffing, rats are even better than canines, Waggoner said.

"But you're probably never going to see a rat out on a leash doing detection work," he said. ■

## HEROIC DOGS

Heroic dogs play a big part in Americana, particularly in films and television. While not always police K-9s, these memorable dogs laid the groundwork for the dog-as-hero legends we all know. See if you can match the canines with their names (answers on page 47).

- Lassie ►
- Rin Tin Tin ►
- Benji ►
- Hooch ►
- Milo (The Mask) ►
- Flash (Dukes of Hazard) ►



1



2



3



4



5



6



▲ Canine cop Jerry Lee keeps partner Dooley (James Belushi) on his toes in K-9 Cop. Four German Shepherds shared the role of doggy detective Jerry Lee. The dogs were alternated throughout filming depending on their talent specialties and moods.





■ Richmond Police Officer Kurtis Heatherton gives his furry partner, K-9 Bari, his last outdoor bath of the year in November. Most law enforcement K-9s, like Bari, live with their handlers, who are responsible for their care.

/Photo by Elizabeth Thomas

# Top Dogs Nothing to Bark at

/ Jamie Neal-Ball, Public Information Officer

Law enforcement K-9s and handlers from across Kentucky participated in the United States Police Canine Association's Region 5 trials in Lexington and Frankfort earlier this year.

The trials, which include divisions for narcotics detection, explosives detection, and patrol, are USPCA's national certification event for K-9s and their handlers in the region. The region consists of Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and Illinois.

Kentucky does not require certification for law enforcement K-9s and handlers. However, some agencies seek certification from the USPCA because courts recognize its standards.

Entrants must meet criteria in each field to receive certification and be eligible to compete in the USPCA's national competition, but the association also scores and ranks the participants.

- The patrol portion includes tests in obedience, agility, evidence search, suspect search, criminal apprehension with gunfire (blanks), and criminal apprehension without gunfire. Participants must receive above 490 out of 700 points to certify, and a 560 and at least 80 percent in obedience and criminal apprehension categories to qualify for nationals.
- In narcotics detector, K-9/handler teams must find at least three of the four hidden drugs during building and vehicle searches to certify.
- For explosive detector, participants have to find all four explosive hides while searching buildings and vehicles. A perfect score in both detector categories is 200, but there is not a minimum score to qualify for nationals.

Below are the top five scores of Kentucky agencies that took part in the event.

#### PATROL DOG

5. Florence Police Department, Bryan Murphy and K-9 King, 648.50
6. Frankfort Police Department, Derrick Napier and K-9 Ronnie, 641.50
13. Florence Police Department, John Dolan and K-9 Max, 621.33
16. Lexington Police Department, Henry Hicks and K-9 Jake, 617.67

17. Frankfort Police Department, Mike Frazee and K-9 Marco, 614.17

#### NARCOTICS DETECTOR

1. LaGrange Police Department, David Taylor and K-9 Buddy, 196.17
2. Lexington Police Department, Matt Greathouse and K-9 Bono, 195.67
3. Frankfort Police Department, Mike Frazee and K-9 Marco, 195.17
4. Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement, Greg Jenkins and K-9 Quincy, 195
5. Frankfort Police Department, Derrick Napier and K-9 Ronnie, 192.50

#### EXPLOSIVE DETECTOR

1. Lexington Police Department, David Whiteley and K-9 Zach, 192.83 (only Kentucky participant in this category) ■

## Canine Links

#### Training

- Qualifying state and local law enforcement agencies can receive accelerant- or explosives-detection canine training free of charge from the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and Explosives.

For more information:  
Canine Training and Operations Support Branch

122 Calvary Drive  
Front Royal, Virginia 22630  
(540) 622-6580

<http://atf.treas.gov/explarson/canine.htm>

- Dogs Against Drugs/Dogs Against Crime (DAD/DAC), a national law enforcement K-9 association, conducts working/training seminars for K-9 officers and their dogs on a variety of topics. Visit <http://www.daddac.com/aboutus.aspx>.

The following associations can provide information on training seminars and useful links for details on case law, networking and certifications pertaining to K-9s. Additionally, they have information on obtaining and purchasing law enforcement dogs.

#### Associations

United States Police Canine Association (USPCA)

[www.uspcak9.com/html/home.shtml](http://www.uspcak9.com/html/home.shtml)

- North American Police Work Dog Association (NAPWDA).  
<http://www.napwda.com/>

- The National Police Canine Association (NPCA)

<http://www.npca.net/>

- National Narcotic Detector Dogs Association (NNDDA)

<http://www.nndda.org/>

#### Equipment

The Kentucky Body Armor Program provides funding for body armor for officers and K-9s through selling police-confiscated firearms to licensed firearm dealers. The program is open to all sworn law enforcement officers. Applications for the program are accepted year round. The agency must provide a current department equipment budget with the application. Visit <http://gold.ky.gov/grants/stategrants/kbap.htm>.

#### Grants

- For tips and free grant consulting visit [http://www.chiefsupply.com/grants/le\\_working-dog.asp](http://www.chiefsupply.com/grants/le_working-dog.asp).

- Planet Dog Foundation is a non-profit organization that promotes service-oriented canine programs through grants. They provide grants bi-annually. For the spring cycle, proposals must be received by February 15, 2007, to be considered for an award. For an application, contact [pdf@planetdog.com](mailto:pdf@planetdog.com) or visit <http://www.planetdogfoundation.org/Grantmaking.asp>

- Dogs Against Drugs/Dogs Against Crime (DAD/DAC) is a not-for-profit organization that provides grants to officers for purchasing highly-trained special-purpose dogs. Visit <http://www.daddac.com/aboutus.aspx>.

#### Purchasing K-9s

American K-9 Detection Services, Inc., is a private company certified by the U.S. government to provide explosives-detection canines. It also trains and provides canines for other uses such as narcotic detection and criminal apprehension. Customers can request a certain breed, such as Labradors and Weimaraners, but typically Belgian malinois and German shepherds are used. The canines are selected from European vendors and tested on their abilities to meet U.S. standards. Visit [www.americank9services.com](http://www.americank9services.com).

#### Donation Program

MBPD (Milk-Bone Canine Heroes Program) is a police-dog donation program that provides all types of law enforcement organizations with funding for specialty trained canine officers. For more information, contact Julia Yunker with the Wilson Group at [yunkerj@thewilsongroup.net](mailto:yunkerj@thewilsongroup.net) or [http://milkbone.com/main/milkbone\\_cares.aspx](http://milkbone.com/main/milkbone_cares.aspx)

#### Canine Case Law Info

[www.uspcak9.com/html/home.shtml](http://www.uspcak9.com/html/home.shtml)

<http://www.napwda.com/>

<http://www.npca.net/>

<http://www.daddac.com/aboutus.aspx>

[www.k9fleck.org](http://www.k9fleck.org) ■



# PROTECTING OUR PROTECTORS

How First Responders Build A Supply Kit to Protect Their Families While They Respond to a Disaster

Pre-cut plastic sheeting to fit shelter-in room locations along with duct tape and scissors in case you must seal your family in a single room. There are circumstances when staying inside and creating a barrier between yourself and potentially contaminated air outside, a process known as shelter-in-place, is a matter of survival. You can tightly tape windows, doors and air vents to seal a room from outside contamination. Consider precutting and labeling these materials. Anything you can do in advance will save time when it counts. ■

**Always keep a shut-off valve wrench near the gas and water shut-off valves in your home.**

**I**mmediately after a disaster – or sometimes in the midst of it – police, first responders and relief workers will rush to the scene, performing the emergency rescue efforts for which they have spent years training. But even under the best of circumstances, they will not be able to immediately reach everyone and, as part of their jobs, they must leave their own families behind.

“Think of the mindset of first responders when an emergency occurs and they must leave their own families in order to perform their duties,” said (Ret.) Maj. Alecia Webb-Edgington, director, Kentucky Office of Homeland Security. “Hopefully, their families are out of harm’s way. But no matter the situation, even first responders must prepare a family emergency plan and put together a disaster supply kit.”

If you are a first responder, you already know your family could ideally get help in hours, but it may take longer, she added. Basic services, such as electricity, gas, water, sewage treatment, and telephones, may be cut off for days or even weeks. Your family may be forced to evacuate at a moment’s notice and there is little likelihood that they will have the opportunity to search for needed supplies.

“Your own disaster supply kit becomes a critical component in keeping your family safe and more comfortable after a disaster while you are in the field,” Webb-Edgington continued. “You can focus on your professional responsibilities when you know your family is prepared. At the very least, knowing your family has the right supplies can give you some peace of mind.”

For Kentucky’s first responders, as well as for the general populace, here is Webb-Edgington’s list of basic necessities you should stock for your family’s emergency supply kit:

Keep your family’s disaster supply kit in an easy-to-carry container, such as a large, covered trash container, a camping backpack, or a duffle bag.

## Water

Store water in plastic containers such as soft drink bottles. Avoid using containers that will decompose or break, such as milk cartons or glass bottles. A normally active person needs to drink at least two quarts of water each day. Hot environments and intense physical activity can double that amount. Children, nursing mothers, and ill people will need more.

Store one gallon of water per person per day. Keep at least a three-day supply of wa-



ter per person (two quarts for drinking, two quarts for each person in your household for food preparation/sanitation).

## Food

Store at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food. Select foods that require no refrigeration, preparation or cooking, and little or no water. If you must heat food, pack a can of sterno. Select food items that are compact and lightweight. Include a selection of the following foods in your disaster supplies kit:

- Ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits, and vegetables
- Canned juices
- Staples (salt, sugar, pepper, spices, etc.)
- High energy foods
- Vitamins
- Food for infants
- Comfort/stress foods (cookies, hard candy, instant coffee, etc.)

## First Aid Kit

Assemble a first aid kit for your home and one for each car

- (20) adhesive bandages, various sizes
- (1) 5 x 9 sterile dressing
- (1) conforming rolled gauze bandage
- (2) triangular bandages
- (2) 3 x 3 sterile gauze pads
- (2) 4 x 4 sterile gauze pads
- (1) roll 3" cohesive bandage
- (2) germicidal hand wipes or waterless alcohol-based hand sanitizer
- (6) antiseptic wipes
- (2) pair large, medical grade non-latex gloves
- Adhesive tape, 2" width
- Anti-bacterial ointment
- Cold pack

- Scissors (small, personal)
- Tweezers
- CPR breathing barrier, such as a face shield

## Non-Prescription Drugs

- Aspirin or nonaspirin pain reliever
- Anti-diarrhea medication
- Antacid (for stomach upset)
- Syrup of Ipecac (use to induce vomiting if advised by the Poison Control Center)
- Laxative
- Activated charcoal (use if advised by the Poison Control Center)

## Tools and Supplies

- Can opener/utility knife
- Aluminum foil/plastic wrap/resealable plastic bags
- Mess kits, or paper cups, plates, and plastic utensils
- Emergency preparedness manual
- Battery-operated radio and extra batteries
- Flashlights and extra batteries
- Cash or traveler's checks, change
- Fire extinguisher: small canister ABC type
- Tube tent
- Pliers/work knife
- Tape
- Compass
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Plastic storage containers
- Signal flare
- Needles, thread
- Medicine dropper

- Shut-off wrench, to turn off household gas and water
- Whistle
- Plastic sheeting
- Extra set of house keys and car keys
- Map of the area (for locating shelters)
- Paper and pencils or pens



## Sanitation

- Toilet paper, towelettes
- Soap, liquid detergent
- Feminine supplies
- Personal hygiene items
- Plastic garbage bags, ties (for personal sanitation uses)
- Plastic bucket with tight lid
- Disinfectant
- Household chlorine bleach

## Clothing and Bedding

Include at least one complete change of clothing and footwear per person.

- Sturdy shoes or work boots
- Rain gear
- Blankets or sleeping bags
- Hat and gloves
- Thermal underwear
- Sunglasses
- Dust mask







■ First Responders prepare for potential biochemical terrorism at a homeland security exercise in Shelbyville.

/Photo by Elizabeth Thomas

# Kentucky First to Complete Incident Command Training

**K**entucky will soon be recognized as the first state in the nation to successfully complete incident command training for all law enforcement officers, as part of the federally-mandated NIMS (National Incident Management System) according to (Ret.) Maj. Alecia Webb-Edgington, director of the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security.

In cooperation with KOHS, in 2006 the Department of Criminal Justice Training converted its typical menu of annual training options to one, in-depth 40-hour class focusing on homeland security and incident command training.

All Kentucky officers are required by law to attend at least 40 hours of specialized training annually. By dedicating that one mandatory week of annual training to cover the NIMS requirement, Kentucky surged to the forefront in reaching federal goals, explained Larry Ball, executive director of the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council. KLEC sets the standards for Peace Officer Professional Standards in the commonwealth.

Law enforcement officers required to take training annually “include municipal city police officers, sheriffs and deputies for the state’s 120 counties, Fish and Wildlife officers, park rangers and state police troopers,”

## 40-hour training includes:

- Introduction to Homeland Security Organization
- Incident Command: 100 & 200 levels
- Kentucky Homeland Security Concerns
- Homeland Security and Coordination: Legal Issues
- Information Sharing
- Cyber Terrorism
- Agricultural Threats
- Biological and Public Health Contaminants
- Equipment Issues
- Radiological and Hazardous Materials Risks
- Transportation System Vulnerabilities
- Explosives and Non-Explosive Threats
- Community Threat Assessment
- Practical Exercises ■

added Patrick Miller, training supervisor for the project.

“This form of mandatory training is a proactive step in ensuring that Kentucky’s officers are prepared to handle any threat and have the tools necessary to keep Kentucky’s communities safe,” Webb-Edgington continued. “And DOCJT’s emphasis on helping us attain NIMS compliance serves as a prime example of how different agencies, working together, can effectively move Kentucky forward.”

The joint effort was dubbed Kentucky’s 100% Solution to the national NIMS requirements.

NIMS compliance, mandated by the national Office of Homeland Security, is required for all 50 states. States meeting the NIMS compliance standard, said Webb-Edgington, will be eligible for additional federal homeland security grants.

DOCJT staff developed NIMS-compliant training and training materials, allowing more than 6,800 law enforcement officers to complete Incident Command System (ICS) -100 and -200 training, explained DOCJT’s Miller. An additional 1,250 telecommunications complied up to the IS 100 level. All officers had to produce a record of completing the IS700 (Introductory course to the NIMS) prior to attending the 40-hour course.

The Kentucky State Police, Lexington Police and Louisville Metro Police all have training units in their agencies and used the 40-hour DOCJT-developed curriculum.

While some Kentucky officers with enforcement powers are not specifically required to participate in training, most do so voluntarily, including officers attached to agencies such as Gaming Enforcement, Alcohol Beverage Control, Insurance Investigation and Fraud and the Attorney General's Investigative Branch, Miller noted.

DOCJT also provided a two-day course, including an eight-hour block of Incident Command and a condensed version of other homeland security topics, to more than 400 coroners and deputy coroners.

All these efforts, including federally approved curriculum development and training 105 instructors, are "gigantic strides toward making Kentuckians safer from any disaster, natural or man-made," said Webb-Edgington.

"NIMS and ICS training dovetail seamlessly into our 'all crimes' approach to security and disaster preparedness," she continued. "Combined with the funding of mobile data

## What is NIMS?

According to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, "NIMS establishes standardized incident management processes, protocols, and procedures that all responders – federal, state, tribal, and local – will use to coordinate and conduct response actions. With responders using the same standardized procedures, they will all share a common focus, and will be able to place full emphasis on incident management when a homeland security incident occurs – whether terrorism or natural disaster. In addition, national preparedness and readiness in responding to and recovering from an incident is enhanced since all of the nation's emergency teams and authorities are using a common language and set of procedures." ■

terminals in police vehicles across the state and additional communications interoperability projects, law enforcement and first responders are moving toward a streamlined, standardized approach to handling both crime and disaster."

Graduates of the 40-hour training classes were positive about its effect on their abilities to police their communities.

"I expected this course to relate mostly to terrorism," said one participant. "But most of the information is useful in everyday law enforcement scenarios"

"I think the best part of the homeland security class was the reaction of the students when they realized that a subject they thought would bore them on Monday turned out to be relevant to each of them by the end of class on Friday," echoed instructor Lindsay Hughes. "The course wasn't so much about terrorism as it was about taking care of themselves, their towns and the people in them."

"It was a real eye-opener for me," Hughes said. J

## Pilot project provides first responders with instant messaging capabilities

A new project is providing first responders across the state with instant messaging communications capabilities, Congressman Hal Rogers and Governor Ernie Fletcher announced at a September 11 memorial ceremony in Somerset.

"The anniversary of 9/11 recalls moments of great tragedy and sorrow, but also reminds us of the heroic efforts of our nation's first responders who worked together in the aftermath of the attacks to help save lives and serve their communities," Governor Fletcher said. "This new project will ensure our first responders have the tools and resources they need to com-

municate effectively while they protect Kentucky citizens."

The communications project, entitled KYWINS Messenger, is being piloted in southeast Kentucky. It will allow all public safety users on the state's wireless data system to exchange messages with one another from mobile data computers inside response vehicles or from a stationary computer. The program can also quickly broadcast a message to all users within seconds. Mobile data messaging technology provides a redundant form of communication for public safety officials if voice communication is unavailable.

"9/11 revealed a huge gap in our emergency response system – the inability of various state, local and federal emergency services from being able to effectively communicate with one another," Congressman Rogers said. "The KYWINS Messaging system will create a common software platform to coordinate communication, provide accurate situational awareness to decision makers and assist in providing the appropriate level of response and alert."

"Emergency communications remains the number one priority for first responders here in Kentucky and across the nation,"

added (Re.) Maj. Alecia Webb-Edgington, director of Kentucky Office of Homeland Security. "This project has great potential to be a key piece in our efforts towards providing responders with these critical capabilities."

Currently in its final stages as a pilot project, the program is expected to be accessible to public safety agencies throughout the commonwealth later this fall.

During the announcement, a technology demonstration was held by officers from Kentucky State Police Post 11 (on site), KSP Post 12 (remote), Pulaski County Sheriff's Office (on site), Pulaski County and KSP Post 11 dispatch and the state Intelligence Fusion Center in Frankfort. ■



# Training the Assessors

KCPP Assessors Participate in Additional Training

/Alicia DeGroot, Assessor, Community Preparedness Program

Several Kentucky Community Preparedness Program assessors participated in training courses offered by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Office of Domestic Preparedness, the Rural Law Enforcement Training Center, or the Rural Domestic Preparedness Center. All of KCPP assessors have been certified in Risk Assessment Methodology for Communities, or RAM-C, which is offered by Sandia National Laboratories, and most are former law enforcement or emergency service employees.

"Access to additional training not only helps to supplement the years and variety of experience of KCPP team members, but also helps assessors develop and/or enrich areas of expertise," said KCPP Executive Director Drexel Neal.

Six assessors have participated in weapons of mass destruction training courses at the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology Energetic Materials Research and Testing Center. The two courses, Incident Response to Terrorist Bombings and Prevention and Response to Suicide Bombings, have allowed KCPP assessors to become more familiar with readily available materials that could be used in a terrorist incident in Kentucky. In addition, the courses also focus on infra-

structure protection, risk management and legal issues.

KCPP assessor Charlie Davis had the opportunity to attend both classes held at New Mexico Tech.

"The caliber of the instructors is second to none," Davis said. "For example, one is a former police commander from Jerusalem, having first-hand experience with numerous suicide bombing incidents, while another was the lead investigator at the Oklahoma City bombing. These, along with others of similar background, bring an outstanding level of knowledge to the classroom that is generously shared with participants. Armed with this information, KCPP assessors not only have the ability to view community vulnerabilities from a new perspective, but also are qualified to conduct awareness level training to public safety officials in those communities."

KCPP assessor Wynn Walker also attended the WMD Incident Command course offered by the Center for Domestic Preparedness in Anniston, Alabama, which is part of the ODP. In addition, Walker has participated in agriterrorism and bioterrorism courses offered at the Rural Domestic Training Center in Somerset.

"The training has been very useful when working with clients at assessment sites," Walker said. "It has assisted me in prepar-

ing more complete and detailed reports and making more in-depth recommendations."

Each site visited by KCPP assessors receives a site-specific report outlining the site's strengths and vulnerabilities, and then a list of recommendations to mitigate each vulnerability.

Assessors Kevin Kelly and Jarred Ball have used their additional training in ArcGIS software to help develop a database and of the sites assessed by KCPP that includes information that would be critical to emergency responders in the event of a large incident. The information will be used by the Intelligence Fusion Center in Frankfort.

The training opportunities for each assessor has helped KCPP overall as well. The majority of the training courses are offered in the train-the-trainer format allowing participants to deliver the training to other assessors once they return and also give them access to training materials.

"The train-the-trainer format allows the KCPP team as a whole to benefit from each training opportunity, which in turn benefits the communities we assess," Neal said.

Additional information about free training through the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Domestic Preparedness can be found at [http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/training\\_ndpc.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/training_ndpc.htm). J



■ Airport personnel, general aviation authorities and commercial airline employees are fingerprinted to gain access to secure areas of Lexington's Blue Grass Airport.

# KCPP ASSESSED COMMUNITIES



## BARDWELL

County: Carlisle  
 Population: 796  
 Size: 0.6 square miles  
 Class: Fifth class city  
 Mayor: Joe Ross  
 Chief: Thomas Lemons  
 Sheriff: Steve McChristian

**Date of Assessment:** August 14 to August 18  
**Sites assessed:** Arlington City Hall, Arlington Water Treatment Plant, Bardwell City Hall and Utilities, Bardwell Water Treatment Plant, Carlisle County Courthouse, Carlisle County Elementary School and Pre-School Headstart, Carlisle County Emergency Operations Center, Carlisle County Fire/Rescue and Bardwell Fire Department, Carlisle County Health Center, Carlisle County High School, Carlisle County Middle School, Carlisle County Sanitation District #1, Carlisle County State Maintenance Facility District #1, Citizen's Deposit Bank

ville Community College, Muhlenberg County Airport, Muhlenberg South Elementary School, Muhlenberg South High School, Muhlenberg South Middle School



## EDDYVILLE

County: Lyon  
 Population: 2,353  
 Size: 6.7 square miles  
 Class: Fifth class city  
 Mayor: Judith Stone  
 Chief: Shane Allison  
 Sheriff: Kent Murphy

**Date of Assessment:** September 18 to September 22  
**Sites assessed:** Agri-Port Terminal, Akridge Ace Hardware and Farm Supply, Eddyville City Hall, Eddyville City Water Treatment Plant, Eddyville Fire Department, Eddyville Police Department, Exel Logistics, Kuttawa Fire Department, Lyon County Ambulance Service, Lyon County Courthouse and Judicial Center, Lyon County Elementary School, Lyon County High School, Lyon School Middle School, Lyon County Pre-School and Board of Education, Social Services, Venture River Family Water Park



## CAMPBELLSVILLE

County: Taylor  
 Population: 10,689  
 Size: 6.0 square miles  
 Class: Third class city  
 Mayor: Brenda Allen  
 Chief: Dennis Benningfield  
 Sheriff: John Shipp

**Date of Assessment:** October 9 to October 13  
**Sites assessed:** Campbellsville Elementary School, Campbellsville High School, Campbellsville Middle School, Campbellsville Taylor County E911 Center, Campbellsville Taylor County Rescue, Campbellsville Water and Sewer, Kentucky Utilities Co., Campbellsville Service Center, Newton Education Center, Taylor County Airport, Taylor County Elementary School, Taylor County High School, Taylor County Middle School, Taylor County RECC, Taylor Regional Hospital, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Station #96



## GRAYSON

County: Carter  
 Population: 3,980  
 Size: 2.5 square miles  
 Class: Fourth class city  
 Mayor: Leda Dean  
 Chief: Keith Hill  
 Sheriff: Michael McDavid

**Date of Assessment:** August 28 to September 1  
**Sites assessed:** Bulk Plants, Inc., Carter County E911 Center, Carter County EMS, Carter County Justice Center, Cook's Ham, Inc., East Carter High School, East Carter Middle School, Grayson Community Building and City Hall, Grayson Fire Department, Grayson Water Treatment Plant, Heritage Elementary School, Kings Daughters Family Care Center, Little Sandy District Health Department, Our Lady of Bellefonte Hospital Outreach Center, Pathways, Inc.



## CENTRAL CITY

County: Muhlenberg  
 Population: 5,787  
 Size: 5.2 square miles  
 Class: Fourth class city  
 Mayor: Hugh Sweatt, Jr.  
 Chief: Kenneth Curtis  
 Sheriff: Jerry Mayhugh

**Date of Assessment:** October 16 to October 20  
**Sites assessed:** Renaissance Learning Center, Bremen Elementary School, Central City Elementary School, Central City Water Works, City Hall, Longest Elementary School, Madison-



## LAWRENCEBURG

County: Anderson  
 Population: 9,246  
 Size: 3.7 square miles  
 Class: Fourth class city  
 Mayor: Bobby Sparrow  
 Chief: Tommy Burris  
 Sheriff: Troy Young

**Date of Assessment:** August 21 to August 25  
**Sites assessed:** Anderson County Christian Church (Christian Academy of Lawrenceburg), Anderson County Courthouse, An-

derson County EMS, Anderson County High School, Anderson County Sheriff's Department, Blue Grass Energy, City of Lawrenceburg Water Treatment Plant, Kroger-MS913, Lawrenceburg City Hall, Lawrenceburg Fire and Rescue, Lawrenceburg Police Department, Lawrenceburg Wastewater Treatment Plant, Robert B. Turner Elementary School, Wal-Mart SuperCenter #0507, Wild Turkey Distillery, YKK Snap Fasteners America, Inc.



## LEBANON

County: Marion  
 Population: 5,821  
 Size: 4.4 square miles  
 Class: Fourth class city  
 Mayor: Gary Crenshaw  
 Chief: E. Shelton Young  
 Sheriff: Carroll Kirkland

**Date of Assessment:** July 31 to August 4

**Sites assessed:** A. C. Glasscock Elementary School, Calvary Elementary School, Lebanon City Hall, Lebanon Elementary School, Lebanon Middle School, Lebanon Police Department, Lebanon-Springfield Airport, Lebanon Water Works Company, Marion County Technology Center, Marion County Courthouse, Marion County High School, Marion County Office Building, Primary and Secondary Communication Towers, Spring View Hospital, St. Augustine School, St. Charles Middle School, West Marion Elementary School



## MORGANFIELD

County: Union  
 Population: 3,481  
 Size: 2.1 square miles  
 Class: Fourth class city  
 Mayor: Jerry Freer  
 Chief: Tom Carmon  
 Sheriff: Mike Thompson

**Date of Assessment:** September 11 to September 15

**Sites assessed:** Crop Production Services, Inc., Methodist Hospital Union County, Morganfield Elementary School, Morganfield Emergency Services, Morganfield Municipal Building, Morganfield Water Treatment Plant, Southern States, St. Ann Interparochial School, Sturgis Airport, Union County Courthouse Annex, Union County Courthouse, Union County Health Center, Union County High School, Union County Methodist Hospital Ambulance Service, Union County Middle School, Union County Road Department



## NEWPORT

County: Campbell  
 Population: 16,243  
 Size: 2.7 square miles  
 Class: Second class city  
 Mayor: Thomas Guidugli  
 Acting Chief: Bob McCray  
 Sheriff: John Dunn, Jr.

**Date of Assessment:** September 25 to September 29

**Sites assessed:** Campbell County Courthouse, City of Newport Municipal Building, Comfort Suites, Daniel Carter Beard Bridge, Lewis Trauth Dairy, LLC, Newport Aquarium, Newport CSX Railroad Bridge, Newport High School, Newport Middle School, Newport on the Levee, Newport Shopping Center and Plaza, Newport Southbank Bridge (Purple People Bridge), Riverfest/Festival Park, Taylor Southgate Bridge, Wood-Hudson Cancer Research Laboratory, World Peace Bell Center



## PRINCETON

County: Caldwell  
 Population: 6,394  
 Size: 9.1 square miles  
 Class: Fourth class city  
 Mayor: Vickie Hughes  
 Chief: Brian Ward  
 Sheriff: Stan Hudson

**Date of Assessment:** October 2 to October 6

**Sites assessed:** Agri-Chem Inc., Caldwell County Courthouse, Caldwell County EMS, Caldwell County Hospital, Caldwell County Primary School, Caldwell County Health Department, City-County Park, Princeton Police Department, Princeton Water Plant,



## SHEPHERDSVILLE

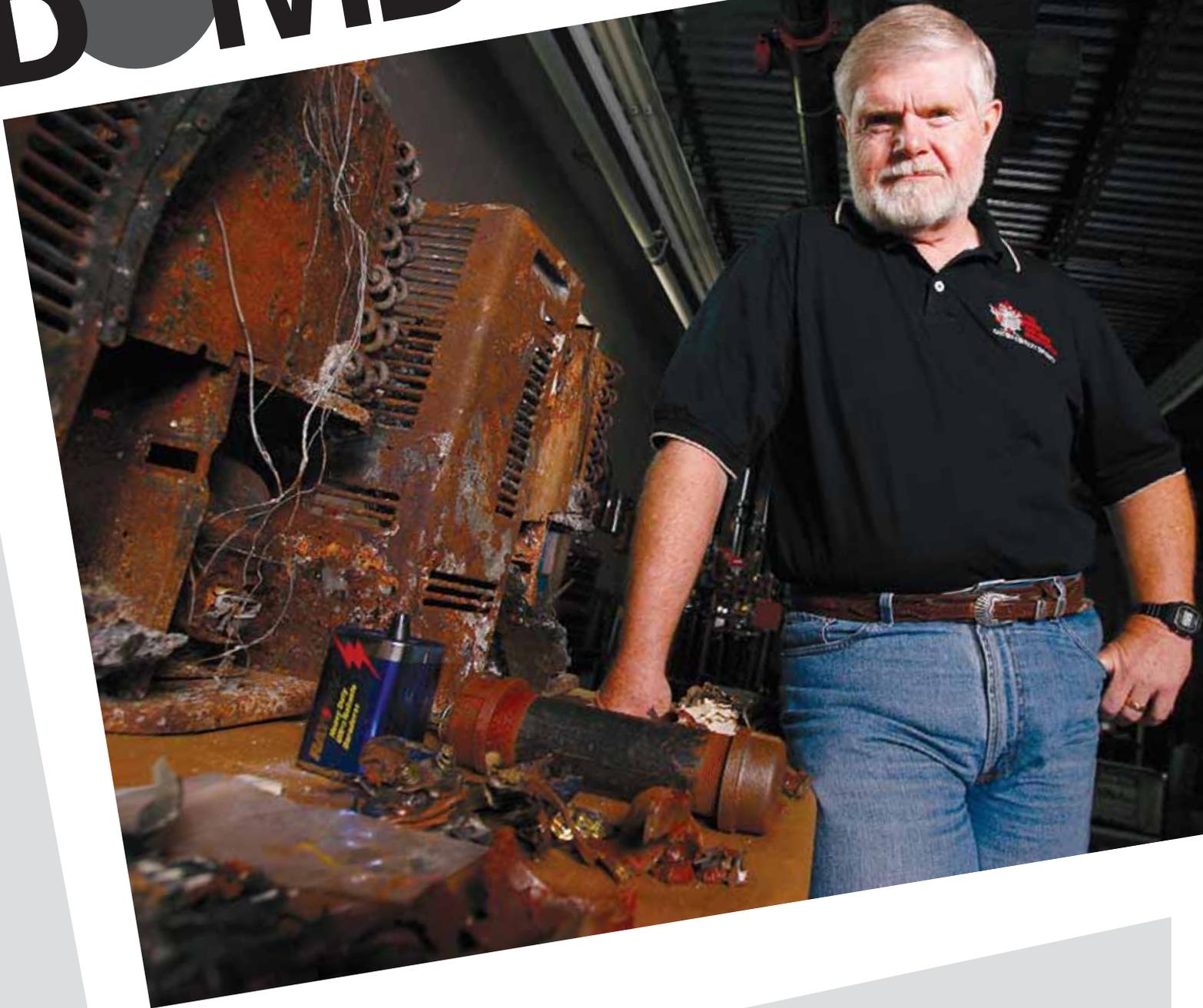
County: Bullitt  
 Population: 8,600  
 Size: 10.5 square miles  
 Class: Fourth class city  
 Mayor: Joseph Sohm  
 Chief: Ronald Morris  
 Sheriff: Paul Parsley

**Date of Assessment:** August 7 to August 11

**Sites assessed:** AmerisourceBergen Specialty Group, Bullitt Central High School, Bullitt County EMS, Bullitt County Health Department, Bullitt East High School, Gordon Food Service, ICS, Jewish Hospital Medical Center South, Jim Beam Brands Company, MedImmune Distribution, LLC, North Bullitt High School, Paroquet Springs Conference Center, Publishers Printing Company-Lebanon Junction, Publishers Printing Company-Shepherdsville, Zappos.com J

# BOMB BASICS

/Stephanie Kerr



**G**o by the book, and go buy the book. That's the advice Tom Thurman, former FBI special agent, current Eastern Kentucky University professor and now author, gives to any safety or security professional he encounters.

"*Practical Bomb Scene Investigation, Practical Aspects of Criminal and Forensic Investigations* is the first – and only one that I know of – textbook that is also a reference book," Thurman said. "I'll be using it as a textbook in four of the fire, arson and explosion investigation courses I teach at ECU, but it's really a step-by-step guide for all levels of safety and security professionals who deal with the aftermath of an explosive event."

Published in March, the 500-page book is a compilation of Thurman's 30 years as an explosive scene investigator. More than 200 color photographs, diagrams and tables are included in the tome to help investigators here in the United States, and those overseas, visualize pre- and post-explosive evidence.

"It is essential for bomb/explosion scene investigators to understand what kind of evidence survives the explosion so that they know what to search for," he explained.

Thurman's reasons for writing the book were twofold: "First of all, I didn't see any other publication or set of publications that outlined the details of investigating bomb/explosion scenes – outside the confines of the FBI or ATF, that is. I really wanted to give working

professionals such as bomb disposal technicians, homeland security professionals, first responders, terrorism intelligence analysts, military personnel, trainers, educators, criminalists and forensic scientists a book that could be used first as an education tool and second as a reference/ refresher book.

"Second, I wanted to provide academic accreditation to the teaching process, making students better by giving them more tools than I had when I started.

"This isn't a book that tells you how to make a bomb, it's a guide to finding evidence at a bomb/explosion site and tracing it back to the maker," he said.

An ECU political science graduate, Thurman originally planned to study law.

"I loved chemistry and science in high school, but somehow, I had pushed that to the side in college and decided I wanted to be a lawyer. But the same day I got my bachelor's degree, I also became a second lieutenant in the Army and decided to try that for a couple of years. By chance, I spent a year in Korea and was assigned to the ammo depot, which gave me my first taste of explosives— you know, how they worked. My commander at the time had gone to EOD (explosive ordinance disposal) school and when I expressed an interest in going too, he got me right in.

"After I completed that, I was assigned to the unit that worked with the Secret Service, which helped me get to know a lot of other areas in the government and after a couple of years, I decided that what I really wanted to do was investigate crime/explosion scenes, so I applied to the FBI, was accepted and stayed with them for 20 years."

During his tenure with the FBI, Thurman was both a field investigator and an evidence examiner in the FBI laboratory in Washington, D.C. He also found time to complete his master's degree in forensic science at George Washington University.

"If there's one thing that I could have done differently to get to this point, it would have been to get my bachelor's degree in forensic science. It would have prepared me much better than the political science degree did to learn all

the other things associated with bomb/explosion scene investigation."

One of those "things" was learning about bomb components and how they work together.

"During the first few years I was with the FBI, I spent a lot of time researching explosives and the components that could be used to make bombs. I spent time with explosive manufacturers to learn how they were made, what made them explode and what they looked like before and after the blast. I also spent a lot of time examining the components that would be used to initiate the explosive main charge, again learning what they looked like before and after the blast so that I would know what to look for as I sifted through debris trying to identify those components, put them back together and hopefully, identify the bomber.

"It was right around that time, 1983, that bombings started increasing dramatically both domestically and internationally. I was part of the team in Lebanon investigating the Embassy and Marine barracks bombings, and I realized that it was imperative that anyone around these scenes know exactly what to do, what to look for and how to handle the evidence. And I've tried to incorporate that protocol into the book."

Working explosion scenes like these, and others such as the terrorist bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, didn't leave much time for anything else - like writing a guide to bomb scene investigation. However, after he retired from the FBI and became a faculty member at ECU, the idea of using his real-world experience in an academic setting led to putting it down on paper, first by incorporating it into the classroom syllabus, lesson plans and lectures and then turning it into a textbook.

"I just wanted to provide a detailed, accurate tool to be used in college classrooms and training seminars and for continued use at bomb/explosion scene sites. It's unfortunate that we live in an age where it's necessary, but that's just the way it is right now."

The book is published by CRC Press and can be purchased at [www.crcpress.com](http://www.crcpress.com) or [www.Amazon.com](http://www.Amazon.com). J

/Photo by Chris Radcliffe

◀ Tom Thurman, a professor at Eastern Kentucky University, shares his expertise of the crime scene from an explosive perspective in his book, *Practical Bomb Scene Investigation, Practical Aspects of Criminal and Forensic Investigations*.



## Chief Don Rutheford

Don Rutheford was born in Indiana and has been a resident of Scottsville since 1970. He is a graduate of Allen County High School and a graduate of DOCJT's Basic Training Class 230. He joined the Scottsville Police Department in 1994 and moved through the ranks of patrolman, detective and was appointed chief in November 2004. He has been the assistant chief of the Scottsville Fire Department for more than 19 years and is a member of Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police, Graham Masonic Lodge #208 F&AM and FOP Lodge No. 36. Rutheford also serves on the local ASAP Board and Safe Schools Committee. He attends Mount Union United Methodist Church. He and his wife, Leanne, have three children: a son, Jamie, and daughters, Jana Beth and Emily. Rutheford enjoys restoring muscle cars, drag racing and cattle farming.

**"It is important to give of yourself to make your community a better and safer place to live."**

**Which of these stir the most passion in you with regard to your career: intervention, treatment, community, incarceration? Why?**

I feel that community stirs the most passion with regard to my career as a law enforcement officer. It is important to give of yourself to make your community a better and safer place to live. I believe that trust is a critical factor in a good community-law enforcement relationship. This trust is gained through honesty, integrity and professional actions of my officers and me. If you have a good relationship with the community, you will receive more support and cooperation in any situation. This includes activities such as a Neighborhood Watch program, informational meetings on methamphetamine awareness to asking for help in locating a suspect. I want to provide the citizens of Scottsville with law enforcement services that they deserve, not just what they need.

**How do you keep your workforce motivated, skilled and professional?**

I feel to keep my workforce motivated I must lead by example. I am a hands-on chief. By this I mean that I will answer complaint calls, work traffic accidents, direct traffic, etc. I have disposed of the them and me theory and we now just have one common group. I show the officers that our department is just that, ours. I have a wide-open-door policy and my officers know they can call on me at anytime, even at 3 A.M. if they need to. Since becoming chief, I have specialized some officers to various tasks. These include re-vamping our DARE program with a new instructor, reorganizing our firearms section and giving the instructors some feeling of ownership in the decisions and directions of our training, detailing an officer to be in charge of our vehicle fleet and inspections, training an officer to re-start our Neighborhood Watch program and sending all command staff to specialized training such as the Academy of Police Supervision. By having good employees, training them well, and having accountability of their actions, our level of professionalism will constantly increase.

**What are your thoughts on the 2006 mandatory homeland security training initiative?**

Today is a very different world than it was prior to the events of 9/11. We must constantly change to

keep up with the issues of homeland security. The 2006 mandatory training was well received by all officers of my department. At first some of the officers had doubts to the benefit of such. However after coming back from in-service they are using several things taught in their normal patrol duties. I know that it definitely opened my eyes to see just how vulnerable we Kentuckians are, and I believe all officers statewide now are better able to do their job. As a result of this training, Kentucky is a much safer place to live.

**Since becoming chief in 2004, your desire has been to move the Scottsville Police Department forward. Share with us your long-term goals.**

Since being promoted to chief in 2004 my goal has been to bring the Scottsville Police Department forward to the level we think we need to be. To start this process I began by meeting with each officer one on one. I asked them to tell me at least three things we were doing wrong and then give me their suggestions as how we are going to correct these issues. We are addressing these items and have made progress in several areas. One being the installation of more computers. This will enable the officers to complete their necessary paperwork in a more timely manner. We have several areas that we are exploring as time constraints and budget will permit. One area is accreditation for this department.

**How did the Orientation for New Police Chiefs class help prepare you to be chief?**

When I was promoted to the position of chief I felt that I needed to attend the Orientation for New Chiefs class for several reasons. First and foremost I knew this would be training that would be directly keyed to a specific area in which I lacked expertise and wanted to excel. I also felt the class would give me valuable information based on first hand experience by the instructors. Everyone involved with its presentation did an outstanding job. From the training areas of budgeting, policy and procedure, discipline, media, and grants I came away from that week of training with the understanding that I must continue to learn and the confidence to go out and be the best police chief that I can be. J



## Chief Danny E. Caudill

Danny Caudill began his law enforcement career in 1997 with the Cumberland Police Department. In January 1998, he transferred to the Harlan County Sheriff's Office. In January 2002, he joined the Harlan Police Department as a patrolman and appointed chief in July 2002. During his tenure, Caudill has worked to improve the quality of the department's service including developing a county dispatch center, adding two drug investigators to the staff, modernizing the agency, partnering with the Operation UNITE drug task force, and leading the department to accreditation through the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police. The Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, through their Career Development Program, has certified him as a Law Enforcement Chief Executive. He graduated from Cumberland High School, earned a degree from Southeast Community College, and earned a Bachelor of Science Degree in Criminal Justice from Eastern Kentucky University. He is a graduate of the DOJCT Class 266 and Criminal Justice Executive Development Academy Class VIII. He and his wife, Carrissa, have two daughters, Tawny, 13, and Amanda, 5.

## "In considering decisions concerning the community I always consider how it will affect my family."

**Which of these stir the most passion in you with regard to your career: intervention, treatment, community, incarceration? Why?**

I am very passionate about my community. I have lived in Harlan County almost my entire life and have dedicated my professional career as a public servant to serve the people of this community to the best of my abilities. In considering decisions concerning the community I always consider how it will affect my family. Will the decision improve the quality of life for my family? I believe that if I can improve the quality of life for my family, I will be improving the quality of life for the citizenry of Harlan. I also serve the community in other memberships and associations that I am a part of, such as, Rotary International, Harlan County Drug Court, Harlan E911, etc.

**How do you keep your workforce motivated, skilled and professional?**

The members of the Harlan Police Department as a whole are a young group. Although many would be quick to point out that youth equals lack of experience, I am quick to respond with youth also equals energy. I try to lead by example, I am young and energetic, and I allow my co-workers to see this about me. With some officers a simple pat on the back is needed to kick start their motivation, while others may need time off or someone to talk to. You really have to listen, which is the key, and know your personnel. I have learned that we should really take advantage of the great training opportunities that we have available to us at DOJCT to fine-tune our officers' skills. I have known officers who view in-service training as a necessary evil in order to keep their certifications up to date. I have tried to instill in my personnel that training is an opportunity to learn and to further their careers. Regarding the professionalism of my agency I have been blessed with a great group of ladies and gentlemen who strive to achieve the same level of excellence that I strive for. They are a hard working, energetic group of good people.

**What are your thoughts on the 2006 mandatory homeland security training initiative?**

I learned a lot during the 2006 homeland security training initiative. Initially, I was upset because I thought 'How would this help my agency in Harlan, Kentucky?' Following my attendance of the train-

ing session, I have to admit I learned a lot regarding homeland security. We at the Harlan Police Department may never face some of the issues of the larger metro agencies, but we at least now have a level of awareness and understanding of a plan in the time of a critical incident.

**What steps are you taking to keep up with latest technology?**

I do not consider myself a technology guru, but I am not afraid of it either. I think as a leader we must embrace change and be able to adapt to the ever-changing needs of the community. As we move toward a more computerized society, it is incumbent upon police departments to keep pace. In an effort for our police department to stay current, we have developed a Web site to better inform the public about our police department. We have also added mobile data terminals to all the police cars. This allows our officers to access LINK and NCIC from their vehicles while on patrol. We have also designed and implemented a dispatch program in Microsoft Access and added a digital voice recorder in our radio room.

**Your agency is the only law enforcement agency in southeastern Kentucky accredited by the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police. Why is this important to you?**

It's true that our agency is one of the only law enforcement agencies in the southeast region to earn accreditation through the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police. This is a huge accomplishment for our agency and our community. Accreditation has been a goal of our agency since I became chief in 2002. We have worked diligently to earn this and it is a great honor as only 15 percent of Kentucky's 400-plus law enforcement agencies have attained accredited status. Accreditation means that our agency meets or exceeds professionally accepted practices in law enforcement. I hope that our earning accreditation inspires other agencies to get on board with this program. There are a lot of high quality law enforcement agencies in the southeast and this is one way to get the recognition they deserve. J



## Sheriff Terry Keelin

Terry Keelin is a 1975 graduate of Boyd County High School. He attended the University of Kentucky on a football scholarship. Keelin began his law enforcement career as a deputy sheriff with the Boyd County Sheriff's Office in 1978, and he became a trooper with the Kentucky State Police in 1979. Keelin served as a trooper and a detective sergeant at the Pikeville Post; a trooper, a squad sergeant and administrative sergeant at the Ashland Post; and a trooper at the Harlan Post. He also served as executive security at the governor's mansion. Keelin was awarded the meritorious service ribbon while serving at the Harlan Post. After retiring from the Kentucky State Police in 2001, he was elected sheriff of Boyd County in 2002 and serves in that capacity today. He and his wife, Kathy, have three children: Chrissie, Jesse and Sarah.

**"We, as law enforcement officers, need to be proactive rather than reactive. A proactive agency is one that takes the battle to the criminal instead of setting back and waiting on the criminal to act."**

**Which of these ideas stir the most passion in you with regard to your career: intervention, treatment, community, incarceration? Why?**

Intervention. We, as law enforcement officers, need to be proactive rather than reactive. A proactive agency is one that takes the battle to the criminal instead of sitting and waiting on the criminal to act. This lets our citizens know we are on their side and taking action against those that would make our citizens a victim.

**How do you keep your workforce motivated, skilled and professional?**

I treat everyone in my department the way I would want to be treated. I don't ask office personnel or deputies to do anything I wouldn't do. I investigate collisions, criminal offenses and ordinary complaints. I inspect vehicles. I serve papers. My philosophy is that there is too much work to do for anyone to not do his or her share.

**What are your thoughts on the 2006 mandatory homeland security training initiative?**

I think the training is a positive. It benefits us all if

we view things the same in the event of an emergency.

**What steps are you taking to keep up with the latest technology?**

In my opinion, no department can properly function in our age unless it is somewhat current with today's technology. The ability to store and access information alone is critical. Today's available technology can aid any department in performing its duties at a higher level and possibly prevent errors that may result in civil litigation.

**What steps has your department taken to wage the war on drugs?**

We aggressively follow up on any information regarding someone dealing drugs, and we perform knock and talks. We use informants to make drug purchases and have two drug dogs we use to supplement our search efforts. We share information with local, state and federal agencies as well as those agencies in our two bordering states. J

## New Chiefs of Police Across the Commonwealth

### JEFF COX – BRANDENBURG POLICE DEPARTMENT

Jeff Cox was appointed chief of the Brandenburg Police Department September 11. Cox began his career with the Brandenburg Police Department in 1997. He worked for the city of Audubon for a brief period before returning to the Brandenburg Police Department in May 2003. Cox plans to maintain the Citizens on Patrol Program and increase public relations with the community. He also would like to achieve accreditation for the department.

### EDWARD BURK – COLD SPRING POLICE DEPARTMENT

Edward Burk was appointed chief of the Cold Spring Police Department May 15. Burk retired from the Kenton County Police Department in June 2000. He then became the Emergency Management director of Kenton County followed by Homeland Security and Emergency Management director. Burk is a certified emergency manager. His plans for the department include maintaining accreditation status, maintaining compliance with National Emergency Management Systems and regulating the growth of the department with that of a rapidly growing city.

### BRUCE MARKLIN – ELKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

Bruce Marklin was appointed chief of the Elkton Police Department March 1. Marklin has been with the Elkton Police Department for 18 years. He began his career as a park ranger and then worked for the Todd County Sheriff's Office before joining the Elkton Police Department. He plans to implement a Neighborhood Watch Program, enhance community policing and maintain prevention programs in the school system.

### TIM GRAY – PARIS POLICE DEPARTMENT

Tim Gray was appointed chief of the Paris Police Department September 26. Gray began his career with the Paris Police Department in February 1989. His top priorities are to unify the department and to regain the trust and respect of the community.

### JAMES ADKINS – PIKEVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

James Adkins was appointed chief of the Pikeville Police Department January 9. Adkins has been with the Pikeville Police Department for 15 years. His plans for the Pikeville Police Department include reinstating the DARE program, becoming more community oriented and achieving accreditation. J



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# ‘Hot Spot’ Enforcement First Step Toward Reclaiming Drug-Infested Communities



/Dale G. Morton, Communications Director, UNITE

► (Top) Operation Hot Spot officers used door hangers to invite residents to community meetings geared toward keeping their neighborhoods drug free. (Center) A UNITE officer's badge. (Bottom) Hazard Police Officer David Wiseman, Perry County Sheriff's Deputy Joey Sparkman, and Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement Officer Nathan Day receive instructions for Operation Hot Spot. Also assisting Operation UNITE during the round-up were troopers from Kentucky State Police Post 13 in Hazard.

**B**USY -- Curious stares greeted the three white-paneled vans as they swiftly snaked along a narrow, curving road in rural Perry County. Although accustomed to unusually high amounts of traffic in recent months, residents could sense that today something out of the ordinary was about to occur.

As the vans swooped into their destination – a tightly grouped set of houses and garage along a dead-end street – teams of well-armed law enforcement officers decked head-to-toe in protective gear burst from the cargo areas with pre-planned precision. So overwhelming was the surprise assault that there was no time for reaction. Within the first minute officers had secured the scene and placed two suspected drug dealers under arrest.

This latest salvo in the perpetual war against drugs was unlike most of the more than 50 round-ups conducted by Operation UNITE since April 2004. The initiative, known as Operation Hot Spot, seeks first to reclaim drug-infested neighborhoods by eliminating the dealers, then following up on the high-profile effort with UNITE's other two equally important components – education and treatment.

“Unfortunately, it is easy to build a lot of drug cases in smaller communities,” said Dan Smoot, UNITE's law enforcement director. “We need to focus on helping the good people in these communities, respond to their needs and concerns, and get them believing in UNITE's mission.”

A key aspect of Operation Hot Spot is to bring residents in the target area together within days of the law enforcement action.

Before the booking process is completed, law enforcement officers began placing door hangers on homes announcing the time and location for a community meeting where UNITE officials discuss how residents can engage their friends and neighbors to make their community a safe and secure place in which to raise a family.

“While catching those people selling drugs is important, the community must ban together if they wish to reclaim their neighborhoods,” said Karen Engle, executive director of UNITE. “Everyone who is sick and tired of illegal drug activity or afraid for their children's safety can, and must, become part of the solution. UNITE can offer residents assistance and guidance.”

### The Initial Spark

Operation Hot Spot was launched in July 2006 with a massive multi-agency effort to eliminate a major crack cocaine ring from the Verda community of Harlan County.

Approximately 50 law enforcement officers from six agencies, including a helicopter from the Drug Enforcement Administration, effectively sealed off the entire community. Within a very short period of time 16 of 18 suspects had been arrested without incident.

“This show of force dramatically reduced a potentially volatile situation to a safe and secure operation in which no one was injured,” noted Fifth District Congressman Harold “Hal” Rogers. “The professionalism and cooperation exhibited during the operation was outstanding. As a result, community members have expressed excitement to know their concerns had not gone unnoticed.”

Community members and pastors eagerly embraced their newfound opportunity and have become actively involved in their local coalition. Operation UNITE continues to work with Verda residents to implement a Neighbors UNITED program (similar to Neighborhood Watch), begin a Court Watch program, and identify how to keep their children from experimenting with drugs.

Bolstered by their initial success, officials selected Perry



County—where the problem was primarily Methadone and other prescription medications — for the second Operation Hot Spot effort in early October.

Several dozen law enforcement officers from five agencies simultaneously executed search warrants on three properties and began seeking individuals living or working within a two-mile area. They successfully arrested 13 of 15 people who had illegally sold prescription medication to police during an undercover investigation led by Operation UNITE.

“Residents had become fed up with all this illegal drug activity in their neighborhood. There was so much traffic in this area that it was even causing problems for school buses and parents at the school,” Smoot commented. “The problem was so pervasive that a number of individuals drove up to the search scene while officers were present. One of the drivers admitted she was there to purchase Xanax, but was allowed to leave after no drugs were found in her car.”

“We will continue to do whatever we can to help people in their communities fight these drug dealers,” Smoot concluded. “Together, we can reclaim the neighborhoods.” J



# MARIJUANA STILL KENTUCKY'S NO. 1 CASH CROP

/Appalachia HIDTA Staff



▲(Left) Blackhawk pilots are Rick Branscom and Dewayne Lewis, Kentucky Army National Guard. (Right) Detective Shelby Slone, DESI/East Branch Kentucky State Police.

## Kentucky Counties in AHIDTA

- Adair
- Bell
- Breathitt
- Clay
- Clinton
- Cumberland
- Floyd
- Harlan
- Jackson
- Knott
- Knox
- Laurel
- Lee
- Leslie
- McCreary
- Magoffin
- Marion
- Monroe
- Owsley
- Perry
- Pike
- Pulaski
- Rockcastle
- Taylor
- Warren
- Wayne
- Whitley

Statewide, Kentucky law enforcement eradicated more than 555,000 marijuana plants in 2006. The Kentucky Eradication Initiative, supported by the Appalachia High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area, eradicated 507,593 of that total, of which 416,336 were in AHIDTA counties, according to KSP Lt. Ed Shemelya who leads the Kentucky Eradication Initiative.

According to the National Illicit Drug Prices, published by the National Drug Intelligence Center, the eradicated marijuana is valued at more than \$1.3 billion. According to the Kentucky Department of Agriculture, total crops receipts for Kentucky in 2005 did not exceed this amount, he added.

The overall state count came from 6,641 plots that produced an average of 83 plants per plot. However, in the primary grow area—comprised mostly of the AHIDTA counties— 5,528 plots produced an average of 91 plants per plot, an increase from 70 in 2005.

Cultivators in eastern Kentucky typically keep their plot sizes under 100 plants to avoid prosecution with enhanced sentencing under the federal guidelines. The aggressive prosecution efforts of the United States Attorney's Office, particularly in the Eastern District, are a principal deterrent to prevent cultivators from returning to an era that existed in the mid-1990s when it was common to discover 800 to 900 plants in a single plot and open

air markets, Shemelya explained.

The Kentucky program included six OH-58 helicopters, two UH-60 Blackhawks supplied by the Kentucky Army National Guard, five additional rotary platforms and one fixed-wing aircraft supplied by the federal Drug Enforcement Agency and fixed-wing aircraft flown by the Civil Air Patrol. The Blackhawks serve as rappelling platforms used by two rappelling teams made up of personnel from the U.S. Marshal Service and the KSP. They are the only eradication initiative in the United States that uses the Army National Guard's Special Patrol Insertion Extraction System.

On the ground, there are as many as 138 personnel representing the U.S. Forest Service, Kentucky Army National Guard, KSP, DEA, U. S. Marshal Service, and local law enforcement. With a coordinated effort, they make up six ground and surveillance teams. Their efforts to date have resulted in 368 arrests statewide, more than 90 from the AHIDTA counties.

"We succeed not by the number of plants that we cut, but it is the only place where you can get this many federal, state and local officers along with the air support to work together under a single command," said Lt. Col. Karlas Owens, the Counter-Drug Coordinator for the Kentucky Army National Guard. "It does not take place anywhere else in the country." J



■ While conducting a routine traffic stop near Boonesborough, Kentucky State Troopers, with the aid of the Richmond K-9 unit, discover narcotics hidden in the trunk of the suspect's vehicle.

/Photo by Elizabeth Thomas

# 3 Problem-Based Learning

A series of articles have appeared in *Kentucky Law Enforcement* that attempted to explain the concept of Problem-Based Learning as we explore the PBL Tool Shed. In this issue you will find volume seven of the nine-volume series. The intention of this article is to capture your interest in the topic and encourage you to do a little self learning about the topic.



## From the PBL tool shed

### Volume VII/Edward Lingenfelter

“If you always do what you have already done, you will always get what you already got.”

Is it a problem-solving model or is it an educational method? Depending on the learner the PBL process can be used to meet several needs. The process is designed to engage the learner for the deeper knowledge. This knowledge is the real behavioral change associated with the creation of new ideas, problem resolution and critical thinking.

What is this process? A group of learners, or the individual learner, will use an established five-step process during the PBL course. In the problem-based learning method, the learner is first given the ill-structured problem for resolution.

#### Step One: Ideas

After receiving the ill-structured problem, the group will create an initial list of ideas they think will aid them in the resolution of the problem. This is most often referred to as brainstorming. During this part of the process, all possible ideas are recorded and considered. No bad idea exists; sometimes it is the so-called bad idea that leads to the resolution of the problem. It is important to consider as many ideas as possible. All members of the group need to be actively engaged. The free exchange of ideas creates buy in from the learner and keeps the fire of self-directed learning ignited. The second part of this process is referred to as brain-streaming. This is when the group reviews each recorded idea in greater detail. This step allows the learner to actively practice and implement the principles of self-awareness, self-management, social awareness and relationship management.

#### Step Two: Known Facts

Where do we gather our known facts about a problem? We look at the problem for the answers, in this case the ill-structured problem. In step one, the process was open and opinions varied. However, in this step the group will divide, analyze and identify the facts in the ill-structured problem. It is important to focus on the identified facts in the ill-structured problem and not wander off task.

#### Step Three: Learning Issues

Now that we have identified our ideas and known facts, we can focus on step three: Learning Issues. The learners identify what they need to know about the problem. The creation of an outline covering the knowledge, skills and facts they need to know about the problem for resolution will aid in this process. The varied experiences and backgrounds of each member of the group will assist them in seeking the necessary resources. What appears as an area of weakness for one may be an area

of strength for others in the group. In identifying potential resources, the group may seek information from the Internet, libraries, or individuals with an expertise in a specific area. While resolving the learning issues, a group may find itself far removed from the classroom. Self-directed learning leads the group or individuals down many varied and diverse paths. Self-management and group management are critical functions to remain on time and task. In the end, the group will be ready to resolve the ill-structured problem.

#### Step Four: Action Plan

Our ideas, known facts and learning issues have been resolved. We are now ready to implement our plan to solve the ill-structured problem. In the action plan, several questions are answered, such as:

- What will we do?
- How will we administer the plan?
- Who will help?
- If necessary, how will we obtain buy-in?
- What are the possible consequences of our plan?

#### Step Five: Evaluation

The evaluation process is ongoing throughout the entire process. The emotionally intelligent learner will consider such questions as:

- Did our action plan work?
- How do we know our plan worked?
- How do we accurately measure success?

It is important for the group to evaluate the results of its action plan and for each member to evaluate his or her own learning process. Some questions the individual learner may ask are:

- How did I perform within the group (self-assessment)?
- What were my strengths and weaknesses (real self and ideal self) during this process?

In the end, the PBL process is intended to promote deep learning. As a result, the learner discovers and applies what will work and what will not. The experiences of the learners create new ideas and ways of resolving problems that can be applied many times in many varied situations.

Learn more about the PBL process from the following sources:

- Emotional Intelligence by Daniel Goleman
- Primal Leadership by Richard Boyatzis, Daniel Goleman, and Anne McKee.
- [www.criticalthinking.org](http://www.criticalthinking.org)
- [www.samford.edu.pbl](http://www.samford.edu.pbl)
- [www.pbli.org](http://www.pbli.org)
- [www.cops.usdoj.gov](http://www.cops.usdoj.gov) J



# PTO/FTO

/Patrick Miller, Training Section Supervisor

In 2007 the Department of Criminal Justice Training will teach the Police Training Officer Program instead of the Field Training Officer Program. The following information should help answer questions being raised about the PTO program's implementation.

#### Why change the post-academy training program?

Policing has changed since FTO was implemented nearly 30 years ago and, as a result, training systems must change to keep pace. Since little has changed in the FTO program during that time, a new approach is necessary. The PTO program is a progressive training system designed to meet the post-academy field training needs of contemporary law enforcement agencies. Law enforcement is expected to use the most progressive techniques and training available to prepare officers to deal with the realities of their job today as well as in the future.

#### How does PTO help with on the job training?

The PTO program incorporates all the regular duties of police but they are put into the

context of a problem-solving process known as problem-based learning. Problem-based learning uses numerous adult education methods that assist individual learning styles to understand, evaluate, and implement new skills and techniques. If real police work is catching offenders, handing out speeding tickets, and breaking up bar fights, the PTO method will teach officers to do those things. If real police work is dealing with gangs, helping victims, and going to court, the PTO method will do that as well. No matter how "real police work" is defined, this new training method will help new officers learn how to do all those activities in the most effective way possible.

#### How does the PTO model work?

The police trainer officer will assign street problems to the recruit, which requires the recruit to learn in the context of solving those problems. The recruit works through responses with the help of the PTO. The model uses a number of new tools to do this, including the learning matrix and problem-based learning exercises. The primary responsibility of the PTO program lies in

helping recruits learn the job of policing and problem-solving in the safest, most effective and efficient manner. Once PTOs are familiar with the system, they will see that the PTO method is a more powerful and effective indicator of recruit performance.

Recruits will also learn to reach out to appropriate community members and to partner with local school officials, neighbors, park maintenance workers, code enforcement officers, council officials, area youth and other police officers. All these people are constituents in recruits' cohort learning groups they must consult with to find and implement solutions. Recruits will be expected to accomplish these tasks within their shift. This training will help build competence and confidence in recruits.

#### How is the PTO program structured?

The PTO program has four substantive topic areas, each representing a different phase of training:

- Phase A: Non-emergency incident response
- Phase B: Emergency incident response

- Phase C: Patrol activities and
- Phase D: Criminal investigation

## Structure of the PTO Program

Although the model places them in this order, individual agencies may choose to vary the order of training for their recruits. In fact, each PTO is free to modify the model based on the situation they confront on the street from week to week. If an ideal training opportunity arises on criminal investigation in the first week, the fourth phase can be taught then.

Each substantive topic area is assigned a three-week phase of training. Throughout each phase, the recruit and trainer use a PTO learning matrix, which lists 15 core competencies. All core competencies apply to typical aspects of police work and they can be applied to every call for service. Some of the core competencies on the matrix include officer safety, problem-solving skills, ethics and conflict resolution. Evaluation tools in the PTO program use this learning matrix to reinforce these core competencies all throughout training and evaluation.

*How does the PTO program introduce new officers to the organization they are going to work within?*

The program begins with an integration period, sometimes called local procedures or orientation training. Its purpose is to orient the recruit to the organizational structure, rules and regulations, and to introduce recruits to various personnel within their local agency. It will also provide an opportunity to conduct a self-assessment of each recruit's learning styles.

*How does PTO work within regular duty assignments?*

Following integration, the recruit begins work with the first of two training officers. In phase A the PTO provides a PBL exercise on non-emergency response. The recruit spends three weeks using regular calls for service, discussions with the PTO, other officers, and local area knowledge, to formulate a response to this exercise. They present the findings of the exercise and a Phase

evaluation is completed. Examples of PBL exercises are provided in the PTO manual, however as PTOs become more skilled they are encouraged to develop their own exercises directly for the area they patrol. This provides the real-life significance needed for recruit training. On successful completion of Phase A, the same learning process repeats in phases B, C and D.

Each week an incident is selected for recruit self-evaluation. The PTO provides written feedback documenting the recruit's progress.

*How does PTO introduce officers to the community they serve?*

The recruit is also evaluated on a neighborhood portfolio assignment. It is an enhanced beat profile which teaches the recruit how to scan the various geographical, social, and crime-related factors that characterize the neighborhood they are assigned. This will help recruits learn about their areas of responsibility, including the importance of local contacts for resolving crimes, responding to emergencies and solving problems.

*What are the independent evaluators and board of evaluators' role in the PTO program?*

At the end of week 6, the recruit is assigned to an independent evaluator for one week. The evaluator begins with a review of all relevant core competencies, having the recruit self-identify weak and strong areas. The evaluator assesses the weak areas and any additional topics in need of attention with the intention of identifying areas requiring remedial instruction.

When the first evaluation week is successfully completed, the recruit is transferred to a second PTO and then works on phases C and D. When finished, the recruit presents the neighborhood portfolio assignment for evaluation. The recruit is then transferred to another independent evaluator for a week for final review. If problems are identified with the recruit, the evaluators and the PTOs can develop remedial training. Also, a Board of Evaluators can be convened to assess the readiness of the recruit, or any other issues that may arise about either the recruit or the PTO. The board can monitor

the training program and modifications can be made to enhance or update the program at any time.

*What do officers have to do to become a PTO?*

DOCJT will offer a one-week PTO course to train officers on the PTO program. These officers will be trained on how the program works along with their roles as a PTO. Once trained, these officers will be able to introduce the program to their agency for implementation.

*Will the FTO program be offered by DOCJT in 2007 along with the PTO program?*

DOCJT will not offer the FTO program during the 2007 training calendar year. The FTO program is still offered at alternative training locations. If agencies wish to maintain their FTO program, they should contact one of these locations.

*When are PTO classes scheduled for 2007?*

Due to the fact that the PTO program will require out-of-class assignments along with library and computer resources, the PTO course will only be scheduled at DOCJT in 2007 on the following dates:

March 19 – 23  
 May 14 – 18  
 July 23 – 27  
 August 20 – 24  
 September 24 – 28

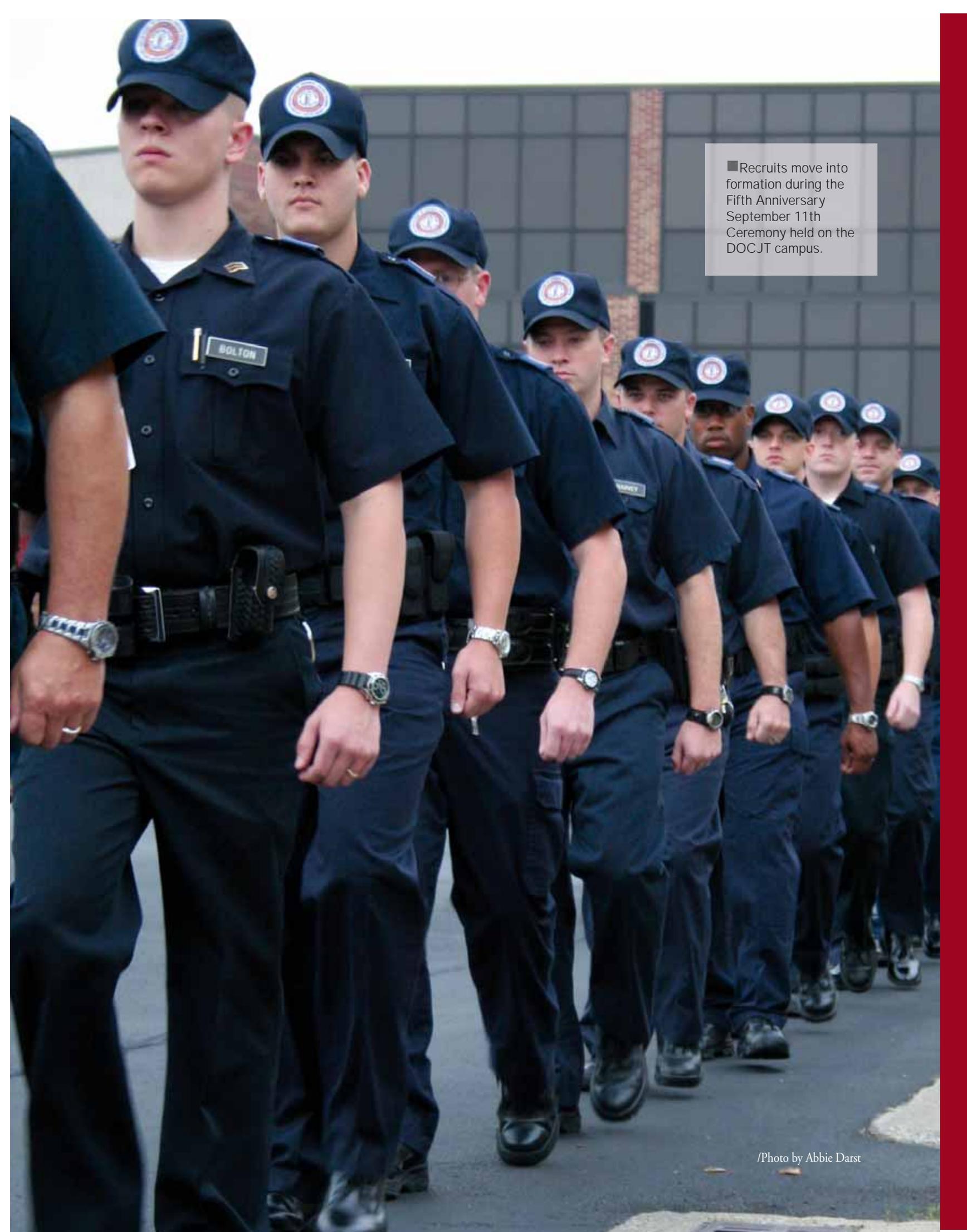
*Who do I contact for more information?*

If you have questions regarding the PTO program, you can contact the following people: Cindy Hale, Instructor III or Patrick Miller, Supervisor at (859) 622-3659 or (859) 622-5930. J

### References:

*"Police Training Officer (PTO) Program", 2006, Police Society for Problem Based Learning, Clayton CA, Retrieved from <http://www.pspbl.com/pto.htm> on October 16, 2006.*

*"PTO Manual: A Problem-Based Learning Manual for Training and Evaluating Police Trainees", COPS Office, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., Project # 2001-CK-WX-K038.*



■ Recruits move into formation during the Fifth Anniversary September 11th Ceremony held on the DOCJT campus.

# POLICE BASIC TRAINING,

/Scotty Saltsman, Training Section Supervisor  
General Studies

## NEW AND IMPROVED FOR 2007



**B**asic Training in 2007 at the Department of Criminal Justice Training will remain at 18 weeks (754 hours). Substantial changes, however, will focus on rearranging the building blocks (also known as modulars) and some of the delivery methods to achieve those blocks of training.

DOCJT will integrate the “Problem Based Learning” into the Basic Training curriculum starting with the first 2007 class. Initial changes will include longer blocks of time dedicated to broader topic areas. For instance, past classes have attended a two-hour block on ethical standards and another two-hour block of time on ethical decisions. In the new curriculum the class will attend a four-hour block on the broader topic of ethics. During this instruction the class will attempt to solve an “ill-structured” problem based on the objectives outlined in the curriculum. Work groups will be expected to demonstrate their knowledge by presenting solutions to their classmates and instructors.

Beginning in January, recruits work independently on some tasks and in small groups on others in order to develop critical thinking skills and enhance their confidence. Recruits will improve their ability to work on their own as well as with a team of fellow officers, enhance their response on calls for service and deal with more complex community issues.

Recruits will also be expected to “fail-forward.” This principal allows trainees to attempt solutions that don’t really work for the problem given. After the failed attempt to solve the problem, the recruit is asked to develop a plan

on how to succeed if asked to solve that problem again. By failing forward a recruit learns what doesn’t work.

The recruit’s ability to apply knowledge and skills in realistic situational responses will be tested in two graded modular evaluations. Consistent with the Police Training Officer program, the first evaluation, patrol, dispatches trainees to various calls they might expect while on community patrol, including a traffic post, theft report, drunk driver complaint, meet with witness, disorder, civil vs. criminal decision making and juvenile complaints.

The second modular evaluation, investigation, requires recruits to respond to calls and complete an investigation, including processing crime scenes, interviewing witnesses, interviewing/interrogating suspects and completing appropriate paperwork. The recruits will be graded on physical response and paperwork will be graded for completeness and accuracy. Practical exercises are included throughout training to allow recruits to practice skills and procedures before testing.

Recruits will be expected to maintain a learning journal concerning their experiences in Basic Training to provide a better understanding of their reaction(s) to certain stimuli. Armed with this understanding, the recruits are more capable to control their response.

In 2007 at DOCJT, Basic Training evolves to the next level; one in which recruits become more responsible for their own development, making each an active learner and problem solver. **J**

### Be prepared, have your vehicle ready

Be prepared, have your vehicle ready. Here is a checklist of things you need to get ready for winter driving.

- Tires: Proper inflation (you can under-inflate for use in snow)  
Snow tires or chains if you use them (fit them before needed)
- Fuel: Keep a full tank and use an anti-freeze additive during extreme cold weather
- Check anti-freeze/coolant and all fluids
- Check windshield wipers and fluid with de-icer additive, check rear window defroster
- Windshield scraper and broom
- Flashlight and extra batteries, emergency flares
- Shovel and bag of kitty litter or sand
- Personal items: First aid kit, food and water
- Cell phone and a battery-operated radio
- Extra clothing: socks, waterproof footwear, gloves and head gear (stay dry and warm)
- Blanket



/Mike Leaverton, Vehicle Operations Supervisor, DOCJT

**I**t's time for law enforcement and civilians alike to prepare for the winter driving season and the hazards that accompany it. Cold, snow, sleet, ice, black ice, wind and rain all create hazardous driving conditions, longer hours of patrol and a heavier load of emergency responses.

Here are a few tips that hopefully will make winter driving safer:

- Monitor the weather forecast the night before.
- Clean your vehicle off before leaving including the front, back and side windows, head and tail lights and side mirrors.
- Leave early and allow more time in between appointments and assignments.
- Maintain a safe distance between your vehicle and the traffic to your front, a minimum of two seconds.
- Drive with your lights on.
- Slow down and start braking sooner

for smooth braking. Speed is the No. 1 cause of loss of control.

- Look ahead. Don't get fixed on any one object longer than two seconds.
- Maintain a nine and three o'clock hand position for emergency steering input.
- Do not use cruise control.
- Four-wheel drive increases traction but won't prevent skids.
- Don't pass other vehicles unless you are on a limited access highway and then only when you have to; avoid passing trucks.
- Beware of black ice; frozen moisture on bridges and overpasses.
- If you lose control:
  1. Take your foot off the accelerator.
  2. Steer in the direction you were going.
  3. Don't slam on the brakes. With ABS, apply steady pressure and don't pump.
  4. Remember snow banks are softer than fixed objects. J



# KENTUCKY'S HIGHWAY INCIDENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Improving Safety and Reducing Delay in the Commonwealth

Jennifer Walton, Transportation Research Engineer  
for the Intelligent Transportation Systems

**D**id you know that there were more highway crash fatalities in Kentucky in 2005 than in any year in recent history? One reason may be that the amount of travel continues to grow on our roadways. There are more people traveling (and making more trips) by automobile than ever before. Drivers are also bombarded with plenty of distractions while behind the wheel.

Highway crashes cause problems for everyone, not just for those directly involved in the crash. Emergency responders are at risk of being struck by a passing vehicle while performing their duties. Other motorists are at risk of being involved in a secondary crash due to congestion and unexpected stops. One thing is certain: The longer the crash is affecting the roadway, the longer responders and motorists are exposed to danger.

Traveler delay is another significant problem caused by highway crashes. Unexpected delays create frustrated (and potentially angry) drivers. Even the effects of minor roadway closures are significant, since it is estimated that just five minutes of stopped traffic can lead to 15 minutes of delay. Traveler delay is also costly in terms of reduced productivity, increased costs of goods and services, and increased fuel consumption. Traveler delay in the United States is estimated to cost the public billions of dollars annually.

With the highway crash fatalities on the increase, the newly established Department of Transportation Safety within the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet will be seeking ways to reduce the number of crashes through safety enhancements and public education. Since these improvements will not completely eliminate crashes in the foreseeable future, the focus must also be on reducing the impact of highway crashes. That is why Kentucky has implemented a Highway Incident Management Program, which focuses on effective management of highway crashes. The goals of the program are to:

- 1) Improve the safety of responders and motorists
- 2) Reduce traffic delay
- 3) Improve motorist awareness
- 4) Improve responder preparedness

A statewide Incident Management Task Force has been assembled to direct the program. The task force is a multi-agency group formed under the Governor's Executive Committee on Highway Safety. The guiding document for the Task Force is Kentucky's Highway Incident Management Strategic Plan. The plan was developed in May of 2005 by the Kentucky Transportation Center at the University of Kentucky. It provides a vision and strategy for significantly improving all aspects of incident management. Primary input for the plan came from Kentucky stakeholders, as well as from other state and national highway incident management plans.

The plan establishes specific action strategies for improving incident management in Kentucky. Some of these that have already been implemented, or are in the process of being implemented, include:

- passage of quick clearance legislation
- implementation of rural roadway service patrols
- incident management training of responders (highway crash site management)
- development of training for responders (emergency traffic control)
- establishment of a statewide incident management task force

There are many other strategies that are being considered for future efforts. However, many of the strategies outlined in the plan will require the support and involvement of local responders, highway workers and government officials. If you are interested in partnering with the task force to improve safety and reduce delay in your community, please contact Jennifer Walton (859) 257-7239 or [jwalton@engr.uky.edu](mailto:jwalton@engr.uky.edu) at the University of Kentucky for more information. J

# Understanding The Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004

/Brenn O. Combs, Staff Attorney, Justice & Public Safety Cabinet, Office of Legal Services



**P**rior to 2004, law enforcement officers who were used to being armed on and off duty in their home state were often not allowed to carry a gun when traveling to other states. Before 1996, there was no legal alternative for Kentucky officers who wished to carry a firearm into other states while off duty. Beginning in 1996, some officers, already permitted to carry concealed weapons within Kentucky under KRS 527.020, opted to also obtain a license to carry concealed deadly weapons under KRS 237.110. While more restrictive than the law enforcement carry law in Kentucky, the civilian concealed carry permit allowed officers to carry weapons while off duty in many other states. The drawbacks to the concealed carry permit included the wide variety of restrictions placed on civilian concealed carry by different states<sup>1</sup> and the fact that many states did not grant reciprocity to Kentuckians with concealed carry permits.<sup>2</sup> In July of 2004, the federal Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004 became law.<sup>3</sup> The Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act (LEOSA) expressly preempts any contrary state law<sup>4</sup> and allows most active and retired law enforcement officers to carry concealed firearms in any state.<sup>5, 6</sup>

## Active Law Enforcement Officers

The LEOSA applies, with slightly different terms, to two groups – active law enforcement

officers and retired law enforcement officers. The provisions for interstate concealed carry by current officers are contained in 18 U.S.C. § 926B, which applies to what the statute labels a qualified law enforcement officer.<sup>7</sup> Regardless of labels and definitions in state law, the federal definition applies, so that what we think of as a peace officer under Kentucky law, as well as the list of officers permitted to carry concealed weapons under KRS 527.020, may differ from the definition of qualified law enforcement officer under the LEOSA.<sup>8</sup>

First, to be a qualified law enforcement officer, the officer must be an employee of a governmental agency and he or she must be “authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for any violation of law, and has statutory powers of arrest.”<sup>9</sup> Obviously, the law can, subject to the remaining conditions, apply to a variety of people ranging from city, county and state police, sheriffs and deputy sheriffs to state and local corrections officers, probation and parole officers, constables, coroners and their deputies, etc.<sup>10</sup> Where the statute refers to an employee, it remains unclear whether volunteer officers, such as unpaid auxiliary police officers or deputies, would qualify, but the most common usage of the word employee implies that the individual is paid for working.<sup>11</sup>

Where an officer fits into one of the categories of qualified law enforcement officer, above, the next question is whether he or she is “is authorized by the agency to carry a firearm.”<sup>12</sup> The statute does not expressly require that the officer be authorized to carry the fire-

arm concealed, when in another state, when off duty, or even at all times while on duty, so the precise level of authorization that is necessary is unclear.<sup>13</sup>

Next, an officer who wishes to carry a gun under the LEOSA must meet the “standards, if any, established by the agency which require the employee to regularly qualify in the use of a firearm [.]”<sup>14</sup> Notice that, unlike retired officers, this section does not rely on the state minimum qualification standard enacted in 2005 or require annual qualification, but requires the officer to meet his own department’s requirements if any.<sup>15</sup> Prior to 2005, an officer in a department with no firearms qualification standards could have met this requirement without annual qualification. However, KRS 15.383 now requires some level of annual qualification for most officers.<sup>16</sup> Since the enactment of KRS 15.383 and KRS 237.138-.142, only those officers who are otherwise qualified law enforcement officers, but are not certified peace officers under Kentucky law may meet the LEOSA standard without annual qualification at or above the level required by KRS 15.383.<sup>17</sup>

Finally, regardless of his qualifications and proper identification, an officer is not lawfully carrying a firearm under the LEOSA if he is “under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance [.]”<sup>18</sup> Therefore, when an officer is lawfully carrying a firearm under the LEOSA in another state, it is possible for that carry to become illegal – a felony in many states – if the officer has too many drinks.<sup>19</sup> The remaining requirement, that the officer “is not prohibited by Federal law from receiving a firearm,” does not appear to be

a significant issue. The circumstances would be very unlikely, although technically possible, in which a person could be authorized to carry a government issued weapon while on duty and be permitted to possess firearms under Kentucky law, but be prohibited from receiving firearms under federal law.<sup>20</sup>

Once it is determined that an officer is “qualified” to carry under the LEOSA, another question is, “What can he carry?” For an active officer, the limitations are that the LEOSA, unlike Kentucky law, only allows the carry of a firearm, the firearm must be concealed and the firearm may not be a machinegun, have a silencer, or be a destructive device.<sup>21</sup> The LEOSA does not allow carrying knives or striking weapons that may be illegal in some states or, for instance, carrying pepper spray or mace in Massachusetts or other states where possession of such items is restricted.<sup>22</sup> As an extreme example, it can be an offense in New Jersey to possess handcuffs, and handcuff possession is not permitted by the LEOSA.<sup>23</sup>

A somewhat less clear issue is exactly which firearms, magazines and ammunition an officer may carry in states that have particular restrictions on those. Again using New Jersey as an example of unusually restrictive laws (although similar restrictions may exist in other states), the LEOSA clearly preempts New Jersey laws prohibiting the concealed carry or possession of handguns by officers visiting from other states.<sup>24</sup> However, New Jersey also has laws against possession of large capacity ammunition magazine[s] and any hollow nose or dum-dum bullet; items that are standard for many police officers.<sup>25</sup> The LEOSA does not clearly preempt such laws, as they are not necessarily contrary to the LEOSA’s authorization for officers to “carry a concealed firearm that has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce.”<sup>26</sup> An officer can, for instance, still carry his Glock 17 concealed in New Jersey, loaded with a 10-round magazine of full metal-jacket ammunition. The most likely legal conclusion, therefore, is that the LEOSA would not permit an officer to carry a type of ammunition or high capacity magazine that is restricted by the state he is visiting and, until the issue is clarified by court decision or legislation, the safest alternative is to simply comply with such legal requirements.

A major difference between active officers and retired officers under the LEOSA is that an active officer does not need a special identification card, and his identification need not carry information about his qualification date or weapon type. An active officer merely needs to carry “the photographic identification issued by the governmental agency for which the individual is employed as a law enforcement officer.”<sup>27</sup>

## Retired Law Enforcement Officers

18 U.S.C. § 926C is the LEOSA statute applicable to retired officers. Like the qualified law enforcement officer under § 926B, a retiree must meet the requirements for a qualified retired law enforcement officer to carry a firearm under § 926C.<sup>28</sup>

To be a qualified retired law enforcement officer, an officer must have “retired in good standing from service with a public agency as a law enforcement officer, other than for reasons of mental instability,” with a “nonforfeitable right to benefits under the retirement plan of the agency.”<sup>29</sup> In addition, prior to retirement the officer must have been “regularly employed as a law enforcement officer for an aggregate of 15 years or more,” or else must have “retired from service with such agency, after completing any applicable probationary period of such service, due to a service-connected disability.”<sup>30</sup>

Like a qualified law enforcement officer under § 926B, the retired officer before such retirement had to have been “authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law, and had statutory powers of arrest.”<sup>31</sup> Essentially, the officer had to have been employed in a job that met the definition of qualified law enforcement officer for the required time period, prior to retirement. Also, like active officers, retired officers are also not permitted to carry under the LEOSA if they are under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance or if they are “prohibited by Federal law from receiving a firearm.”

An officer who meets the definition of qualified retired law enforcement officer, is then authorized to carry a concealed firearm in any

state, like an active officer, so long as he meets the statutory training or qualification standards and carries an identification card that meets the LEOSA requirements. The LEOSA qualification requirement is that during the most recent 12-month period the retired officer “has met, at the expense of the individual, the State’s standards for training and qualification for active law enforcement officers to carry firearms.”<sup>32</sup> The first problem many retirees encountered after the LEOSA was enacted was that many states did not have a statewide standard for ongoing “training and qualification for active law enforcement officers to carry firearms.”<sup>33</sup> This section was open to several interpretations, the most common of which seemed to be that retired officers could not carry firearms under the LEOSA because they could not meet the nonexistent state standard.<sup>34</sup> In order to remedy this perceived problem for retired officers, the Kentucky legislature included provisions in 2005 Senate Bill 142 that created a minimum annual firearms qualification requirement for active police officers in KRS 15.383, as well as enacting a program under which the Kentucky State Police can issue the required LEOSA identification for those retired officers whose former departments did not conduct qualifications or issue LEOSA compliant identification to retirees.<sup>35</sup> A retired officer is now required to meet the qualification standard established for active officers in KRS 15.383 which, in turn, refers back to KRS 237.140. KRS 237.140 says that a retired officer who wants a LEOSA identification must “annually fire twenty (20) rounds at an adult size silhouette target at a range of twenty-one (21) feet, with a handgun, and shall hit the target not less than eleven (11) times.”<sup>36</sup>

To qualify for a LEOSA identification card issued by the Kentucky State Police, the retired officer handgun qualifications can be supervised by either “[a] firearms instructor of the retiree’s former employing agency . . . [a] Department of Criminal Justice Training certified police firearms instructor or instructor trainer; or . . . [a] Department of Criminal Justice Training certified concealed carry instructor or instructor trainer.”<sup>37</sup> While agencies are not required to sponsor qualifications for retired officers or to allow on-duty firearms instructors to qualify retirees, a department may not prohibit its firearms instructors from conducting qualifications >>

>> for retired officers on their own time.<sup>38</sup>

A point of confusion for some agencies and retired officers, since KRS 237.138-.142 were enacted, however, has been whether they are required to go through the Kentucky State Police in order to receive a LEOSA compliant retired officer identification card. The answer is clearly no. The LEOSA allows for two types of identification. If the officer retired from an agency that provides firearm qualification for its retirees and issues them LEOSA compliant identification cards, there is no need to have a card issued by the state police, since the officer has:

(1) a photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual retired from service as a law enforcement officer that indicates that the individual has, not less recently than one year before the date the individual is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by the agency to meet the standards established by the agency for training and qualification for active law enforcement officers to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm [.]<sup>39</sup>

The purpose of KRS 237.138-.142 is to provide an opportunity for qualified retired officers to receive the proper LEOSA qualification and identification when they cannot get it from their former agency. If the agency from which the individual retired does issue a retired officer identification, but does not include the required LEOSA information or provide firearm qualifications for its own retirees, the officer can rely on:

(2)(A) a photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual retired from service as a law enforcement officer; and

(B) a certification issued by the State in which the individual resides that indicates that the individual has, not less recently than one year before the date the individual is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by the State to meet the standards established by the State for training and qualification for active law enforcement officers to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm.<sup>40</sup>

KRS 237.138-.142, therefore, simply provides a method for the state to issue the “certification issued by the State in which the individual resides” to be carried in conjunction with

his non-LEOSA compliant “photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual retired.”<sup>41</sup> The requirements for having a LEOSA identification card issued by the state police are contained in 502 KAR 13:010 and include submitting certification documents signed by a firearms instructor and the agency from which the officer retired, as well as an application and photographs.

Retired officers are subject to the same restrictions on what types of weapons they can carry as are active officers, but the retired officer is also restricted to carrying a firearm of the same type as the one with which the retiree qualified.<sup>42</sup> The LEOSA compliant identification must show that the firearm the retired officer qualified with is the same type he is carrying. What type means is not made more clear by the statute, so it could be interpreted to require the card to say anything from handgun, to revolver or semi-automatic, to Glock 23. Given that the officer may be limited, depending on the states he visits, to carrying full metal jacket ammunition or magazines of limited capacity, as is discussed in more detail below, a worthwhile strategy might be to simply choose a large caliber but low capacity handgun, such as revolver or one of the many large caliber single-stack magazine pistols available from most major manufacturers as a LEOSA carry gun and to qualify with that same gun.

### Where Officers Can Carry

The places where officers can carry under the LEOSA are the same whether the officers are active or retired. To begin with, while the statute says “[n]otwithstanding any other provision of the law of any State or any political subdivision thereof,” a state is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 921(2) as including “the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the possessions of the United States (not including the Canal Zone).”

Within the states and territories where the LEOSA applies, concealed carry under the LEOSA is not as restrictive as some civilian concealed carry laws, but it is not as broad as the anywhere, anytime authority generally available to police officers in Kentucky, under KRS 527.020. The LEOSA preempts state laws that prohibit concealed carry, but with two exceptions:

First, the LEOSA does not limit state laws

that “permit private persons or entities to prohibit or restrict the possession of concealed firearms on their property.” For example, in South Carolina, a private property owner can post “a sign stating ‘No Concealable Weapons Allowed’” and thereby prohibit concealed weapons on his property.<sup>43</sup> Likewise, KRS 237.110(17) allows Kentucky business owners to prohibit concealed carry in their businesses. In such cases, a person carrying a firearm under the authority of the LEOSA would be prohibited from carrying a concealed firearm on that property and would, therefore, be subject to state prosecution.

Second, the LEOSA does not override state laws that “prohibit or restrict the possession of firearms on any State or local government property, installation, building, base, or park.” An officer from another state who is visiting Kentucky, for instance, could not carry a concealed firearm into a “police station or sheriff’s office, a detention facility, prison, or jail, a courthouse, a meeting of the governing body of a county, municipality, or special district; or any meeting of the General Assembly or a committee of the General Assembly.”<sup>44</sup> However an out-of-state officer could carry a gun into “an establishment licensed to dispense beer or alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises,” even though a civilian with a Kentucky concealed carry license could not, since that restriction concerns neither government property nor a restriction imposed by a private property owner (unless concealed firearms are also prohibited by a sign posted by the business owner, under KRS 237.110(17)).

A related point to keep in mind is that the application of the LEOSA is not limited to officers visiting other states. The LEOSA also preempts contrary state laws while the officer is in his home state.<sup>45</sup> While this may be of little interest to Kentucky “[p]olicemen directly employed by state, county, city, or urban-county governments,” who already have a broader right to carry concealed weapons in Kentucky, when authorized by their employing government, it is of significant interest to certain other officers who have not previously had the same authority, under KRS 527.020.<sup>46</sup> For instance, officers of the Kentucky Department of Corrections, whether correctional officers at a prison or officers of the Division of Probation and Parole, have, in the course of their duties, “all the authority and powers of peace officers,”<sup>47</sup> which include statutory arrest powers, and most such

officers are authorized to carry firearms during certain duty assignments.<sup>48</sup> The Department of Corrections' officers who are authorized by the agency to carry a firearm, therefore, appear to meet the definition of qualified law enforcement officer under 18 U.S.C. § 926B and 926C, which would permit them to carry concealed weapons while off duty in Kentucky or in other states, even though they are not included in the specific list of officers permitted to carry concealed weapons under KRS 527.020.<sup>49</sup>

## Conclusion

The LEOSA is a relatively new law and our understanding of it is certain to evolve over time, as courts clarify its meaning. However, it is very important for officers, especially those traveling to other states, to make every effort to comply with the LEOSA's requirements, since a failure to know and comply with the law can result in arrest, confiscation of your firearm and, potentially, a career-ending felony conviction. While officers may like to think that police officers in another state would exercise some discretion to not strictly enforce the technicalities of their state's law against a fellow law enforcement officer, the only safe bet is strict compliance with the law. J

<sup>1</sup> See, e.g., Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2923.126 (West 2006); Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-308 (Michie 2006); Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-17-1305 (2006).

<sup>2</sup> At present, 19 states and the District of Columbia do not recognize Kentucky CCDW permits. Kentucky State Police, Concealed Deadly Weapons, (last modified July 26, 2006) <<http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/conceal.htm>>.

<sup>3</sup> 18 U.S.C. §§ 926B-926C.

<sup>4</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 926B(a) ("Notwithstanding any other provision of the law of any State or any political subdivision thereof, an individual who is a qualified law enforcement officer and who is carrying the identification required by subsection (d) may carry a concealed firearm that has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce, subject to subsection (b)"). Under the Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution, federal law can preempt contrary state law because: "the laws of the United States . . . shall be Supreme Law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or Laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding." U.S. Const. Art. VI § 2.

<sup>5</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 921(2) ("The term 'State' includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the possessions of the United States (not including the Canal Zone).").

<sup>6</sup> Where the LEOSA states that it preempts "any other provision of the law of any State or any political subdivision thereof," a question may arise as to whether agencies, which are arms of state government or of a political subdivision's government, can prohibit concealed carry by department policy. The U.S. Attorney General's office has expressed the opinion that the law does not "supersede existing agency regulations or policies limiting, restricting, conditioning, or otherwise affecting the carrying of concealed firearms" where federal agents are concerned. U.S. Atty Gen., Memorandum For the Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, the Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration, the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons, the Inspector General, the Director, United States Marshals Service: Guidance on the Application of the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act Of 2004 to Current and Retired Department of Justice Law Enforcement Officers, at 3 (Jan. 31, 2005). However, federal employees clearly do not work for states or their subdivisions, so it remains unclear whether a department policy prohibiting off-duty or out of state carry would be contrary to the LEOSA. The opinion has been expressed by some that agencies can prohibit employees from carrying weapons under the LEOSA, possibly because their internal regulations would not be considered "laws" of the state, county or city, but that opinion is not supported by any legal precedent. See Craig E. Ferrell Jr., Chief's Counsel: Law Enforcement Safety Act of 2004, The Police Chief, October 2004.

<sup>7</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 926B(c).

<sup>8</sup> KRS 446.010(24) ("Peace officer includes sheriffs, constables, coroners, jailers, metropolitan and urban-county government correctional officers, marshals, policemen, and other persons with similar authority to make arrests[.]."). KRS 527.020(3) ("Policemen directly employed by state, county, city, or urban-county governments[.].").

<sup>9</sup> Id.

<sup>10</sup> See, e.g., KRS 446.010; KRS 16.060; KRS 916.037; KRS 72.415.

<sup>11</sup> See, e.g., Webster's II New College Dictionary 369 (1995); Maillard v. Lawrence, 57 U.S. 251, 261(1853) (Where a word in a statute is not otherwise defined by the legislative body, "[t]he popular or received import of words furnishes the general rule for the interpretation of public laws [.]").

<sup>12</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 926B(c)(2).

<sup>13</sup> The broadest interpretation would be that any officer who is permitted to carry a firearm on duty at any time may carry a concealed weapon under the LEOSA, while the narrowest interpretation might be that the agency must authorize the officer to carry a firearm off-duty or to carry one while in other states.

<sup>14</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 926B(c)(4).

<sup>15</sup> KRS 15.393.

<sup>16</sup> Id.

<sup>17</sup> 18 U.S.C. 926B(a); KRS 15.383.

<sup>18</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 926B(c)(5).

<sup>19</sup> Id.; See, e.g., Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2923.12 (West 2006); 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/24-1 (West 2006).

<sup>20</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 9225(a)(1) (for example, a person who had previously been committed to a mental institution and was subsequently elected as a constable or sheriff would probably fall into this category, since Kentucky law does not prohibit possession of firearms by people previously committed to mental institutions and the federal law prohibiting such possession, under 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(4), does not apply to "any firearm or ammunition imported for, sold or shipped to, or issued for the use of, the United States or any department or agency thereof or any State or any department, agency, or political subdivision thereof. ").

<sup>21</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 926B(a), (e) (citing 26 U.S.C. 5845(b), 18 U.S.C. § 921).

<sup>22</sup> Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 269 § 10 (West 2006); Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 140 § 121 (West 2006).

<sup>23</sup> N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:39-3(k) (West 2006) ("Any person who knowingly has in his possession handcuffs as defined in P.L.1991, c. 437 (C.2C:39-9.2), under circumstances not manifestly appropriate for such lawful uses as handcuffs may have, is guilty of a disorderly persons offense. ").

<sup>24</sup> N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:39-5 (West 2006).

<sup>25</sup> N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:39-3(f), (j) (West 2006); N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:39-3(y) (West 2006) ("Large capacity ammunition magazine means a box, drum, tube or other container which is capable of holding more than 15 rounds of ammunition to be fed continuously and directly therefrom into a semi-automatic firearm. ").

<sup>26</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 926B(a).

<sup>27</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 926B(d).

<sup>28</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 926C(a).

<sup>29</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 926C(c).

<sup>30</sup> Id.

<sup>31</sup> Id.

<sup>32</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 926C(d).

<sup>33</sup> See, e.g., Wisconsin Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004 HR 218 (visited August 2, 2006) <<https://wilenet.org/html/hr218/agmemo.pdf>>; Montana Department of Justice, Concealed Weapons (visited August 2, 2006) <<http://doj.state.mt.us/enforcement/concealedweapons.asp>>.

<sup>34</sup> Id.

<sup>35</sup> KRS 237.138-.140.

<sup>36</sup> KRS 237.140(4).

<sup>37</sup> Id.

<sup>38</sup> Id.; KRS 237.142 does require certain state agencies to make range facilities available for retired officer qualification at least four times per year.

<sup>39</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 926C(d)(1).

<sup>40</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 926C(d)(2) (emphasis added).

<sup>41</sup> Id.

<sup>42</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 926C(d)(2)(B).

<sup>43</sup> S.C. Code Ann. § 23-31-220 (Law. Co-op 2006).

<sup>44</sup> KRS 237.110(16).

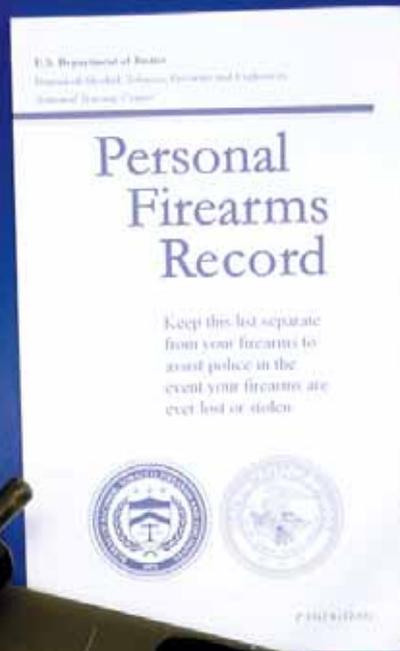
<sup>45</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 926B(a); 18 U.S.C. § 926C(a) ("Notwithstanding any other provision of the law of any State or any political subdivision thereof . . .").

<sup>46</sup> KRS 527.020(3).

<sup>47</sup> KRS 196.037(1).

<sup>48</sup> KRS 431.005.

<sup>49</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 926B(c)(2).



"A 3-year-old boy died early Tuesday hours after authorities say he accidentally shot himself in the forehead in Reserve with a handgun belonging to his father, a St. Charles Parish Sheriff's Office correctional officer."

—Times-Picayune, May 31, 2006

"The 3-year-old son of a Los Angeles police officer got hold of his father's service handgun Tuesday and shot him as they sat in the family's pickup at a traffic light near their home in Anaheim, police said."

—Los Angeles Times, July 12, 2006

It is an all too common and tragic story. Someone is shot and often killed with an off-duty officer's weapon. Accidental shootings have become a reality inherent with firearms, but should not be accepted. This is especially true considering that gun accidents are entirely preventable when well-established safety precautions are taken.

Officers trained in the use of firearms are aware of basic firearm safety rules. However, many family or household members may not be as knowledgeable about the subject since they are not trained in weapons handling. Tragedies can happen in a blink of an eye. Preparing the officers and their loved ones with the proper safety knowledge will hopefully prevent these heart-breaking occurrences.

The Department of Criminal Justice Training is providing additional information on many topics to basic trainees and their families. During the Orientation for New Law Enforcement Families course, officers and their family members receive information on a variety of subjects from wellness to personal finance. This is an eight-hour block of instruction. Various topics are covered, including home safety and weapons storage. With this knowledge officers and their families can make informed decisions regarding the various storage options that will keep weapons safe and reasonably accessible to the officer.

Although different storage options are discussed with families and recruits, the basic consideration should remain that firearms not under an officer's direct control should be made inoperable or inaccessible to unauthorized individuals. Gun locks and lock boxes are among the most popular options. DOCJT continues to provide gun locks for recruits and their families. The gun locks were made possible by Project ChildSafe. For additional information you may contact Project ChildSafe at <http://www.projectchiltsafe.org> J

# SAFETY AT HOME:

## HOME STORAGE OF FIREARMS AND FAMILY CONSIDERATIONS

/Karen Cassidy, Skills Branch Manager

## Book Review

# UNDER AND ALONE: The True Story of the Undercover Agent Who Infiltrated America's Most Violent Outlaw Motorcycle Gang

by William Queen (260 pages, Fawcett Books Mass Market Edition, 2006)



REVIEWED BY / Charles Davis, KCPP Assessor

**U**nder and Alone is a rip-roaring look into the violent world of what many law enforcement agencies consider the most dangerous outlaw motorcycle gang in America, the Mongols. I was not familiar with the Mongols until I read this true-life account of William Queen, an 11-year veteran agent with the Department of the Treasury's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. As hard-core biker Billy St. John, Queen infiltrated the San Fernando Valley chapter and spent 28 months deep under cover inside this gang. In this book, he describes them as "... a tight knit collective of crazies, unpredictable and unrepentant badasses."

This group was known among law enforcement agencies as the most violent motorcycle gang in existence, and was the most feared by other motorcycle gangs. They used murder to resolve even the most trivial disputes. The Mongol Nation, as they called themselves, was reputed to have the highest percentage of convicted felons and murderers of any outlaw motorcycle gang.

Suspected of being a cop early in the investigation and challenged frequently by some of the more

violent members, Queen was threatened with certain death if his true identity was discovered. He eventually won their confidence and became a full-patch member of the club. He was so trusted that he was soon appointed the secretary-treasurer of the chapter, which gave him unprecedented access to the clubs dealings in illegal guns, drugs, and stolen motorcycles as well as knowledge of past murders and planned murders.

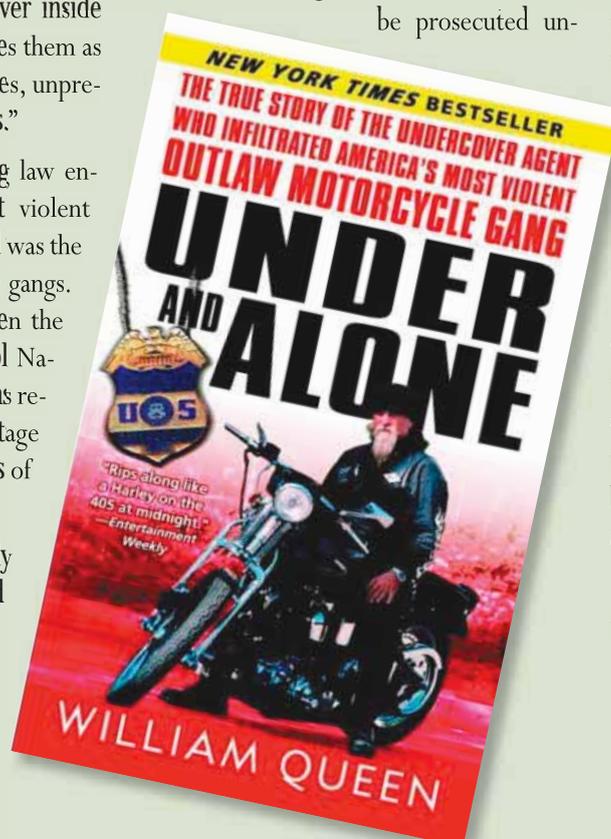
This proved to be crucial to the overall success of the investigation. He was able to provide hard evidence that the club was a form of organized crime that could be prosecuted un-

der the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act. In the end, there were 54 indictments with 53 convictions, which resulted in significant terms in both state and federal prison.

Like other officers who have spent long periods deep undercover, Queen also suffered some identity crises. On the one hand he was an ATF agent and had to operate within certain legal boundaries, while at the same time was a full patch member of the Mongols and had grown close to many as brothers. At times when these lines were the most blurred, one of the Mongols would commit a particularly brutal crime that would bring him back to the reality of who he was and why he was there.

This book is an intense, fast paced page-turner that was difficult to put down. It is an action packed thriller from start to finish that rivals any novel I have ever read. It was on the New York Times Bestseller list for several weeks and received numerous positive reviews including those from well-known law enforcement authors Joseph Wambaugh and Joseph Pistone. The film rights have been purchased by Mel Gibson and reportedly a movie will soon be in production.

A word of caution: This book contains very frank and graphic language. J





## The Digital Crime Scene

FBI Opens Digital Crime Lab in Louisville  
/Jessie Halladay, ©The Courier-Journal

**C**rime scenes aren't just about fingerprints and blood samples anymore.

Increasingly, criminals are leaving behind digital traces of their activities — on computers, cell phones, BlackBerries and other electronic devices.

The FBI recently announced it's setting up a Regional Computer Forensics Lab in Louisville that will examine digital evidence from law enforcement agencies across Kentucky.

"Today almost all crimes ... have digital evidence," said Tracy Reinhold, special agent in charge of the Louisville FBI office. The lab "will bring cutting-edge technology to crime problems."

The lab, one of 14 nationwide managed by the FBI, will be staffed by one officer each from Louisville Metro Police, the Kentucky State Police, Kentucky Bureau of Investigation and Lexington Police, in addition to two FBI agents.

Run in partnership with the University of Louisville and housed on the university's Shelby Campus, the lab also will offer training to officers across the state — teaching them what to look for and how to keep crime data intact.

The initial \$2.96 million for the facility came from a federal grant, which paid for the renovation of the facility and equipment. Each officer in the lab will be paid by his or her own agency, said David Beyer, an FBI spokesman



Officials hope future costs will be included in the FBI's budget, as has happened with other labs around the country.

Lt. Col. Terri Winstead-Wilfong, an assistant chief with Louisville Metro Police, said stationing an officer in the lab gives the department access to state-of-the-art technology and training that the department would not be able to afford on its own.

Metro Detective Kevin Lamkin already has received "phenomenal" training to work in the lab, Winstead-Wilfong said. "We're committed to keeping him here."

Metro police plan to continue to have one other officer work on digital analysis at the department.

Just as the Kentucky State Police forensic lab does when it accepts blood and DNA evidence from other departments, the new lab will analyze materials and provide a report to police, and then have experts testify about the analysis at trial.

The lab will be available to all Kentucky law-enforcement agencies. Cases will be prioritized based on the seriousness and urgency of the crime.

"It's the old smoking gun, the fiber, the fingerprint of yesterday," Kerry Haynes, executive assistant director of the FBI's science and technology branch, said of the new evidence.

Current training will get a hard look to see if, in light of the findings produced by Phases One and Two, it is realistically preparing officers for life-threatening encounters. Among oth-

er things, said Avery, "We'll be looking at what kind of training leads to greater hit probability for officers within the time frame of real gunfights. What firearms training is obsolete? What qualification courses are truly relevant to the reality of the street? What training programs really contribute to good shooting performance under combat conditions and which ones are essentially administrative rubber stamp programs designed to meet minimal state and federal requirements?"

As head of the Rocky Mountain Training Institute, Avery is eagerly looking forward to developing guidelines and training based on the results of the research study.

"Our goal," said Lewinski, "is to create some of the best research ever done about officer survival. We don't come to this project with preconceived notions about the results or with an interest in pushing an agenda. We simply want to find out more about officer-involved shootings, and see what science says about how we can better avoid or prepare to win them." J



# PREPARE

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DEPARTMENT FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS



**KENTUCKY**

## LAW ENFORCEMENT

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Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet

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