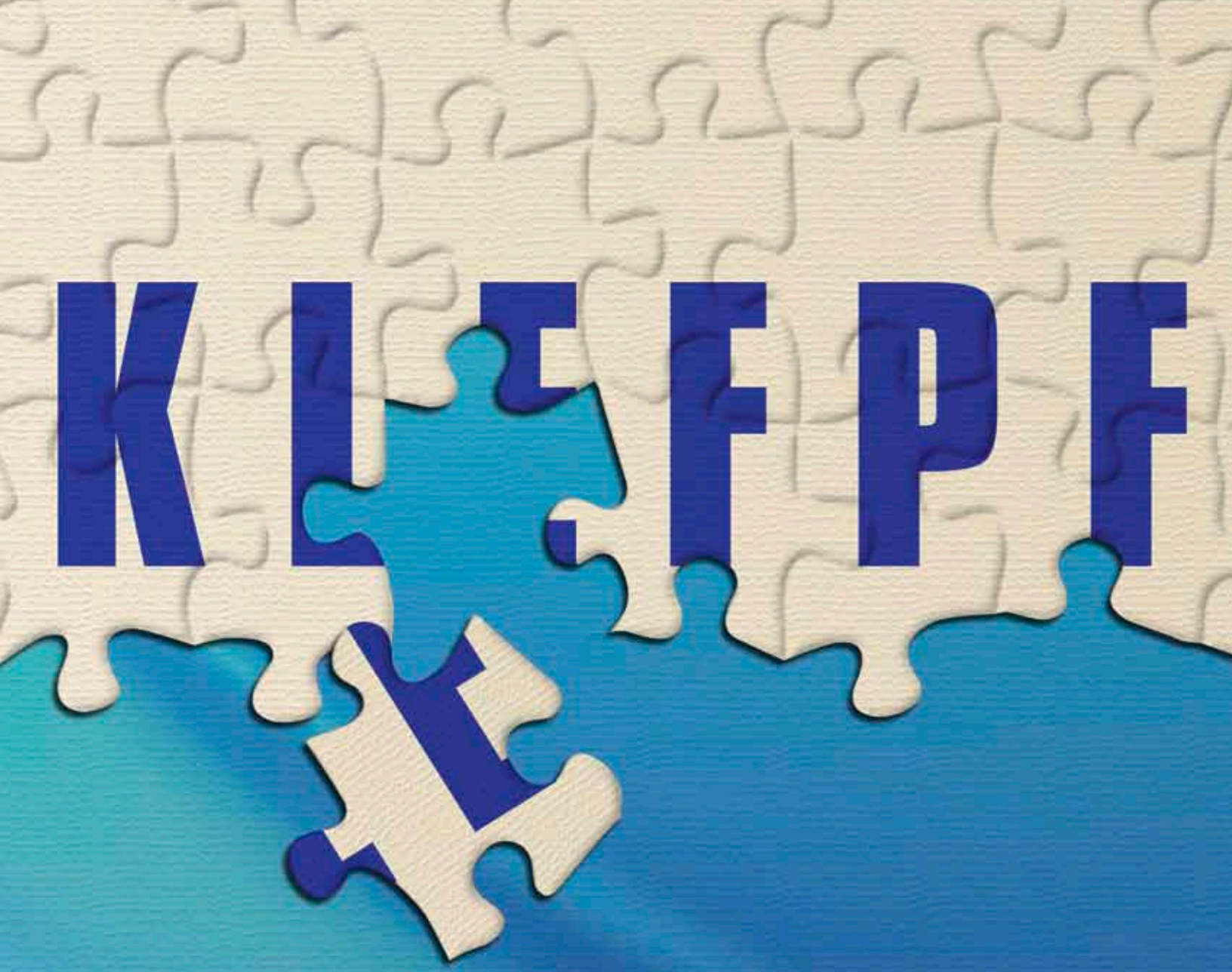
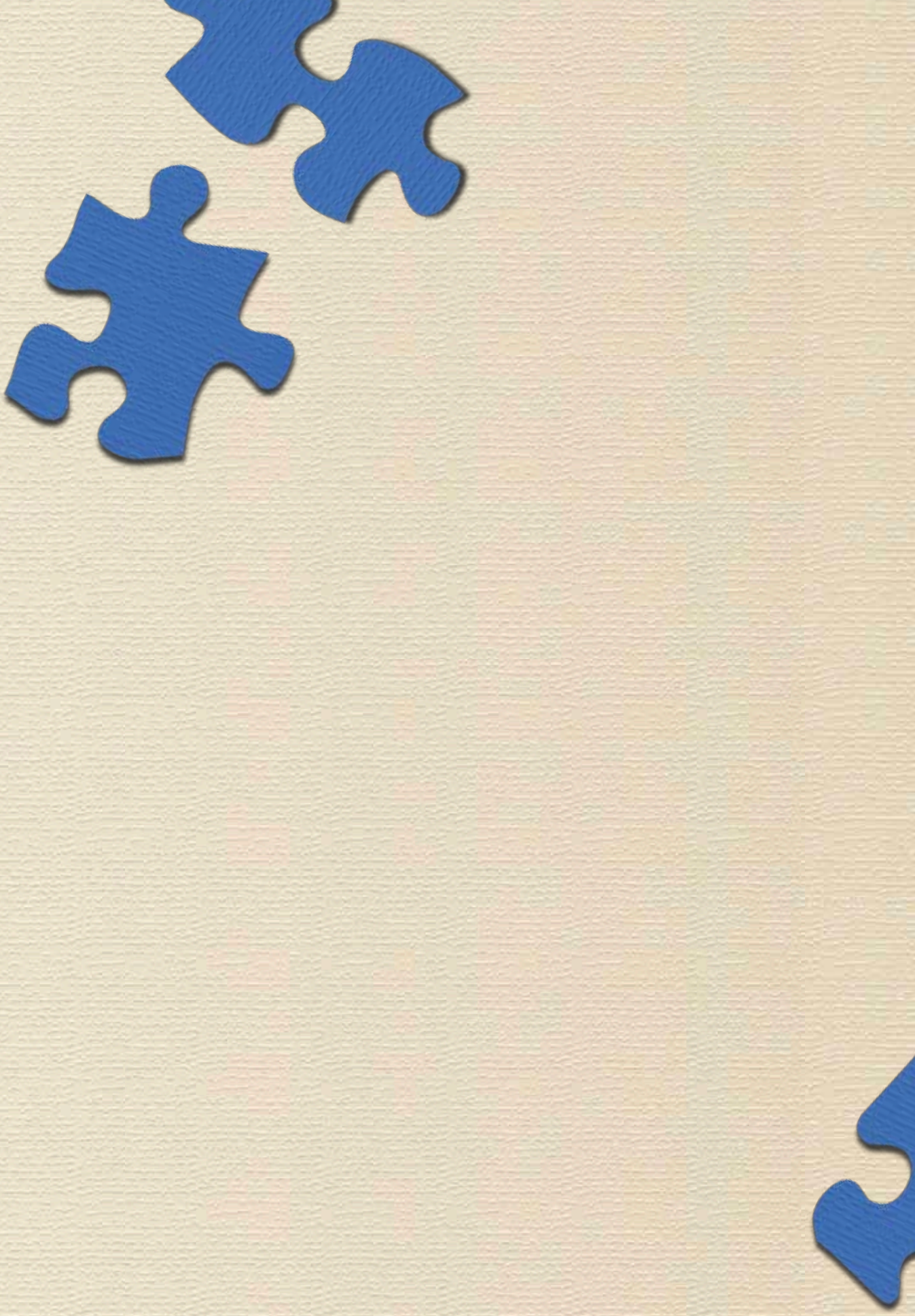


Putting together the KLEFPF Puzzle

Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund



KLEFPF

Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund

Definition:

72% of revenues raised by Kentucky's 1.8% surcharge on casualty insurance premiums* are committed to KLEFPF and earmarked for the mandatory training of Kentucky law enforcement officers to meet statewide standards, including all expenses of the Department of Criminal Justice Training, all expenses for the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council and proficiency pay for licensed officers who successfully complete a statutorily-mandated additional 40 hours of proficiency training annually.

**The remaining 28% of revenue generated by the casualty insurance surcharge are dedicated by statute to Kentucky's firefighters through the Kentucky Firefighters Foundation Program Fund (KFFPF). This document examines only the law enforcement portion of those revenues.*

JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY CABINET

Steven L. Beshear
Governor

125 Holmes Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
(502) 564-7554
Fax No. (502) 564-4840

J. Michael Brown
Secretary

April 11, 2014

John W. Bizzack, Commissioner
Department of Criminal Justice Training
Funderburk Building,
521 Lancaster Avenue
Richmond, KY 40475

Dear Commissioner Bizzack:

Late last month I received a letter from Daviess County Sheriff and KLEC Chairman Keith Cain, expressing concern about recent efforts to utilize the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund for purposes other than that for which it was originally intended. He noted that non-law enforcement programs are likely to continue seeking to use KLEFPF monies, and proposed a study be conducted into the history of KLEFPF, the stated versus realized goals and benefits of the program, and the opinions of law enforcement professionals impacted by it.

I agree with his recommendation, and hereby request that DOCJT develop a method for proceeding with such a study. It seems appropriate that the same methodology as was used for the recent constable report be used, but I leave it to you and your staff to determine the best course of action to move forward. In addition, I ask that you please communicate this approach to Sheriff Cain.

I look forward to discussing this with you over the coming weeks.

Sincerely,

J. Michael Brown
Secretary

DOCJT
DEPARTMENT OF
CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING

Steven L. Beshear / Governor
J. Michael Brown / Secretary
John W. Bizzack, Ph.D. / Commissioner

September 4, 2014

Secretary J. Michael Brown
Justice and Public Safety Cabinet
125 Holmes Street
Frankfort, KY 40601

Dear Secretary Brown,

This letter is accompanied by the final report regarding the history, purpose, stated goals and benefits of the Kentucky Law Enforcement Fund Program Foundation. As noted in the report, the information pertains only to the law enforcement side of the fund and does not address the fire protection dimension.

This report represents the only known consolidated documentation in state government about the history and use of KLEFPF.

The report was compiled by the Department of Criminal Justice Training Staff Services and Planning Section with assistance on Kentucky Law Enforcement Council records, state budget documents and official public records that are maintained by DOCJT regarding police training standards.

Sincerely,

John W. Bizzack
Commissioner
Department of Criminal Justice Training

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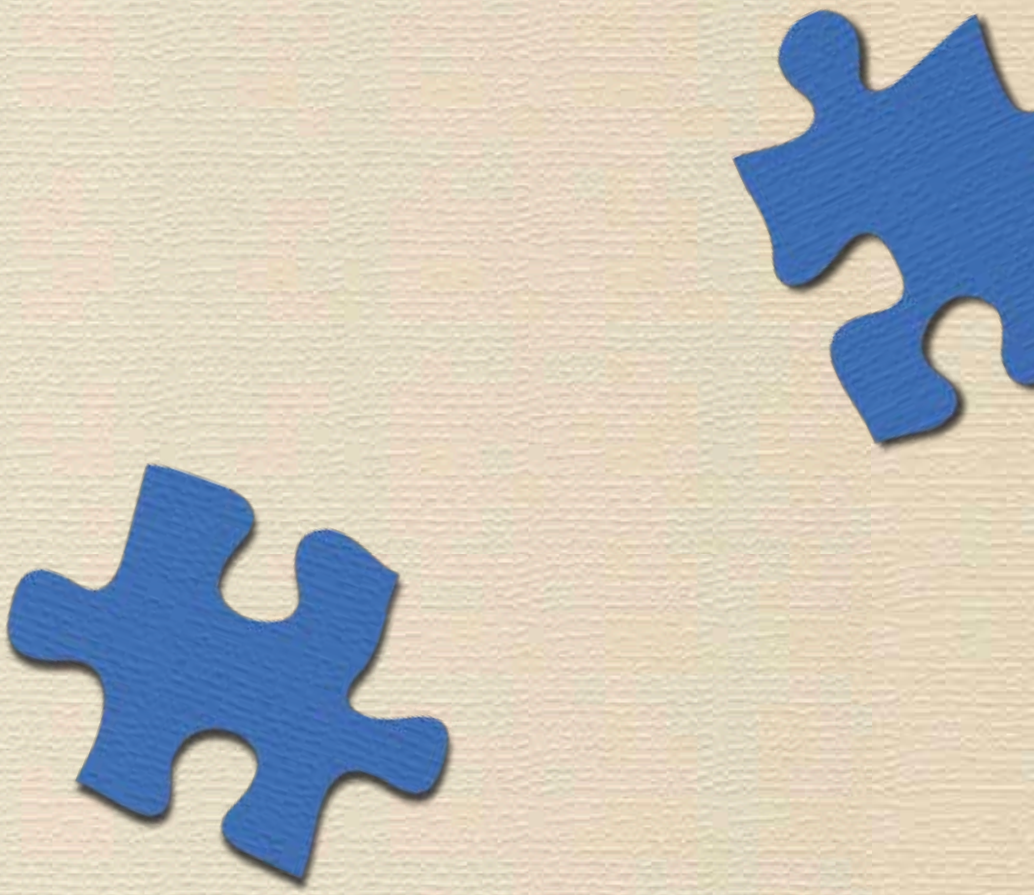

DOCJT
DEPARTMENT OF
CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING

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Department of Criminal Justice Training
Justice and Public Safety Cabinet
Commonwealth of Kentucky

Cover Illustration by Trang Baseheart

KLEFPF: Putting Together the Puzzle

p. 1 **Secretary J. Michael Brown**
Impact of KLEFPF Depletion a Concern for Kentucky Officers

p. 2 **Commissioner John W. Bizzack**
How we got to where we are

p. 4 **Mandatory Law Enforcement Basic Training Requirements by State**

p. 6 **TIMELINE: The Evolution of Kentucky's Law Enforcement Professionalism**

p. 9 **KLEFPF Financial History**

P. 11 **KLEFPF FACTS**

p. 12 **Why are Kentuckians concerned about KLEFPF?**
Chart: general fund transfers from KLEFPF

p. 13 **What was KLEFPF intended to fund?**

p. 14 **How has KLEFPF revenue grown since inception?**
Chart: actual surcharge income to KLEFPF

p. 15 **How much does KLEFPF dedicate to law enforcement training annually?**
Chart: actual training expenses (DOCJT + KLEC)

p. 16 **How much does KLEFPF dedicate to proficiency grants annually?**
Chart: proficiency grants expenses

p. 17 **How many Kentucky officers earn proficiency grants annually?**
Chart: officers receiving proficiency grants

p. 18 **How have Kentucky law enforcement proficiency grants stagnated?**
Chart: proficiency grants remain stagnant

p. 20 **Former Governor Paul Patton**
Discusses the original intent behind KLEFPF

p. 22 **KLEFPF 2013 Impact on Kentucky House Districts**
Foldout map of House districts

p. 26 **KLEFPF 2013 Impact on Kentucky Senate Districts**
Foldout map by Senate district

p. 28 **Overview of law enforcement training administration**
DOCJT and KLEC

p. 29 **Recommendations**

p. 31 APPENDIX

Appendix 1: **KLEFPF statutes**

Appendix 2: **Chart of complete IADELEST survey of training requirements by state**

Appendix 3: **POPS requirements for entry level officers**

Appendix 4: **KLEFPF funding by county**

Appendix 5: **KLEFPF statewide survey**

Kentucky has made significant progress in providing professional law enforcement services to our citizens. KLEFPF drives this progress ...

Impact of KLEFPF Depletion a Concern for Kentucky Officers

Created in the 1960s, training of all certified law enforcement officers in the commonwealth is funded through a single surcharge. Revenue generated from the 1.8 percent surcharge on casualty insurance is divided between fire services and law enforcement services. For the law enforcement side, funds are deposited into the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund. It is an example of imminently-sound logic: insurance to protect property-at-risk provides for professional training of Kentucky's first responders who also protect this property.

Rarely has such a small, dedicated surcharge delivered such tangible results.

For Kentucky law enforcement, KLEFPF funds provide:

- all basic training for new hires as well as mandatory annual in-service training, including 100 percent of all expenses of the Department of Criminal Justice Training. (DOCJT receives no monies from the General Fund.)
- an annual proficiency pay incentive — $3,100 a year — to officers who complete annual mandatory training. (Despite inflation, that amount has not changed in more than a dozen years.)
- all expenses of the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, which manages uniform training requirements and officer standards statewide.

For professional officers who have dedicated their lives to protecting Kentuckians, a $3,100 pay incentive — when added to a historically-meager salary — often becomes the difference between making ends meet or abandoning a law enforcement career. And when trained officers abandon their chosen profession to earn more elsewhere, Kentucky's $18,000 training investment in each is lost. When a fully-trained and certified Kentucky peace officer leaves law enforcement because that individual cannot financially afford to continue as a peace officer, we have all failed.

Obviously, KLEFPF directly pumps dollars into local economies. Presently, approximately 7,300 certified peace officers fulfill the training requirements and receive KLEFPF's $3,100 proficiency pay. (There are almost 300 certified officers waiting to be added to the KLEFPF rolls.) Those 7,300 certified officers pump nearly $23 million of proficiency pay annually into local economies. Those local benefits domino directly into benefits for the state economy while simultaneously guaranteeing the law enforcement services demanded by taxpayers.

Kentucky has made significant progress in providing professional law enforcement services to our citizens. KLEFPF drives this progress, providing direct services — expected and required services — to all Kentuckians.

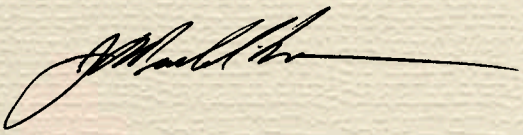
But this delicate balance may be in jeopardy. Since 1980, well over $100 million has been transferred out of KLEFPF to the General Fund. While balancing the General Fund is necessarily the priority, we occasionally overlook the fallout at a local level and, more importantly, at the individual level.

For several years, we have advocated expanding the pool of officers eligible for the pay incentive, to include officers with the departments of Fish and Wildlife Resources, Parks, Charitable Gaming, Agriculture, Alcoholic Beverage Control and Insurance Fraud, as well as investigators with the Office of the Attorney General and certified peace officers employed by school districts and commissioned by the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet as school resource officers. All of whom must meet the same basic training and annual training requirements that officers who receive KLEFPF proficiency pay must meet.

We should also be aware that the $3,100 has not been increased since 2001 and there have been no adjustments for cost-of-living increases despite the original intent of the authors of the statutes.

We should all understand that by depleting KLEFPF, we will have a direct impact on the lives of individual Kentucky officers, on local economies and on providing sufficient law enforcement services to Kentuckians.

KLEFPF is the well-structured backbone to providing professional law enforcement services to Kentuckians from the Mississippi to the Big Sandy. We should ensure that the fund does what it was intended to do while simultaneously juggling the needs of the General Fund.



J. Michael Brown
Secretary, Justice and Public Safety Cabinet

How we got to where we are
The intricate balance between POPS and KLEFPF

For more than a half century, any Kentuckian wanting to become a law enforcement officer had only to meet six qualifying standards: a high school education, a valid driver's license, no felony record, an honorable military discharge, American citizenship and be 21 years of age. In short, virtually anyone could be hired as a police officer, charged with enforcing the law and protecting Kentuckians. In today's world, it was a recipe for disaster. But by 1998 the qualifications and hiring standards for Kentucky police officers would become more selective, more standardized and more in tune with the responsibilities of the job

Some larger departments followed their own standards alongside the state's requirements. The majority of smaller or more budgetarily-restricted police departments relied on state standards, often resulting in the deployment of less-than-qualified officers overwhelmed by the increasing complexities of the evolving world of policing. Simultaneously, a serious lack of up-to-date proficiency training (if any was received at all) caused veteran Kentucky officers to fall further and further behind. Kentucky law enforcement seriously lagged behind other states.

Similarly, finding the minimal basic and advanced training available during that period did not match the training and academic needs of police officers in the late 1990s (certainly no more than the decades old hiring and selection standards.) Kentucky formed a task force to review and examine the pertinent issues and make specific recommendations to the Justice Cabinet.

In 1997, the group — consisting of the chiefs and sheriffs' associations, Kentucky State Police, university police, Fraternal Order of Police, DOCJT, Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, and airport police — tackled these endemic problems. After six months of research, debate and study, the group submitted the foundation of the Peace Officer Professional Standards Act (POPS), House Bill 455, which was enacted into law in 1998. More than 15 years later, POPS is considered the single biggest accomplishment of Kentucky law enforcement in the 20th century.

Over 4,250 officers have navigated POPS and training since 1998, 52 percent of the entire Kentucky police corps.

Since 1998, 92 percent of Kentucky police executives reported that recruitment has been strongly enhanced by POPS. These leaders also emphasized that the 17 pre-hiring standards, mandatory extended basic training and annual proficiency training has uniformly and collectively professionalized policing across the state.

Meanwhile, Kentucky prosecutors report significant improvements in criminal investigations, and ultimately convictions, as a result of POPS and training. Liability issues, a constant threat to local governments, have dwindled. Leadership, inter-agency cooperation, written policies, best practices and budgeting have all shown marked improvement. In essence, graduating officers today are prepared to effectively and efficiently begin patrolling and protecting Kentucky communities immediately.

Today, DOCJT, the first nationally accredited public safety training program in the nation, is recognized as the premier law enforcement training program in the nation, providing basic training and annual proficiency training for officers to meet Kentucky's mandatory standards which are among the highest in the nation.

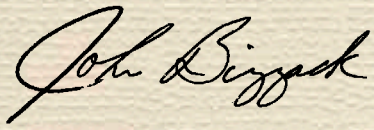
Simultaneously providing the foundation for this professionalization of Kentucky policing, the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund (KLEFPF), also was restructured to support and further advance the progressive changes introduced by the POPS Act.

The astute use of KLEFPF — the only funding mechanism for police standards and training in Kentucky — has quietly but effectively guaranteed higher quality law enforcement officers on Kentucky's streets. Standardized training ensures the smooth applicability of law enforcement across the state, protecting Kentuckians, ensuring the safety of officers and lowering liability insurance premiums for communities. Is this the best that can be done? Is this "good enough" for Kentucky communities regardless of population? Of course not. There is much more to be done, but there is no denying that Kentucky's law enforcement officers are now considered among the best trained policing forces in the nation.

Maintaining Kentucky's nationally-recognized training programs demands a bi-annual reliance on the surcharge revenue, the total amount of which is split between firefighting services and

police services. While adequate funds are generated to clearly underwrite the legitimate needs of both, rarely have there ever been funds from KLEFPF that have not been transferred to the General Fund before all police needs for the budget cycle were met which is contrary to the intent of the fund.

The entire Kentucky police community benefits from POPS and KLEFPF. Importantly, every community in Kentucky and every citizen also benefits. Meeting the increasing fiscal demands to produce quality, professional policing throughout the commonwealth will not soon diminish. Assuring that Kentucky's law enforcement professionals continue to improve and provide the increasingly complex services demanded by Kentuckians will require KLEFPF revenues to be first dedicated to genuine POPS and training needs before applying residual money in the fund for other purposes.

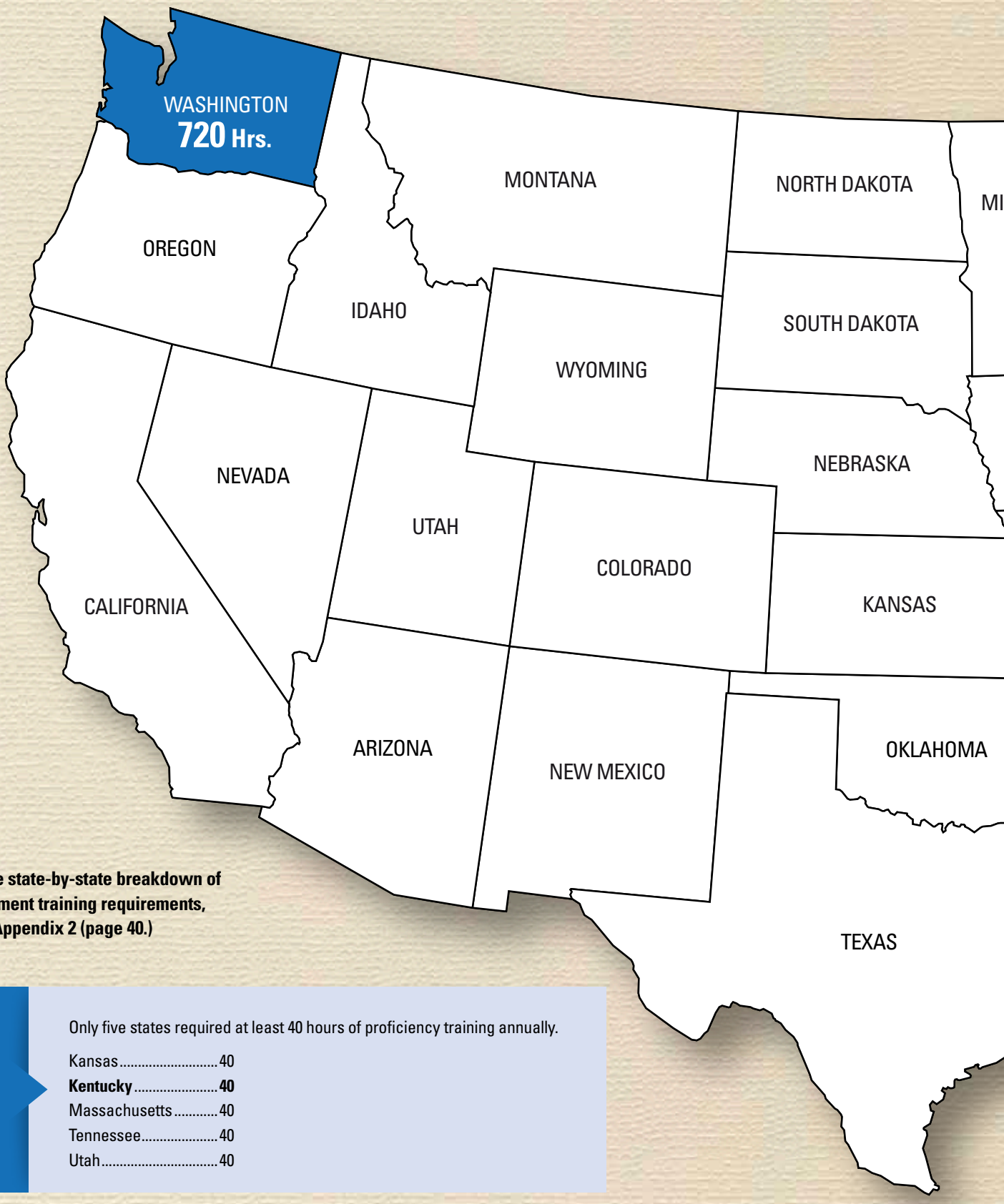


John W. Bizzack
Commissioner, Department of
Criminal Justice Training

"The astute use of KLEFPF has quietly but effectively guaranteed higher quality law enforcement officers on Kentucky's streets."

Top Ten Mandatory Law Enforcement Training Requirements in the Nation*

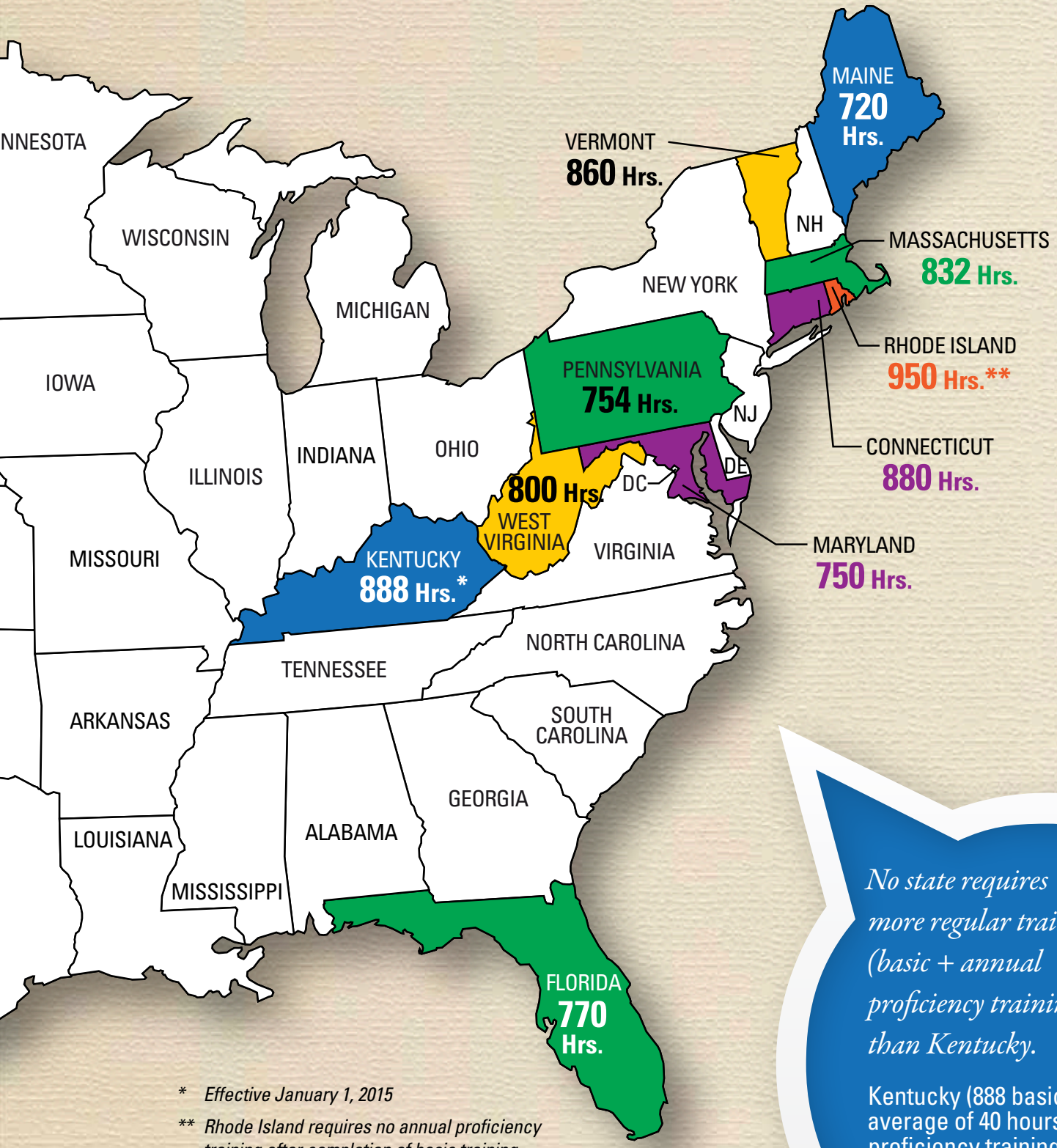
Highlighted areas represent the 10 states which require the most law enforcement training in the country.



For complete state-by-state breakdown of law enforcement training requirements, please see Appendix 2 (page 40.)

Only five states required at least 40 hours of proficiency training annually.

Kansas 40
Kentucky 40
Massachusetts 40
Tennessee 40
Utah 40



* *Effective January 1, 2015*

** *Rhode Island requires no annual proficiency training after completion of basic training*

No state requires more regular training (basic + annual proficiency training) than Kentucky.

Kentucky (888 basic hours + average of 40 hours proficiency training annually)

TIMELINE

The Evolution of Kentucky's Law Enforcement Professionalism

1966 Initial study of law enforcement training needs

1968 Kentucky Law Enforcement Council created

1968 Initial basic training launched for municipal officers

1986 Basic training revamped

1960 | **1970** | **1980**

1971 Basic training six weeks

1972 **KLEFPF established with insurance surcharge of 1.5%**

1972 KLEFPF officer stipends launched at 15% of basic pay

1972 Basic Training 10 weeks

2001 **KLEFPF proficiency pay increased to 3,100**

2005 KLEFPF extended to KSP

2006 Telecommunications professional standards adopted

2006 Revised physical ability standards

2006 Basic training 18 weeks based on JTA

1990 | 2000 | 2010

1997 Job Task Analysis of entry level officers

1998 Peace Officers Professional Standards enacted

1998 Physical ability standards established

1998 KLEFPF extended to deputy sheriffs, university / airport police

1998 **KLEFPF converts to proficiency pay (for complying with training requirements) of 3,000 annually**

1999 Basic training based on JTA extended to 16 weeks

2010 **KLEFPF surcharge raised to 1.8%**

2014 New entry level Job Task Analysis

Established in 1972, KLEFPF was repurposed in 1998 as part of the Kentucky Omnibus Crime Act.

KY Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund History

Fiscal Year	Allocation from Surcharge to KLEFPF	Transferred to General Fund	Authorized Budget for Training
1988-1989	$14,310,226.58	$17,000,000	$10,338,283.21
1989-1990	$16,321,012.99	$5,000,000	$11,583,263.24
1990-1991	$17,410,003.97	$5,000,000	$12,339,819.73
1991-1992	$16,765,213.40	$8,000,000	$12,717,226.42
1992-1993	$18,450,051.48	$1,500,000	$14,098,505.93
1993-1994	$18,861,852.03	$3,915,512	$14,359,936.50
1994-1995	$18,694,072.82	$7,255,946	$13,395,506.92
1995-1996	$21,236,910.20	$4,999,010	$14,654,269.33
1996-1997	$21,624,420.21	$5,162,322	$13,642,900.23
1997-1998	$20,062,577.60	$5,638,171	$14,432,638.30
1998-1999	$28,204,532.95	$1,800,000	$24,702,928.57
1999-2000	$29,257,505.19	$0	$28,447,886.56
2000-2001	$32,736,945.30	$0	$30,431,084.77
2001-2002	$35,263,097.61	$3,600,000	$30,683,552.56
2002-2003	$40,172,480.64	$0	$32,773,832.46
2003-2004	$43,212,784.87	$0	$32,575,910.72
2004-2005	$44,184,144.76	$16,422,100	$33,485,455.91
2005-2006	$45,186,384.54	$6,600,000	$36,565,430.26
2006-2007	$45,992,902.51	$0	$41,364,438.76
2007-2008	$45,607,373.67	$0	$41,571,497.61
2008-2009	$44,513,399.52	$0	$43,782,779.50
2009-2010	$45,488,675.30	$0	$43,229,747.95
2010-2011	$53,724,576.52	$558,383	$44,253,891.84
2011-2012	$56,574,568.81	$952,400	$44,172,124.17
2012-2013	$58,792,424.69	$17,043,851	$45,255,527.85

UPDATED & REVISED: April 30, 2014

KLEFPF Facts

PHOTO BY TRANG BASEHEART

What is KLEFPF and why are folks concerned about it

Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund
An example of "imminently sound logic," KLEFPF (generally pronounced *"klef"*) harnesses revenue generated by a 1.8% surcharge on all Kentucky casualty insurance policies.

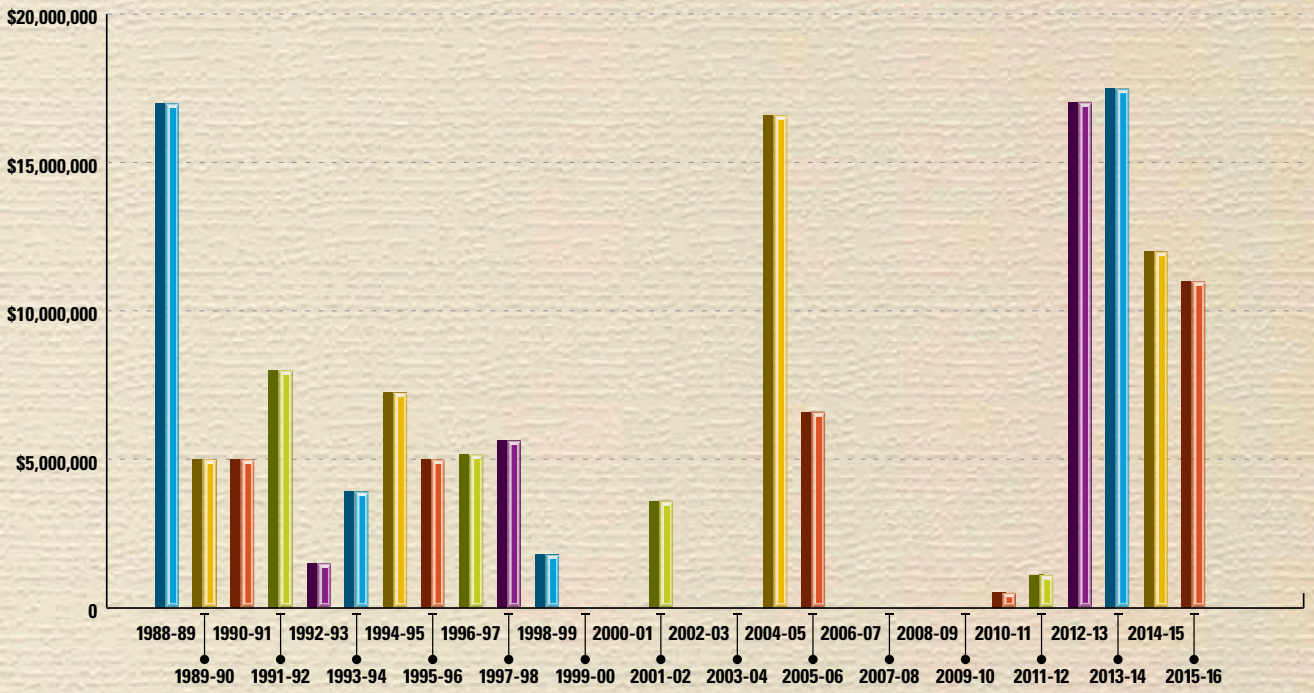
The revenue was initially dedicated to the training of Kentucky fire-fighters and law enforcement officers, basing the "sound logic" premise on the fact that public protection personnel who protect private property are paid by the people who most benefit from those protective services.

Revenue generated by the surcharge has grown by leaps-and-bounds from $14.3 million in the 1988-89 fiscal year to more than $58.7 million in the 2012-13 fiscal year, a 410% leap.

Based on the original intent of the legislation, those funds would be dedicated exclusively to the training of Kentucky public safety personnel. Since 1980 more than $100 million of KLEFPF funds have been used to fund other categories of state government budgets rather than law enforcement.

Although that is a pressing need, the annual "sweeping" of KLEFPF revenue has recently ignored the no-less pressing needs for which the statutes were written, leaving Kentucky law enforcement officers, fire fighters and, worst of all, Kentucky citizens to cope with the fallout. A system specifically designed to provide exemplary public protection training is failing despite funding adequately generated by statute.

General Fund Transfers



The total revenue generated through the casualty insurance surcharge is, by statute, divided between the KLEFPF fund, which covers law enforcement, and KFFPF (Kentucky Fire Fighters Program Fund) which covers fire fighters. By statute, the law enforcement fund receives 72% of the surcharge proceeds and the fire fighters receive 28%.

Kentucky's Casualty Insurance Surcharge = 72% to KLEFPF + 28% to KFFPF

Successful completion of course work renews their professional certifications and triggers a proficiency grant of $3,100.

What was KLEFPF intended to fund?

Rarely has such a small, dedicated surcharge delivered such tangible results.

For the Kentucky law enforcement community, more than 8,000 certified officers, KLEFPF funds provide:

- All basic training for new hires (who must meet pre-employment standards called Peace Officer Professional Standards (POPS)) as well as mandatory annual proficiency (in-service) training.
- All costs related to the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council (KLEC) which identifies and manages hiring standards and uniform training requirements statewide. KLEC is governed by a board of professional Kentucky officers/executives and training personnel appointed by the governor.
- All expenses of the Department of Criminal Justice Training (DOCJT), which provides certified training to the bulk of Kentucky's law enforcement personnel while meeting or exceeding all requirements of KLEC.
- An annual proficiency grant — currently $3,100 — to officers who successfully maintain their certifications by completing specific proficiency (in-service) training identified by KLEC.

Kentucky now requires one of the most stringent training regimens in the nation, 888 hours of basic training* and 40 hours of annual supplemental training.

Kentucky law enforcement, now considered one of the best law enforcement systems — if not *the* best system — in the United States, excels because all officers are uniformly trained to standardized measures and are compensated for their proficiency. No funds come from the general fund; all are covered by KLEFPF. KLEFPF drives Kentucky law enforcement's success.

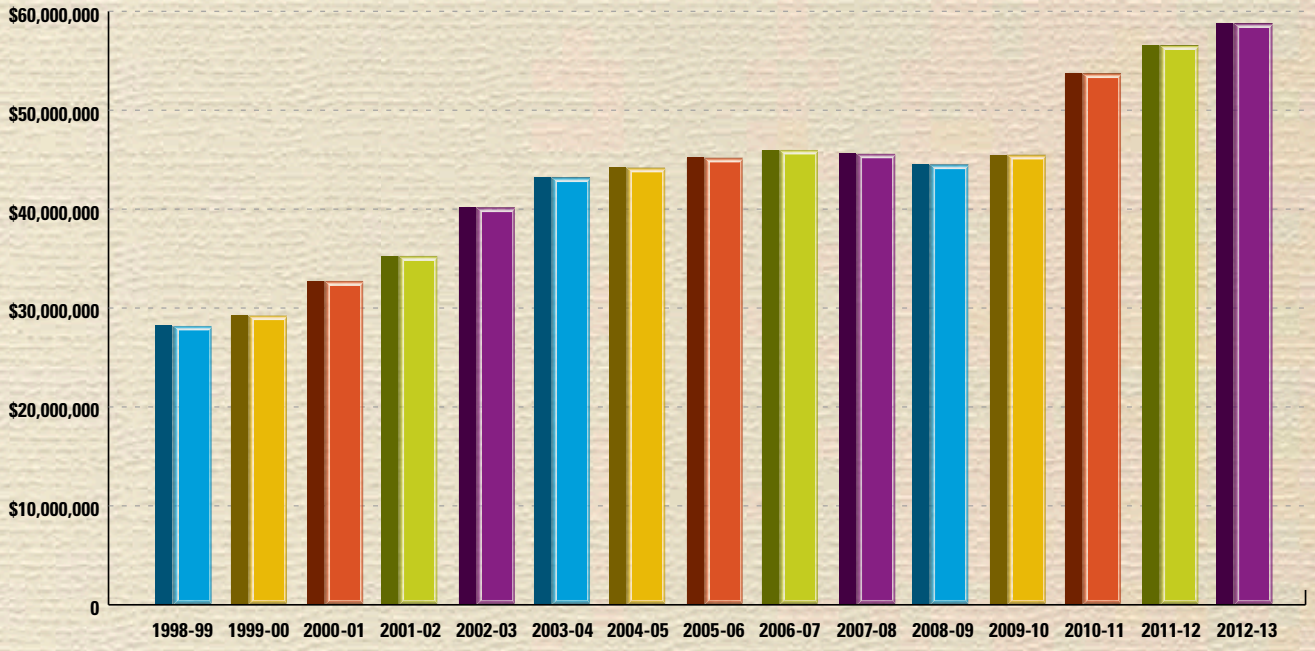
** Effective January 1, 2015*

Under the Omnibus Crime Bill of 1998, to be considered for a position as a Kentucky law enforcement officer, a candidate must pass a rigorous pre-employment examination* of 17 separate standards, including physical fitness, drug screening and background check. Candidates must then successfully complete 22 weeks of basic training as mandated by KLEC. All candidates are trained in the same way, ensuring a standard approach of enforcing the law across the state.

**These standards are known throughout the state as POPS, Peace Officer Professional Standards.*

How has KLEFPF revenue grown since inception?

Surcharge Income Rises Steadily



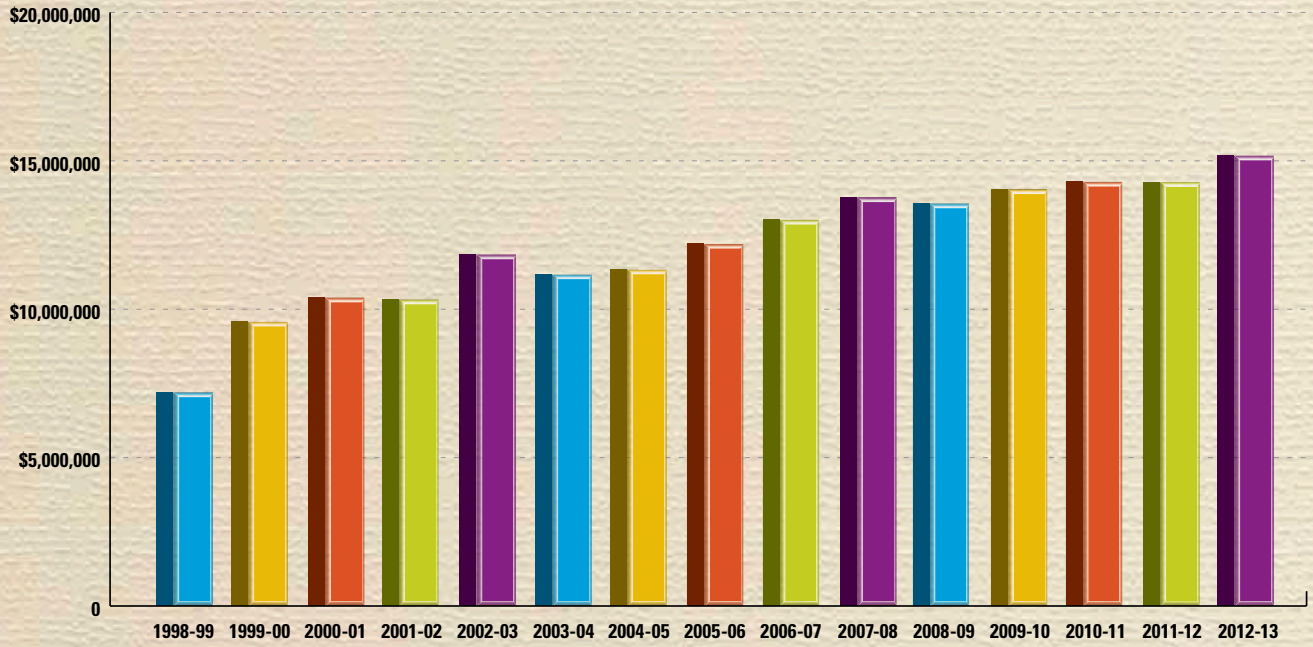
Rising steadily, KLEFPF income from the statewide casualty insurance surcharge has increased dramatically since inception. In just the past 25 years, collections have more than quadrupled from $14.3 million to more than $58.7 million. Contrary to popular opinion, this growth was fueled by volume increases in insurance sold: the only surcharge rate increase — from 1.5% to 1.8% — occurred in 2010.

In the past 25 years KLEFPF revenue has more than quadrupled to $57.8 million.

How much does KLEFPF dedicate to law enforcement training annually?

Every penny of DOCJT's expenses and KLEC's expenditures are covered by KLEFPF. Neither DOCJT nor KLEC receives any funding from any other source.

Training Expenses



The Department of Criminal Justice Training (DOCJT) provides certified staff to administer the law enforcement training mandated by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council (KLEC). DOCJT provides both initial basic training — lasting 22 weeks* — and specialized proficiency (in-service) training for certified officers.** Nationally recognized as the nation's premier law enforcement training academy, DOCJT is accredited by CALEA*** as a flagship law enforcement training academy and by IACET**** as a college-level continuing education facilitator. Additionally, DOCJT offers leadership training for mid-level officers and an advanced leadership institute for police executives as well as certified training for telecommunicators (911 operators) and coroners.

** Effective January 1, 2015*

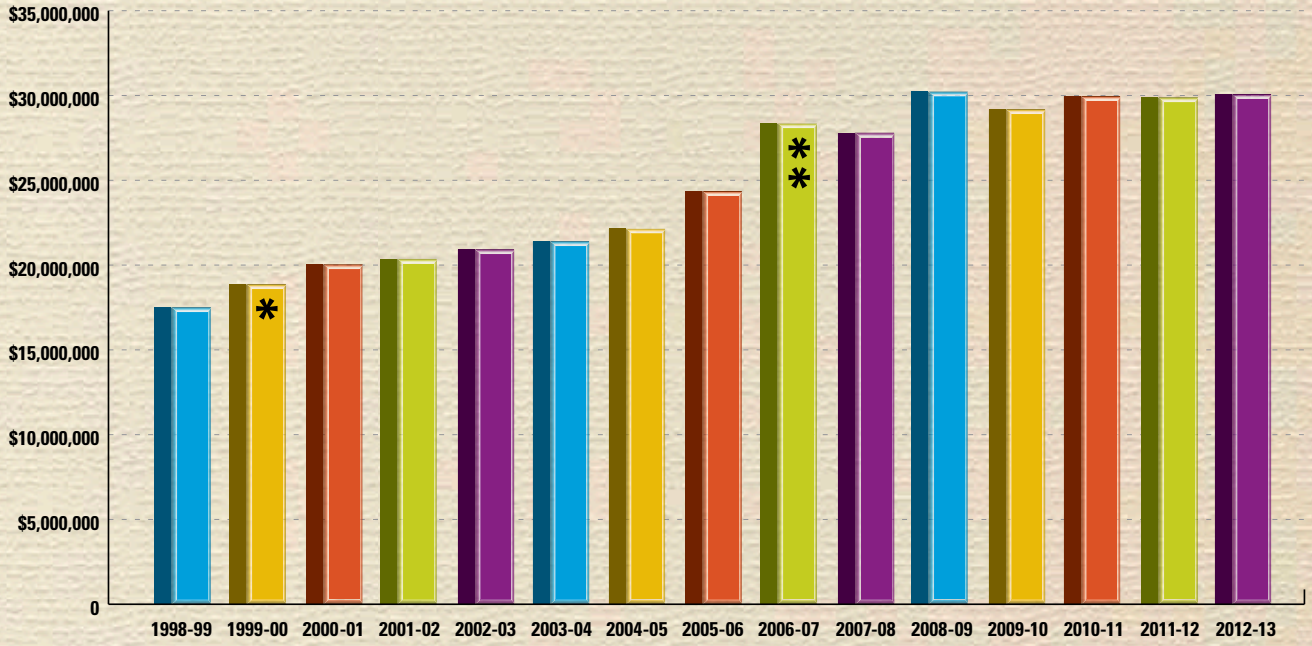
*** Certified officers are required to successfully complete 40 hours of proficiency (in-service) training annually. Successful completion of course work renews their professional certifications and triggers a proficiency grant — through KLEFPF — of $3,100. Kentucky officers, required by law to maintain their certification, have more stringent training requirements than virtually any other state.*

**** The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies*

***** International Association for Continuing Education Training*

How much does KLEFPF dedicate to proficiency grants annually?

Proficiency Grants Expenses



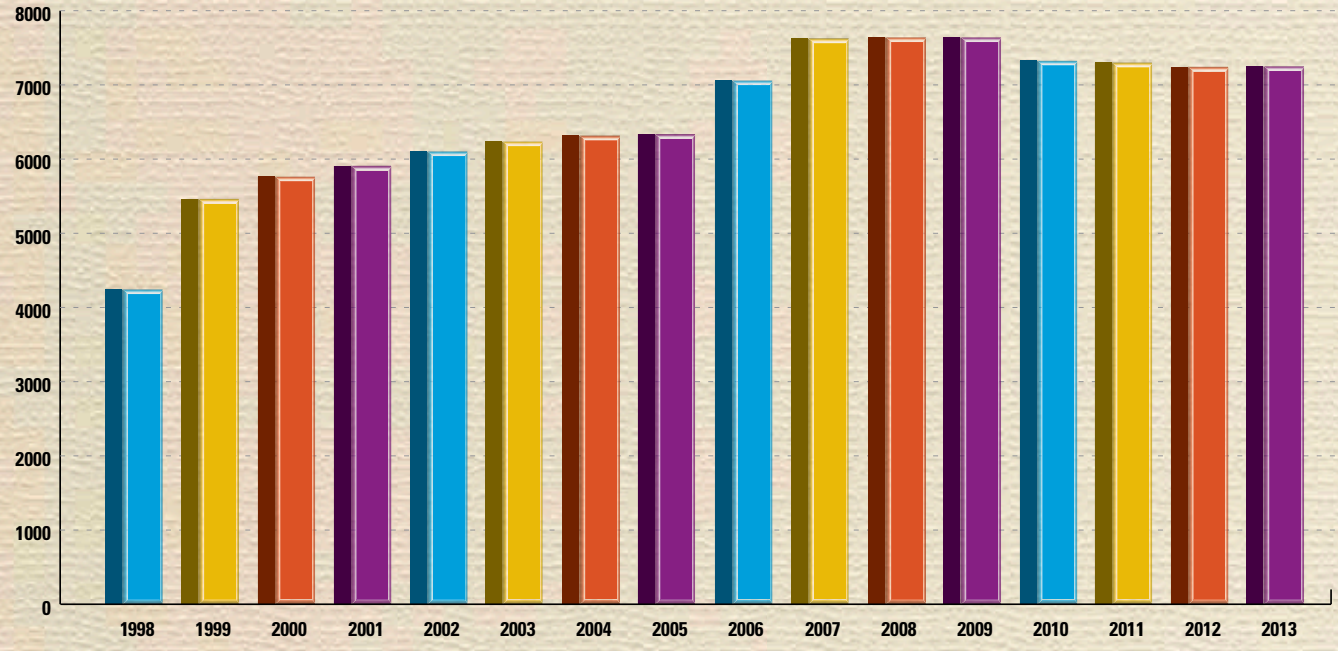
All Kentucky officers are required to successfully complete a minimum of 40 hours of proficiency (in-service) training annually. Successful completion of course work renews their professional certifications and triggers a proficiency grant of $3,100. All Kentucky officers must be certified. Various classes of officers (i.e. state police) have been added to KLEFPF proficiency grant rolls by budget adjustments.

** deputy sheriffs, university police, airport police added*
*** Kentucky State Police and Commercial Vehicle Enforcement added*

All Kentucky officers must be certified

How many Kentucky officers earn proficiency grants annually?

Officers Receiving Proficiency Grants



The number of officers earning proficiency grants ebbs-and-flows, primarily according to the needs of Kentucky local law enforcement agencies, peaking in 2007. Each of those officers successfully completed initial basic training plus a minimum of one week of proficiency (in-service) training annually.

Officers eligible to receive grants:

- Sheriffs' deputies
- County police officers
- City police officers
- Urban-County police officers
- University police officers
- Kentucky State Police / CVE
- Arson investigators
- Hazardous device investigators
- Legislative security officers

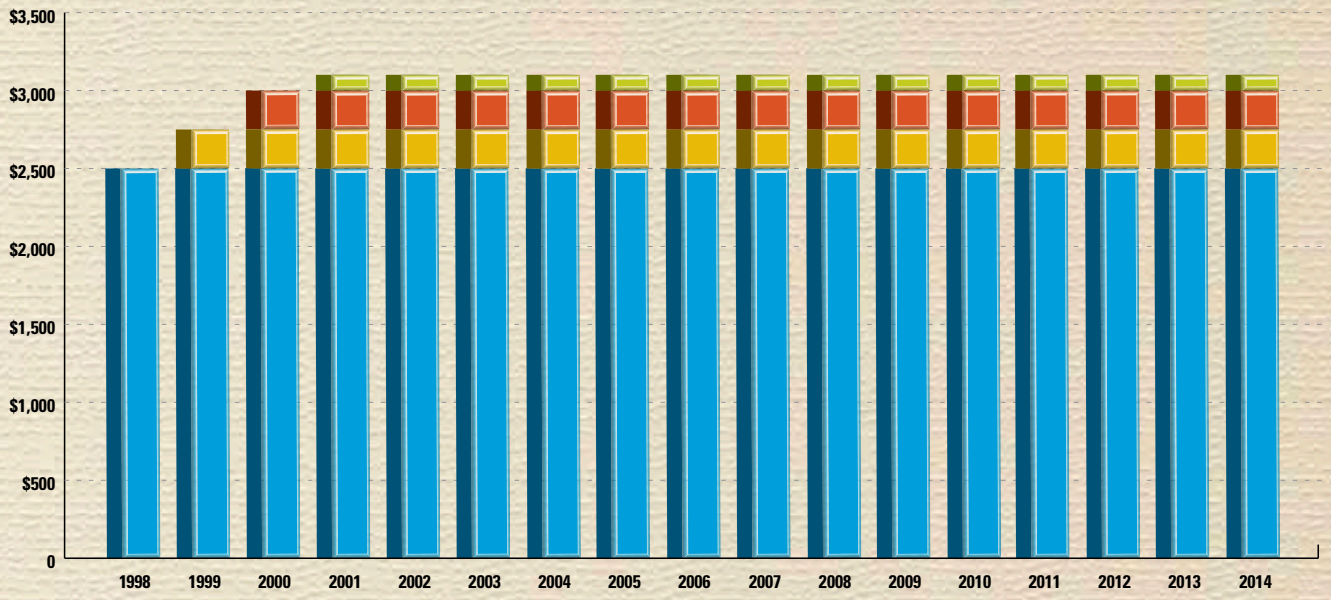
Officers eligible to receive grants but not authorized by legislation

- Fish & Wildlife officers
- Agriculture officers
- Charitable Gaming officers
- Parks officers
- Alcoholic Beverage Control officers
- Insurance Fraud officers
- Attorney General investigators
- School resource officers

Unfortunately, after more than 25 years, approximately 300 certified Kentucky officers who are eligible for KLEFPF proficiency grants do not receive grants. Consider them the 'Forgotten 300,' the victims of inequitable KLEFPF legislation. These officers are certified in the same manner as all other officers. They met POPS initial hiring standards, completed basic training and are required to attend the same proficiency (in-service) training annually. Although required to meet all the qualifications as their fellow officers, they are denied those grants. They can only be added to the KLEFPF rolls by statute, which has failed to pass the legislature on three different occasions.

Kentucky's law enforcement proficiency grants have remained stagnant for more than a decade.

Proficiency Grants Remain Stagnant



Despite initial intentions to increase proficiency grants during the passage of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, the grants have not kept up with inflation, much less been increased. As Gov. Paul Patton noted in his remarks (p. 20), the original intention was to increase proficiency pay to $5,000 annually. Instead, the grants have increased only from $2,500 to $3,100 since the late 1990's. Although the tiered process of raising proficiency grants incrementally since the late 1990's could have been adequately funded by KLEFPF to reach the $5,000 level, legislation to do so failed to pass.

In 16 years proficiency grants have only increased from $2,500 to $3,100.

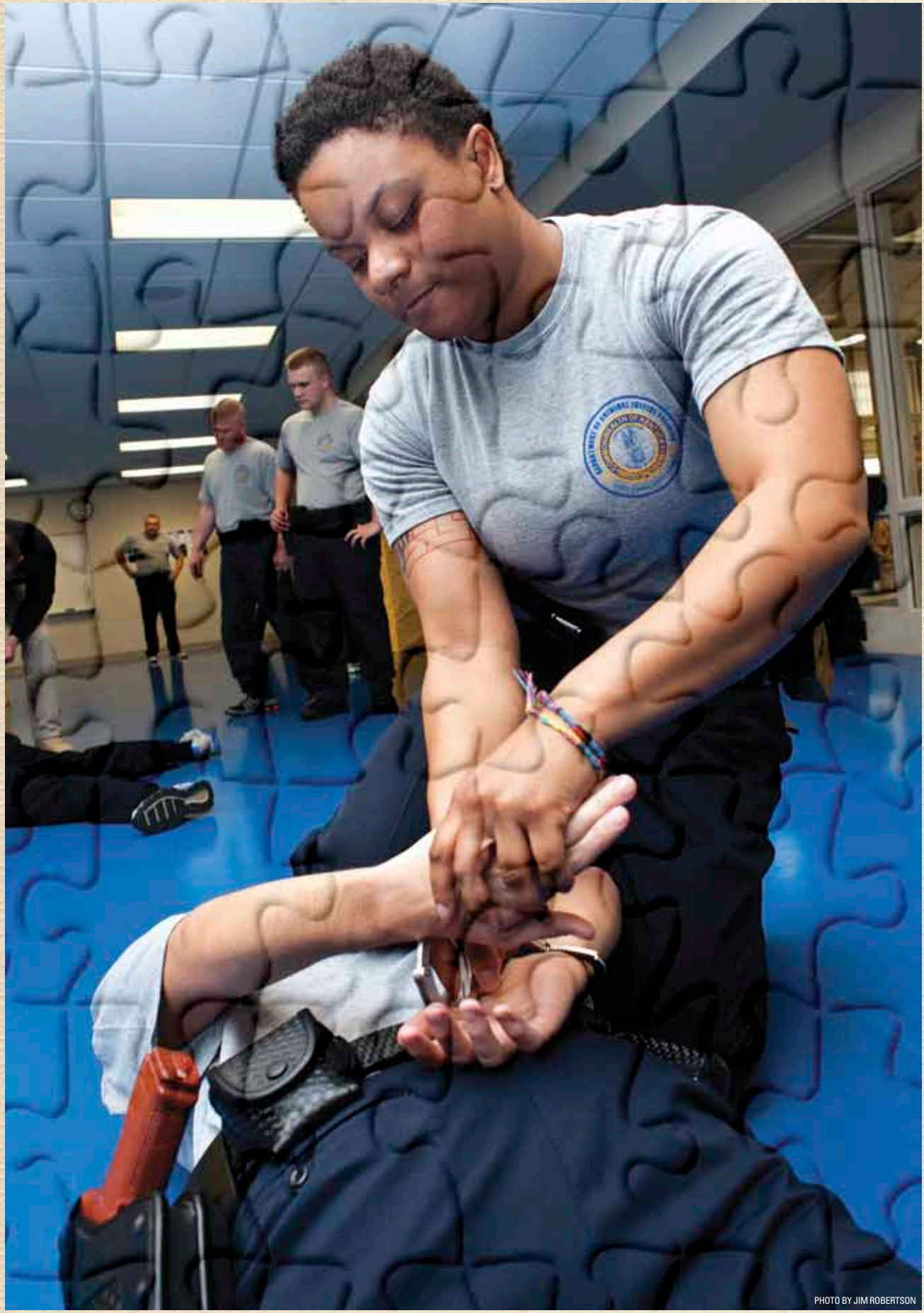


PHOTO BY JIM ROBERTSON

Patton Interview

When former Governor Paul Patton moved into the executive mansion in Frankfort in 1996, he already had his eye firmly focused on improving Kentucky's criminal justice system.

"A major priority at that time was completely overhauling and upgrading our entire approach to justice, an emphasis that eventually led to the passage of the Kentucky '98 Omnibus Crime Bill," explained Gov. Patton from his office on the campus of the University of Pikeville where he currently serves as Chancellor.

"We tackled a lot of areas ... juvenile justice, corrections, public defenders ... just to name a few," he recalled. "I was proud of our efforts and the results of that crime bill; I still am!"

Along with the Omnibus Crime Bill, the passage of POPS, the upgrade of DOCJT's capabilities and the creative re-purposing of the KLEFPF fund had significant direct impact on law enforcement agencies and individual officers across the commonwealth, he said.

The importance of KLEFPF's role, according to Gov. Patton, "cannot be overstated.

"Although the fund had been around for years, we opted to tie it directly to continuing accredited law enforcement training annually," he remembered. "Officers who graduated from the annual training program were more proficient in their duties. Every Kentuckian benefitted from better trained law enforcement officers."

The idea was to provide a grant of cash — funded through KLEFPF — to reward certified officers who successfully completed proficiency training each year.

"If you successfully completed your 40 hours of career-development training each year, the state — through KLEFPF — would reward you. Everyone was marching into the future at a steady pace."

Local government entities remained responsible for paying salaries and benefits. "KLEFPF grants were created to reward the extra effort required to standardize all officers' training on an equal footing," Gov. Patton said.

A singular approach to law enforcement training at all levels and across all geographic boundaries was essential to leveling the law enforcement activities across the commonwealth.

"POPS required all officers to meet certain standards to qualify to become law enforcement officers and to pass a uniform basic training process," he added. "All were trained the same way and, in theory, all enforced the law the same way."

Consistently upgrading standardized training — preferably yearly — was seen as a lynchpin of continuing the dramatic progress then being achieved by Kentucky law enforcement. Encouraging officers to continue their training year after year quickly became an integral part of that effort.

Gov. Paul Patton, Kentucky governor 1996-2004, oversaw the adoption of Peace Officer Professional Standards (POPS) and KLEFPF as part of the Kentucky Omnibus Crime Bill.

"Medals, certificates and plaques are all very nice," Gov. Patton continued, "but when you're a young officer living on a sub-par salary — and most law enforcement salaries were sub-par in those days — a little cash to help your family make ends meet was seen as both an incentive to participate in training and a reward to successfully complete the training."

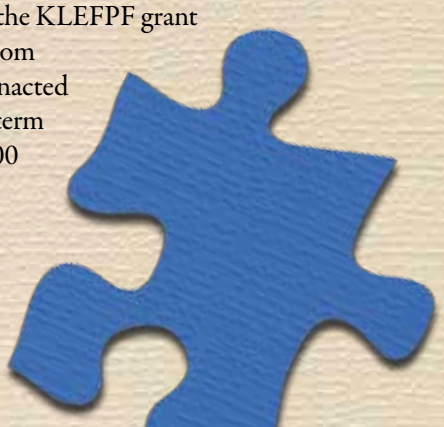
So KLEFPF payments — formerly seen as a salary adjustment — were rearranged to become grants for certified officers who successfully completed their annual training. Additionally, successful completion of training was required to help maintain each officer's continuing certification as a member of the Kentucky peace officer community.

"To this day, it's still working, although a few nuts and bolts have never been enacted as we originally envisioned," Gov. Patton said with a laugh.

"One of my biggest disappointments is that our original plan to increase KLEFPF grants gradually over a period of time was never implemented."

Gov. Patton's plan called for the KLEFPF grant to be gradually increased from $2,500 when the law was enacted to $5,000 by the end of his second term in 2003. Instead, that original $2,500 has only increased to $3,100 today.

"It's like a man lost in the desert who stumbles onto a rusty hand



pump sticking out of the sand," he said. "Hanging on the old pump is a battered canteen and a sign that says: 'Inside you will find enough water to prime this pump. Do not drink this water. Use it to prime the pump, drink as much as you wish and leave water in the canteen for the next thirsty wanderer.'

"The problem," he said slapping his palm on the desk, "do you take the short-term view and gulp down all the water in the canteen, leaving the next person no alternative? Or do you take the long-term view, follow the directions, prime the pump, and save yourself and, possibly, whoever follows?"

Leaning back in his chair, his next words were forceful. "Our argument was that the KLEFPF grants kept priming the pump and, as a result, all Kentucky communities and all Kentuckians individually received better, more professional and more efficient law enforcement services from better trained, more proficient law enforcement officers."

Unfortunately, KLEFPF grants to officers have not even kept pace with inflation, much less Gov. Patton's original proposal. But that shortfall can't be blamed on a dwindling revenue stream.

A surcharge on property insurance, KLEFPF brought in around $28 million in the 1998-99 fiscal year as this legislation passed through the legislature. By 2012-13, the revenue stream grew to more than $58 million.

"The dollars are there," Gov. Patton emphasized.

"Now things change, particularly revenue streams earmarked for specific uses, like KLEFPF. Few people know that better than I do. Overages in a revenue stream — a rare occurrence — must be swept up to offset other expenses in the general fund. That's an appropriately acceptable use of almost any fund.

"But, it should be kept in mind that KLEFPF was earmarked for law enforcement purposes. Rather than sweeping out the money and leaving a pittance to underwrite our law enforcement training, why not adequately fund the training first, then sweep what is left into the general fund?" he asked.

"The law — as we originally envisioned it — continually upgraded the public protection provided throughout Kentucky. It has improved year after year.

"It was a laudable goal; I'm proud of it. And it's a goal that can still be fulfilled year after year with subtle budget adjustments. All Kentuckians will benefit."

"It should be kept in mind that KLEFPF was earmarked for law enforcement purposes."

— GOV. PAUL PATTON

Forgotten Officers

If Kentucky's law enforcement improvement efforts are to continue "marching into the future at a steady pace," as Gov. Patton had stated earlier, then KLEFPF grants must be "standardized across the board, as we originally intended."

"There are still more than 300 law enforcement officers — mostly working for state government — who are required to meet POPS standards, complete basic training, and complete 40 hours of proficiency training every year — the same requirements as all other officers — but these officers do not receive KLEFPF grants," said Gov. Patton.

"Why are these 300 who meet the same requirements not treated exactly the same as Kentucky's other 7,300 law enforcement officers? That's a problem on multiple levels and it should be addressed sooner rather than later!"

KLEFPF's 2013 impact on Kentucky House districts

House District	Proficiency Grants	Retirement Contributions	Officers Participating
1	$443,911.52	$146,992.86	152
2	$211,657.08	$70,746.07	78
3	$344,596.46	$129,564.89	120
4	$403,836.70	$271,673.59	138
5	$188,449.16	$57,440.33	67
6	$130,768.06	$43,562.79	42
7	$551,004.47	$181,895.66	181
8	$346,411.32	$251,345.89	122
9	$554,787.52	$328,904.05	187
10	$300,802.31	$90,876.14	100
11	$635,783.15	$219,201.45	207
12	$365,245.15	$120,823.95	119
13	$414,397.88	$149,187.70	136
14	$196,769.62	$54,448.30	64
15	$312,629.56	$91,551.39	102
16	$301,043.36	$95,342.56	97
17	$567,627.60	$197,225.02	181
18	$291,436.50	$108,726.29	96
19	$566,141.28	$193,171.46	181
20	$541,540.05	$191,164.94	173
21	$198,399.73	$60,768.93	63
22	$721,133.23	$248,930.48	231
23	$300,381.42	$105,147.98	96
24	$108,374.46	$30,947.97	52
25	$226,635.54	$85,212.74	73
26	$411,033.49	$147,656.74	140
27	$149,721.79	$43,993.23	50
28	$4,291,483.85	$1,602,787.22	1427
29	$4,701,839.68	$1,749,870.41	1575
30	$4,307,576.14	$1,604,158.58	1437
31	$4,444,365.43	$1,657,536.55	1477
32	$4,549,454.43	$1,688,801.53	1521
33	$4,473,183.42	$1,663,028.98	1490
34	$4,393,472.85	$1,634,052.20	1461
35	$4,332,185.59	$1,610,946.21	1440
36	$4,582,219.86	$1,705,919.03	1521

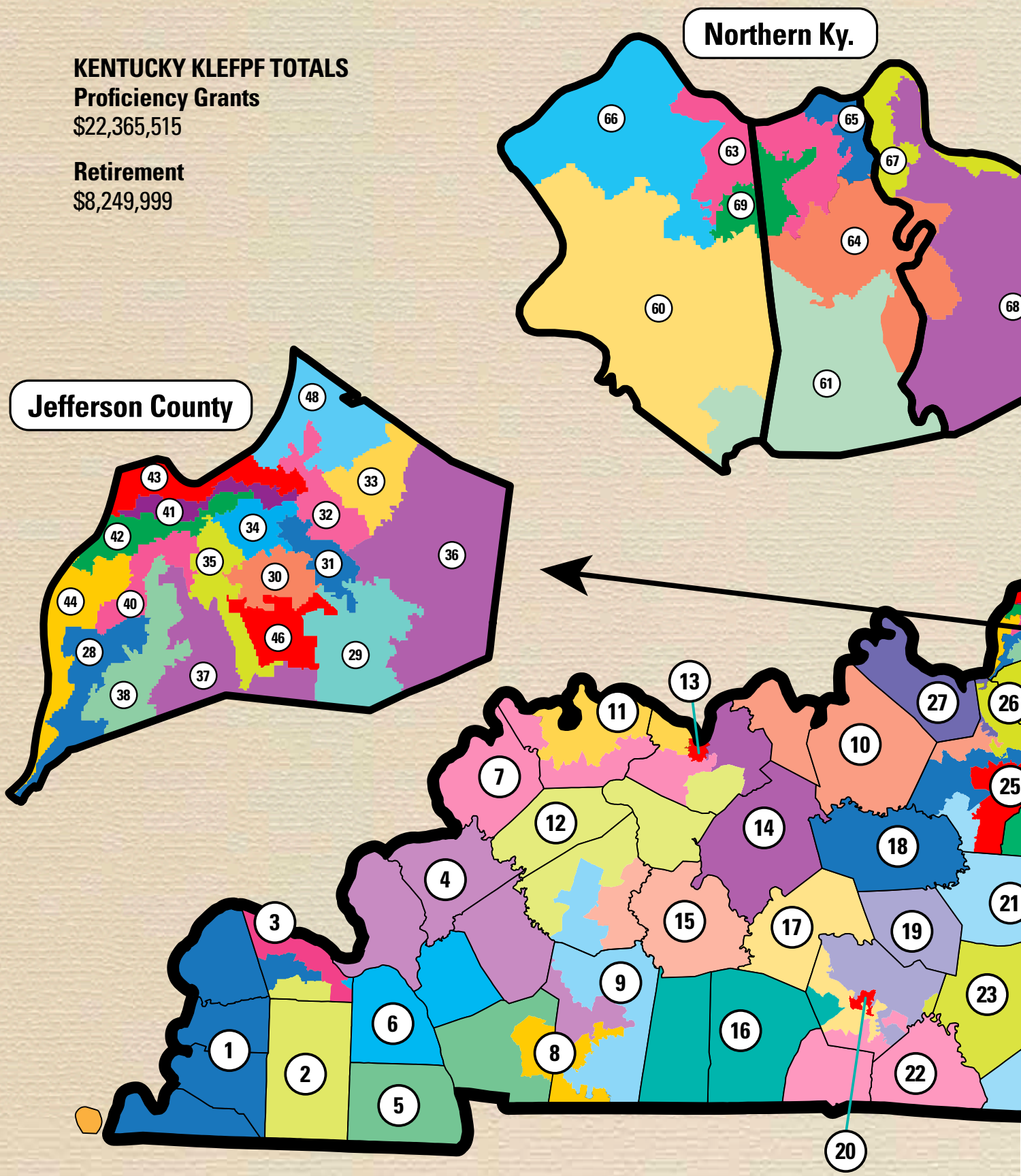
KLEFPF's 2013 impact on Kentucky

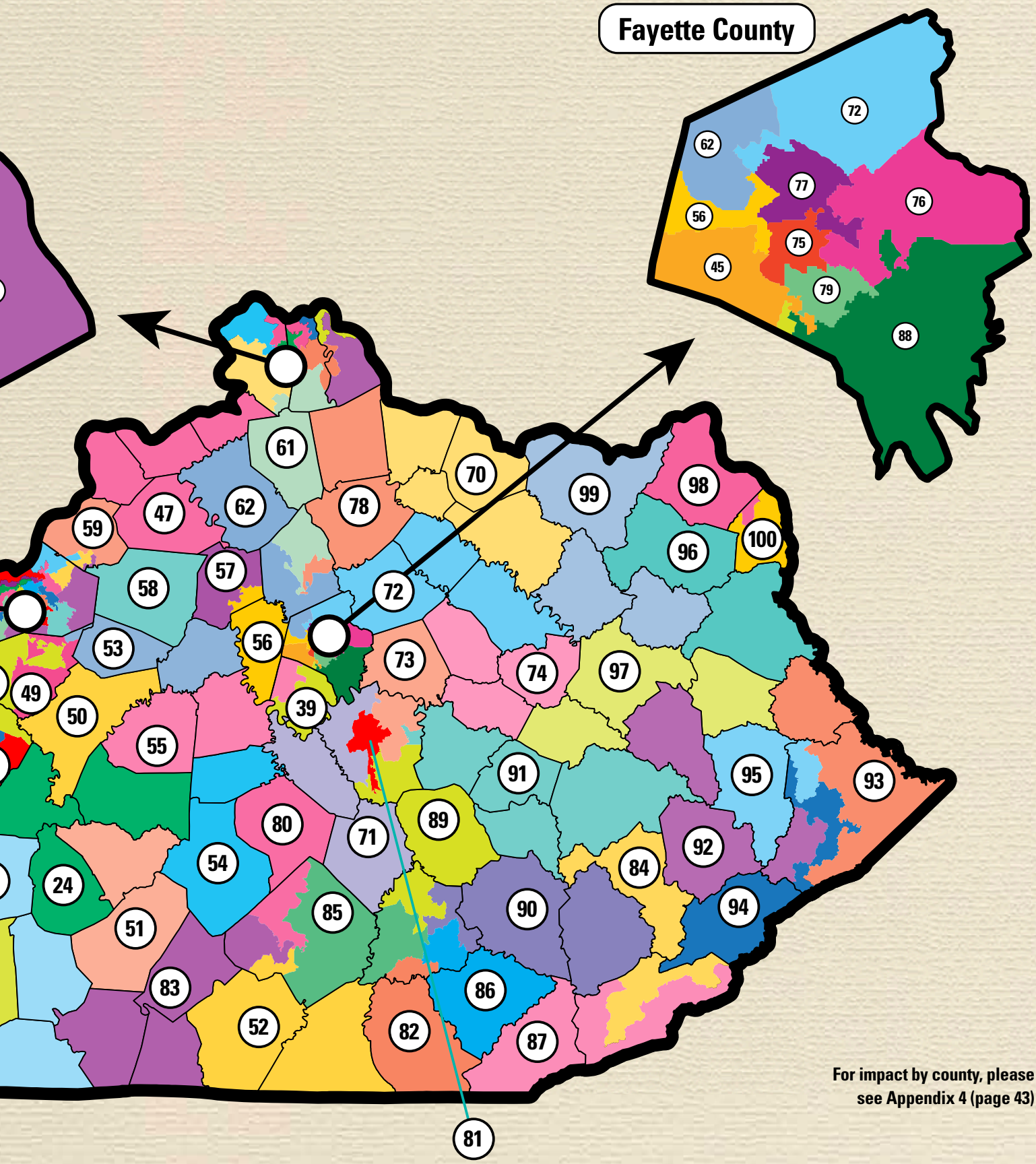
HOUSE DISTRICTS

KENTUCKY KLEFPF TOTALS

Proficiency Grants
$22,365,515

Retirement
$8,249,999





For impact by county, please see Appendix 4 (page 43)

PHOTO BY JIM ROBERTSON

KLEFPF's 2013 impact on Kentucky House districts

House District	Proficiency Grants	Retirement Contributions	Officers Participating
37	$4,291,483.85	$1,602,787.22	1427
38	$4,291,483.85	$1,602,787.22	1427
39	$1,890,061.92	$505,781.88	660
40	$4,491,699.82	$1,632,994.90	1487
41	$4,334,883.85	$1,617,939.63	1442
42	$4,371,825.48	$1,632,994.90	1452
43	$4,390,372.85	$1,634,052.20	1460
44	$4,371,825.48	$1,632,994.90	1452
45	$1,914,861.92	$515,106.44	668
46	$4,291,483.85	$1,602,787.22	1436
47	$94,943.38	$24,715.36	43
48	$4,574,210.62	$1,696,421.52	1525
49	$221,868.15	$79,752.47	73
50	$148,974.74	$54,868.40	52
51	$140,819.02	$49,829.10	46
52	$296,659.87	$99,003.62	98
53	$265,534.04	$96,968.98	85
54	$155,837.79	$53,914.49	54
55	$113,085.24	$32,337.34	40
56	$2,024,680.68	$549,119.63	737
57	$275,136.25	$95,248.04	91
58	$139,238.58	$48,948.52	47
59	$178,154.43	$62,426.12	27
60	$566,026.67	$212,034.62	185
61	$673,328.66	$247,931.29	223
62	$2,063,383.54	$567,828.91	717
63	$1,363,771.22	$505,958.62	441
64	$978,060.31	$357,580.24	316
65	$493,202.94	$178,179.00	160
66	$759,716.90	$282,723.37	248
67	$649,349.08	$221,451.06	215
68	$244,104.92	$87,834.61	81
69	$423,389.41	$153,095.37	137
70	$158,629.46	$49,493.34	58
71	$404,011.93	$118,580.86	134
72	$1,782,591.10	$449,206.15	635

KLEFPF's 2013 impact on Kentucky House districts

House District	Proficiency Grants	Retirement Contributions	Officers Participating
73	$201,299.14	$70,009.99	65
74	$141,398.34	$50,815.28	53
75	$1,785,587.76	$414,486.32	625
76	$1,644,203.88	$414,486.32	581
77	$1,644,203.88	$414,486.32	581
78	$335,051.24	$124,950.79	112
79	$1,644,203.88	$414,486.32	581
80	$252,973.75	$87,608.71	86
81	$397,446.28	$116,756.19	130
82	$205,770.17	$58,790.12	74
83	$229,292.57	$69,094.06	77
84	$190,975.09	$34,449.50	67
85	$405,765.91	$142,600.52	130
86	$302,573.52	$103,380.98	102
87	$177,242.46	$50,834.04	57
88	$1,644,203.88	$414,486.32	581
89	$248,597.92	$66,467.10	80
90	$247,922.16	$80,720.64	80
91	$146,727.64	$40,012.50	47
92	$131,578.81	$39,298.30	50
93	$53,168.98	$10,695.31	17
94	$154,530.60	$42,135.30	51
95	$183,414.28	$41,961.08	61
96	$87,221.63	$17,043.68	28
97	$75,684.42	$14,096.38	27
98	$159,872.40	$33,573.33	54
99	$158,757.42	$46,368.25	53
100	$248,661.45	$78,369.67	83

KLEFPF's 2013 impact on Kentucky Senate districts

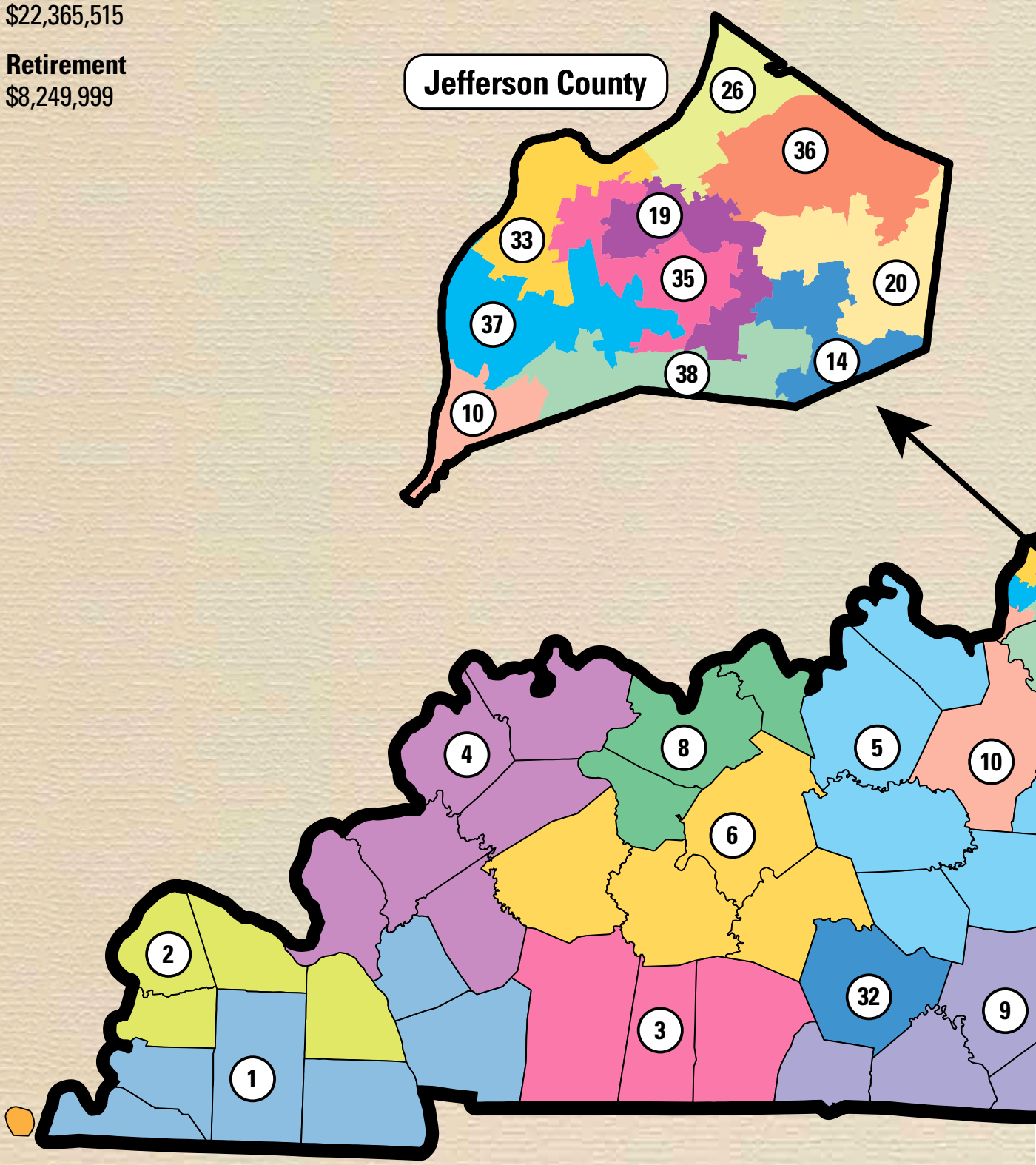
Senate District	Proficiency Grants	Retirement Contributions	Officers Participating
1	$401,093.73	$109,792.68	136
2	$491,031.63	$177,030.05	168
3	$522,963.88	$164,383.94	178
4	$440,094.74	$137,376.70	134
5	$262,827.80	$60,088.68	87
6	$422,901.73	$111,544.98	138
7	$551,751.33	$189,785.90	178
8	$460,242.09	$157,683.49	152
9	$440,604.59	$139,249.16	156
10	$4,667,320.79	$1,735,809.74	1550
11	$837,019.48	$311,280.78	272
12	$1,644,203.88	$414,486.32	581
13	$1,785,587.76	$414,486.32	656
14	$4,716,998.25	$1,753,410.78	1572
15	$396,411.54	$137,933.59	138
16	$343,360.05	$103,320.72	115
17	$622,760.16	$227,726.87	207
18	$469,950.06	$123,942.06	156
19	$4,317,599.72	$1,604,158.58	1442
20	$4,663,222.28	$1,728,717.68	1562
21	$290,459.40	$101,766.07	96
22	$2,078,163.13	$560,750.00	756
23	$885,302.96	$324,319.68	285
24	$610,734.54	$204,290.42	204
25	$258,474.61	$73,196.99	92
26	$4,617,813.28	$1,710,465.16	1539
27	$479,315.07	$148,618.28	173
28	$1,877,459.53	$498,457.20	665
29	$273,257.72	$46,876.50	101
30	$323,113.73	$83,769.05	110
31	$170,491.84	$45,130.81	57
32	$544,640.05	$192,330.51	176
33	$4,371,825.48	$1,632,994.90	1452
34	$426,407.31	$122,417.69	140
35	$4,452,250.48	$1,612,317.57	1480
36	$4,428,137.19	$1,645,911.48	1483
37	$4,371,825.48	$1,632,994.90	1452
38	$4,561,358.10	$1,698,617.79	1527

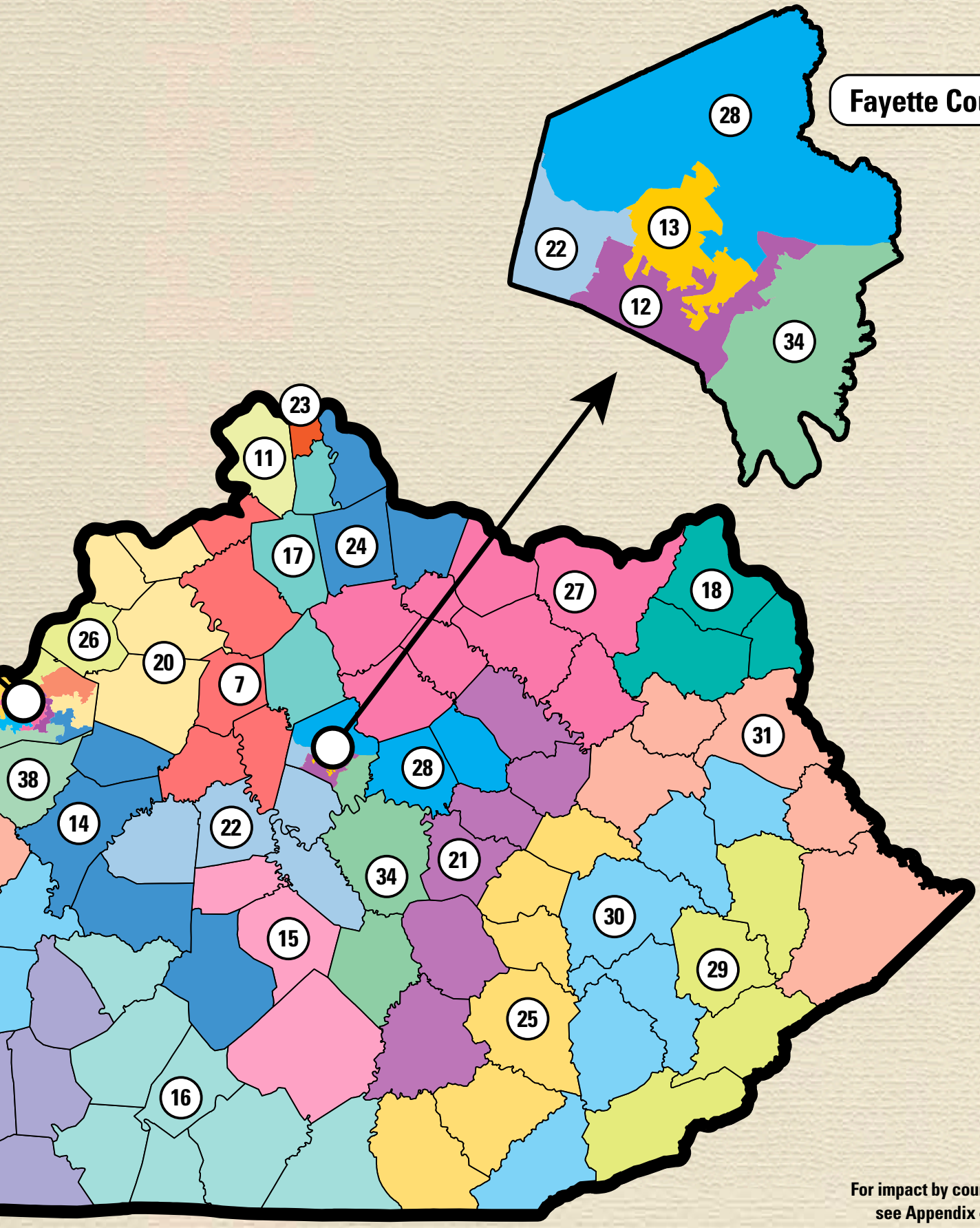
KLEFPF's 2013 impact on Kentucky

SENATE DISTRICTS

KENTUCKY KLEFPF TOTALS
Proficiency Grants
$22,365,515

Retirement
$8,249,999





For impact by county, please see Appendix 4 (page 43)

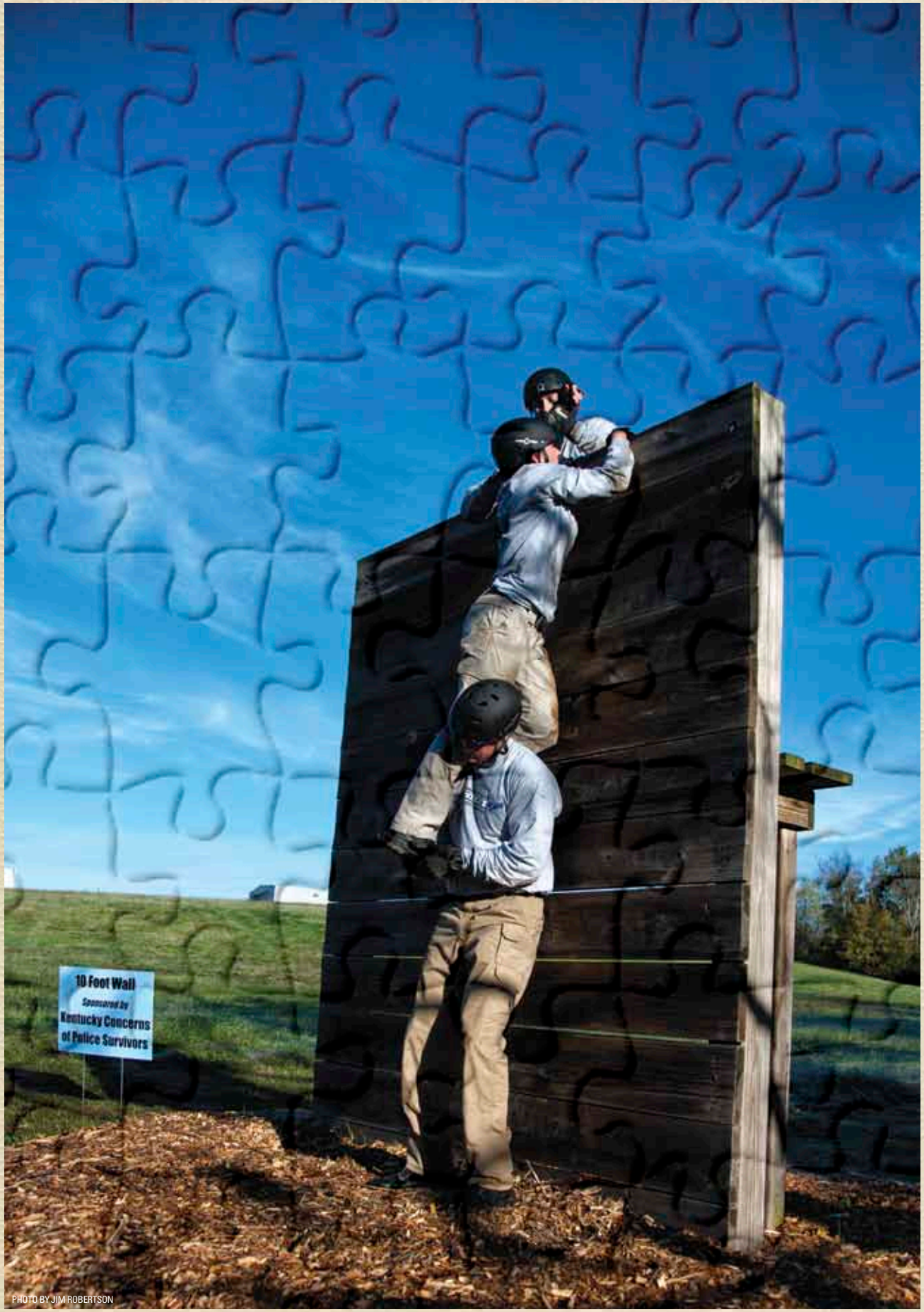


PHOTO BY JIM ROBERTSON

Overview of DOCJT and KLEC

The Department of Criminal Justice Training, a nationally-accredited state agency, provides more than 500 training courses to 10,000 Kentucky law enforcement personnel annually*. Located on Eastern Kentucky University's campus, DOCJT delivers a 22-week basic training curriculum** that is both mentally and physically demanding, from defensive tactics to legal issues and drug enforcement to defensive driving.

In addition to training new recruits, DOCJT provides Advanced Individual Training (AIT) for all Kentucky officers (all officers must successfully complete a minimum of 40 hours of training annually to maintain certification). AIT provides educational services necessary to meet the demands of today's law enforcement officers including patrol, investigation, leadership and forensics.

DOCJT was the first training academy in the nation to be accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) as a public safety training program. Now a CALEA flagship agency, DOCJT has also earned accredited status through the International Association for Continuing Education and Training — making it America's only law enforcement training academy accredited by two internationally-recognized, independent accrediting organizations.

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Council governs training requirements and class curricula for all of the state's law enforcement and is charged with certifying the activities of all four of the state's law enforcement training schools — DOCJT, Kentucky State Police Academy, Lexington Division of Police Academy and Louisville Metro Police Academy. KLEC also administers the Peace Officer Professional Standards (POPS) certification process throughout the state, oversees instructor certifications and monitors the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund (KLEFPF).

Consisting of 20 members who serve four-year terms, including 11 gubernatorial appointees, KLEC includes a city manager or mayor, three sheriffs, five police chiefs, a citizen-at-large and a U.S. Attorney as well as the KSP commissioner, Southern Police Institute director, a Kentucky Bar Association representative, the dean of Eastern Kentucky University's College of Justice and Public Safety and the presidents of the Fraternal Order of Police, Kentucky Peace Officers' Association, Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police and Kentucky Sheriffs' Association.

KLEC meets quarterly and by law is required to report its activities annually to the Governor and the General Assembly. Although its administrative offices are located on the DOCJT campus, KLEC is an independent state government agency.

KLEC
KENTUCKY
LAW ENFORCEMENT COUNCIL

DOCJT
DEPARTMENT OF
CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING

** Including telecommunicators*

*** Effective January 1, 2015*

Recommendations

The 7,000+ members of the Kentucky police community continue to strongly support their long-standing request to:

- Add the remaining certified officers — the 'Forgotten 300'— to KLEFPF proficiency grant eligibility.

- Allow the coverage of law enforcement training and proficiency grants expenses BEFORE sweeping the remaining funds into the General Fund.

- Advance the original 1998 recommendation to incrementally increase proficiency grants from $3,100 to the originally planned $5,000 over the next three bianniums.

- Establish and maintain a contingency fund of $5 million from KLEFPF resources to provide funding for future unanticipated needs or emergencies.

Appendix

p. 33 Appendix 1: **KLEFPF statutes**

p. 40 Appendix 2: **Chart of complete IADELEST survey of training requirements by state**

p. 42 Appendix 3: **POPS requirements for entry level officers**

p. 43 Appendix 4: **KLEFPF funding by county**

p. 44 Appendix 5: **KLEFPF statewide survey**

Appendix 1

KLEFPF Statutes

Kentucky Revised Statutes

KRS CHAPTER 15
Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund

15.410 Intention of Legislature to assist local law enforcement.
It is the intention of the General Assembly to assure that the criminal laws of the Commonwealth are enforced fairly, uniformly and effectively throughout the state by strengthening and upgrading local law enforcement; to attract competent, highly qualified young people to the field of law enforcement and to retain qualified and experienced officers for the purpose of providing maximum protection and safety to the citizens of, and the visitors to, this Commonwealth; and to offer a state monetary supplement for local law enforcement officers while upgrading the educational and training standards of such officers.
HISTORY: Created 1972 Ky. Acts ch. 71, sec. 1.
2014-2016 BUDGET REFERENCE. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2014 Ky. Acts ch. 117, Pt. I, H, 2, (3) at 648.

15.420 Definitions for KRS 15.410 to 15.510.
As used in KRS 15.410 to 15.510, unless the context otherwise requires:
(1) "Local unit of government" means any city or county, combination of cities and counties, state or public university, or county sheriff's office of the Commonwealth.
(2) "Police officer" means a full-time member of a lawfully organized police department of county, urban-county or city government, a sheriff or full-time deputy sheriff, including any providing court security or appointed under KRS 70.030, or a state or public university police officer who is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the enforcement of the general criminal laws of the state, but does not include Department of Kentucky State Police, any sheriff who earns the maximum constitutional salary for this office, any special deputy sheriff appointed under KRS 70.045, any constable, deputy constable, district detective, deputy district detective, special local peace officer, auxiliary police officer, or any other peace officer not specifically authorized in KRS 15.410 to 15.510.
(3) "Council" means the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council.
(4) "Validated job task analysis" means the core job description which describes the minimum entry level requirements, qualifications, and training requirements for peace officers in the Commonwealth which is based upon an actual survey and study of police officer duties and responsibilities conducted by an entity recognized by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council as being competent to conduct such a study.
EFFECTIVE: June 26, 2007
HISTORY: Amended 2007 Ky. Acts ch. 85, sec. 22, effective June 26, 2007. -- Amended 1998 Ky. Acts ch. 244, sec. 1, effective July 15, 1998; ch. 510, sec. 1, effective July 15, 1998; and ch. 606, sec. 55, effective July 15, 1998. -- Amended 1984 Ky. Acts ch. 300, sec. 4, effective July 13, 1984. -- Created 1972 Ky. Acts ch. 71, sec. 2.
2014-2016 BUDGET REFERENCE. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2014 Ky. Acts ch. 117, Pt. I, H, 2, (3) at 648.

15.430 Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund -- Funds accruing under KRS 42.190 and 136.392 -- Funds in excess of three million dollars to lapse at end of fiscal year through June 30, 1999.

(1) There is hereby established the Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund consisting of appropriations from the general fund of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and insurance premium surcharge proceeds which accrue to this fund pursuant to KRS 42.190 and 136.392. Any other funds, gifts, or grants made available to the state for distribution to local units of government in accordance with the provisions of KRS 15.410 to 15.510 also shall be made a part of this fund.

(2) All moneys remaining in this fund on July 1, 1982, and deposited thereafter, including earnings from their investment, shall be deemed a trust and agency account, but, beginning with fiscal year 1994-95, through June 30, 1999, moneys remaining in the account at the end of the fiscal year in excess of three million dollars ($3,000,000) shall lapse. On and after July 1, 1999, moneys in this account shall not lapse.

EFFECTIVE: July 15, 1998

HISTORY: Amended 1998 Ky. Acts ch. 244, sec. 7, effective July 15, 1998; and ch. 510, sec. 7, effective July 15, 1998. -- Amended 1994 Ky. Acts ch. 97, sec. 5, effective July 15, 1994. -- Amended 1992 Ky. Acts ch. 381, sec. 12, effective July 14, 1992. -- Amended 1984 Ky. Acts ch. 300, sec. 5, effective July 13, 1984. -- Amended 1982 Ky. Acts ch. 246, sec. 8, effective April 1, 1982. -- Created 1972 Ky. Acts ch. 71, sec. 3.

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMISSION NOTE (7/15/98). This section was amended by 1998 Ky. Acts ch. 244, sec. 7, and ch. 510, sec. 7, which are identical and have been codified together.

15.440 Requirements for participation in fund distribution.

(1) Each local unit of government which meets the following requirements shall be eligible to share in the distribution of funds from the Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund:

(a) Employs one (1) or more police officers;

(b) Pays every police officer at least the minimum federal wage;

(c) Maintains the minimum educational requirement of a high school degree, or its equivalent as determined by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, for employment of police officers on or after July 1, 1972, and for all sheriffs appointed or elected on or after July 15, 1998, and all deputy sheriffs, and state or public university police officers employed after July 15, 1998; provided, however, that all police officers employed prior to July 1, 1972, shall be deemed to have met the requirements of this subsection, and that all sheriffs serving in office on July 15, 1998, all deputy sheriffs, and state or public university police, employed prior to July 15, 1998, shall be deemed to have met the requirements of this subsection;

(d) Requires all police officers employed on or after July 1, 1972, and all sheriffs appointed or elected on or after July 15, 1998, and deputy sheriffs, and state or public university police officers employed on or after January 1, 1998, to successfully complete a basic training course of at least six hundred forty (640) hours' duration within one (1) year of the date of employment at a school certified or recognized by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council. All sheriffs serving in office on July 15, 1998, all deputy sheriffs, and state or public university police, employed prior to January 1, 1998, shall be deemed to have met the requirements of this subsection. The council may, by the promulgation of administrative regulations in accordance with the provisions of KRS Chapter 13A, set the number of hours for basic training at a number higher than six hundred forty (640) hours based upon a training curriculum approved by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council as determined by a validated job task analysis;

(e) Requires all police officers, whether originally employed before or after July 1, 1972, and all sheriffs appointed or elected before, on, or after July

15, 1998, and all deputy sheriffs and state or public police officers employed before, on, or after July 15, 1998, to successfully complete each calendar year an in-service training course, appropriate to the officer's rank and responsibility and the size and location of his department, of at least forty (40) hours' duration at a school certified or recognized by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council. This requirement shall be waived for the period of time that a peace officer is serving on active duty in the United States Armed Forces. This waiver shall be retroactive for peace officers from the date of September 11, 2001;

(f) Requires compliance with all provisions of law applicable to local police, state or public university police, or sheriffs and their deputies, including transmission of data to the centralized criminal history record information system as required by KRS 17.150;

(g) Requires compliance with all reasonable rules and regulations, appropriate to the size and location of the local police department, state or public university police department, or sheriff's office, issued by the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet to facilitate the administration of the fund and further the purposes of KRS 15.410 to 15.510; and

(h) Possesses a written policy and procedures manual related to domestic violence for law enforcement agencies that meets the standards set forth by, and has been approved by, the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet. The policy shall comply with the provisions of KRS 403.715 to 403.785. The policy shall include purpose statements; definitions; supervisory responsibilities; procedures for twenty-four (24) hour access to protective orders; procedures for enforcement of court orders or relief when protective orders are violated; procedures for timely and contemporaneous reporting of adult abuse and domestic violence to the Cabinet for Families and Children, Department for Community Based Services; victim rights, assistance, and service responsibilities; and duties related to timely completion of records.

(2) No local unit of government which meets the criteria of this section shall be eligible to continue sharing in the distribution of funds from the Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund unless the local police department, state or public university police department, or sheriff's office actually begins and continues to comply with the requirements of this section; provided, further, that no local unit shall be eligible to share in the distribution of funds from the Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund until the local police department, state or public university police department, or sheriff's office has substantially complied with subsection (1)(f) and (g) of this section.

(3) A sheriff's office shall not lose eligibility to share in the distribution of funds from the Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund if the sheriff does not participate in the Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund.

EFFECTIVE: June 26, 2007

HISTORY: Amended 2007 Ky. Acts ch. 85, sec. 23, effective June 26, 2007. -- Amended 2003 Ky. Acts ch. 106, sec. 2, effective June 24, 2003. -- Amended 2002 Ky. Acts ch. 137, sec. 1, effective July 15, 2002. -- Amended 2000 Ky. Acts ch. 480, sec. 9, effective July 14, 2000. -- Amended 1998 Ky. Acts ch. 244, sec. 2, effective July 15, 1998; ch. 510, sec. 2, effective July 15, 1998; and ch. 606, sec. 120, effective July 15, 1998. -- Amended 1976 Ky. Acts ch. 105, sec. 1. -- Amended 1974 Ky. Acts ch. 74, Art. V, sec. 24(10). -- Created 1972 Ky. Acts ch. 71, sec. 4.

2014-2016 BUDGET REFERENCE. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2014 Ky. Acts ch. 117, Pt. I, H, 2, (3) at 648.

15.442 Court security officers ineligible to participate in fund -- Appointment of court security officer does not affect eligibility of sheriff or deputy sheriffs.
(1) A court security officer certified pursuant to KRS 15.380 to 15.404 shall not be a deputy sheriff.
(2) A court security officer certified pursuant to KRS 15.380 to 15.404 shall not be eligible for inclusion in the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund.
(3) The appointment of a court security officer, whether certified or not, by a sheriff shall not affect the ability of the sheriff or certified deputy sheriffs to participate in the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund if all other requirements for participation in the fund under KRS 15.410 to 15.510 have been met. A sheriff or deputy sheriff who is otherwise eligible under KRS 15.410 to 15.510 for participation in the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund shall not be deemed ineligible because of the appointment of a court security officer by the sheriff or by any other body.
EFFECTIVE: June 26, 2007
HISTORY: Created 2007 Ky. Acts ch.54, sec.15, effective June 26, 2007.

15.450 Fund administered by secretary -- Administrative regulations -- Reimbursement of administrative costs -- Reports.
(1) The secretary or his or her designated representative shall administer the Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund pursuant to the provisions of KRS 15.410 to 15.510 and may promulgate any administrative regulations as, in his or her judgment, are necessary to carry out his responsibilities under KRS 15.410 to 15.510. Administrative hearings promulgated by administrative regulation under authority of this section shall be conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B.
(2) The secretary or his designated representative shall determine which local units of government are eligible to share in the Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund and may withhold or terminate payments to any local unit that does not comply with the requirements of KRS 15.410 to 15.510 or the administrative regulations issued by the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet under KRS 15.410 to 15.510.
(3) The Justice and Public Safety Cabinet shall, from moneys appropriated and accruing to the fund as provided under KRS 15.430, receive reimbursement for the salaries and other costs of administering the fund, including, but not limited to, council operations and expenses. The amount to be reimbursed for any given year shall be determined by the council and shall not exceed five percent (5%) of the total amount of funds for that year.
(4) The Justice and Public Safety Cabinet shall furnish periodically to the council any reports as may be deemed reasonably necessary.
EFFECTIVE: June 26, 2007
HISTORY: Amended 2007 Ky. Acts ch.85, sec.24, effective June 26, 2007. -- Amended 1996 Ky. Acts ch.318, sec.16, effective July 15, 1996. -- Amended 1984 Ky. Acts ch.300, sec.6, effective July 13, 1984. -- Amended 1974 Ky. Acts ch.74, Art.V, sec.34. -- Created 1972 Ky. Acts ch.71, sec.5.

15.455 Certification of program cost projections to Finance and Administration Cabinet.
Upon receipt of a written request by the Finance and Administration Cabinet for cost projections of the Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund as prescribed in KRS 42.190, the administrator of the fund shall, within twenty-one (21) calendar days, certify in writing said projections to the Finance and Administration Cabinet.
EFFECTIVE: April 1, 1982
HISTORY: Created 1982 Ky. Acts ch.246, sec.3, effective April 1, 1982.

15.460 Supplemental payments and pension contributions to local governments from fund -- Supplements to qualified police officers, sheriffs, and deputy sheriffs -- Receipt of supplements during period of military activation.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (4)(a) of this section, beginning July 15, 1998, an eligible local unit of government shall be entitled to receive annually a supplement of two thousand seven hundred fifty dollars ($2,750) for each qualified police officer it employs, and beginning on July 1, 1999, an annual supplement of three thousand dollars ($3,000) for each qualified police officer it employs, plus an amount equal to the required employer's contribution on the supplement to the defined benefit pension plan to which the officer belongs, but no more than the required employer's contribution to the County Employees Retirement System hazardous duty category. In the case of County Employees Retirement System membership, the pension contribution on the supplement shall be paid whether the officer enters the system under hazardous duty coverage or nonhazardous coverage. The local unit of government shall pay the amount received for retirement coverage to the appropriate retirement system to cover the required employer contribution on the pay supplement. Should the foundation program funds be insufficient to pay employer contributions to the system, then the total amount available for pension payments shall be prorated to each eligible government so that each receives the same percentage of required pension costs attributable to the cash salary supplement.

(2) Each qualified police officer, whose local government receives a supplement pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, shall be paid by the local government the supplement which his or her qualifications brought to the local government. The supplement paid each police officer shall be in addition to his or her regular salary and, except as provided in subsection (4)(b) of this section, shall continue to be paid to an officer who is a member of:

(a) The Kentucky National Guard during any period of activation under Title 10 or 32 of the United States Code or KRS 38.030; or

(b) Any reserve component of the United States Armed Forces during any period of activation with the United States Armed Forces.

(3) (a) Each qualified sheriff who receives the maximum salary allowed by Section 246 of the Kentucky Constitution and KRS 64.527 shall not receive a supplement.

(b) Each qualified sheriff who does not receive the maximum salary allowed by Section 246 of the Kentucky Constitution and KRS 64.527, excluding the expense allowance provided by KRS 70.170, shall upon annual settlement with the fiscal court under KRS 134.192, receive that portion of the supplement that will not cause his or her compensation to exceed the maximum salary.

(c) Each qualified sheriff who seeks to participate in the fund shall forward a copy of the annual settlement prepared under KRS 134.192 to the fund. The sheriff shall reimburse the fund if an audit of the annual settlement conducted pursuant to KRS 134.192 reflects that the sheriff received all or a portion of the supplement in violation of this section. A sheriff who fails to provide a copy of the annual settlement to the fund or to reimburse the fund after correction by audit, if required, shall not be qualified to participate in the fund for a period of two (2) years.

(d) Each qualified deputy sheriff shall receive the supplement from the sheriff if the sheriff administers his or her own budget or from the county treasurer if the sheriff pools his or her fees. The failure of a sheriff to comply with the provisions of this section shall not affect the qualification of his or her deputies to participate in the fund.

(4) (a) Eligible local units of government shall receive the salary supplement, excluding funds applicable to the employer's pension fund contribution,

provided in subsection (1) of this section for distribution to an officer who is eligible under subsection (2) of this section.
(b) A qualified police officer receiving a salary supplement during any period of military activation, as provided in subsection (2) of this section, shall not be entitled to receive the employer's pension system contribution, and the salary supplement shall not be subjected to an employee's contribution to a pension system. The salary supplement shall otherwise be taxable for all purposes.
EFFECTIVE: July 12, 2012
HISTORY: Amended 2012 Ky. Acts ch. 86, sec. 1, effective July 12, 2012. -- Amended 2009 Ky. Acts ch. 10, sec. 53, effective January 1, 2010. -- Amended 1998 Ky. Acts ch. 244, sec. 3, effective July 15, 1998; ch. 510, sec. 3, effective July 15, 1998; and ch. 606, sec. 56, effective July 15, 1998. -- Amended 1988 Ky. Acts ch. 11, sec. 13, effective July 15, 1988; and ch. 366, sec. 2, effective July 15, 1988. -- Amended 1982 Ky. Acts ch. 246, sec. 9, effective July 1, 1982. -- Amended 1980 Ky. Acts ch. 297, sec. 1, effective July 15, 1980. -- Amended 1974 Ky. Acts ch. 74, Art. V, sec. 24(10). -- Created 1972 Ky. Acts ch. 71, sec. 6.
2014-2016 BUDGET REFERENCE. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2014 Ky. Acts ch. 117, Pt. I, H, 2, (2) at 648.
2014-2016 BUDGET REFERENCE. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2014 Ky. Acts ch. 117, Pt. I, H, 2, (3) at 648.

15.470 Purposes for which assistance funds may be used.
Law Enforcement Foundation Program funds made available to local units shall be received, held, and expended in accordance with the provisions of KRS 15.410 to 15.510, including the administrative regulations promulgated by the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet and the following specific restrictions:
(1) Funds provided shall be used only as a cash salary supplement to police officers, for payments to the defined benefit pension plan to which the officer belongs to cover employer retirement costs on the cash salary supplement, and for administrative costs as provided in KRS 15.450;
(2) Funds provided shall be used only to compensate police officers who have complied with KRS 15.440(1)(c), (d), and (e);
(3) Each police officer shall be entitled to receive the state supplement which his qualifications brought to the local unit;
(4) Funds provided shall not be used to supplant existing salaries or as a substitute for normal salary increases periodically due to police officers;
(5) Each police officer receiving the state supplement who is also a member of the Kentucky National Guard or any reserve component of the United States Armed Forces shall continue to receive the state supplement during any period of military activation, as provided in KRS 15.460(2); and
(6) Funds distributed or received pursuant to subsection (5) of this section shall be excluded from all aspects of the Kentucky Retirement Systems or any other retirement system.
EFFECTIVE: July 12, 2012
HISTORY: Amended 2012 Ky. Acts ch. 86, sec. 2, effective July 12, 2012. -- Amended 2007 Ky. Acts ch. 85, sec. 25, effective June 26, 2007. -- Amended 2002 Ky. Acts ch. 137, sec. 3, effective July 15, 2002. -- Amended 1988 Ky. Acts ch. 11, sec. 14, effective July 15, 1988. -- Amended 1984 Ky. Acts ch. 300, sec. 7, effective July 13, 1984. -- Amended 1974 Ky. Acts ch. 74, Art. V, sec. 24(10). -- Created 1972 Ky. Acts ch. 71, sec. 7.
2014-2016 BUDGET REFERENCE. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2014 Ky. Acts ch. 117, Pt. I, H, 2, (3) at 648.

15.480 Payment by the Finance and Administration Cabinet.
The Finance and Administration Cabinet, on the certification of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, shall draw warrants as specified hereinafter on the State Treasurer for the amount of the Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund due each participating local unit. Checks shall be issued by the State Treasurer and transmitted to the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet for distribution to the proper officials of participating local units which have complied with the provisions of KRS 15.410 to 15.510 and the administrative regulations of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet. Beginning July 1, 1972, and on the first day of each month thereafter, the share of each eligible and participating local unit of government shall be distributed from the Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund.
EFFECTIVE: June 26, 2007
HISTORY: Amended 2007 Ky. Acts ch.85, sec.26, effective June 26, 2007. -- Amended 1974 Ky. Acts ch.74, Art.II, sec.9(1); and ch.74, Art.V, sec.24 (10). -- Created 1972 Ky. Acts ch.71, sec.8.

15.490 Reports.
(1) Each participating local unit of government shall submit reports to the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31 of each year containing information relative to number, rank, education, training, and compensation of police officers employed by it and the disposition made of any state or other funds received pursuant to KRS 15.410 to 15.510. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet from requiring additional information or reports from participating local units of government;
(2) Local units of government shall include the additional compensation paid to each police officer from the Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund as a part of the officer's salary in determining all payroll deductions.
EFFECTIVE: June 26, 2007
HISTORY: Amended 2007 Ky. Acts ch.85, sec.27, effective June 26, 2007. -- Amended 1974 Ky. Acts ch.74, Art. V, sec.24(10). -- Created 1972 Ky. Acts ch.71, sec.9.

15.500 Distribution of insufficient funds.
(1) If funds appropriated by the General Assembly and otherwise made available to the Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund are insufficient to provide the amount of money required by KRS 15.460, the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet shall establish the rate of assistance to be paid to eligible local units of governments.
(2) Funds unexpended by the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet at the close of the fiscal year for which the funds were appropriated and otherwise made available to this fund, pursuant to KRS 15.430, 42.190 and 136.392, shall not lapse as provided by KRS 45.229 but shall be carried forward into the following fiscal year and shall be used solely for the purposes specified in KRS 15.410 to 15.500.
EFFECTIVE: June 26, 2007
HISTORY: Amended 2007 Ky. Acts ch.85, sec.28, effective June 26, 2007. -- Amended 1984 Ky. Acts ch.300, sec.8, effective July 13, 1984. -- Amended 1982 Ky. Acts ch.246, sec.10, effective April 1, 1982; and ch.450, sec.51, effective July 1, 1983. -- Amended 1976 Ky. Acts ch.105, sec.2. -- Amended 1974 Ky. Acts ch.74, Art. V, sec.24(10). -- Created 1972 Ky. Acts ch.71, sec.10.

15.510 Appeals.
An appeal may be taken from any decision of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet to withhold or terminate payment from the Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund to any local unit of government. Appeals shall be taken to the Circuit Court of the county where the controversy originates.
EFFECTIVE: June 26, 2007
HISTORY: Amended 2007 Ky. Acts ch.85, sec.29, effective June 26, 2007. -- Amended 1974 Ky. Acts ch.74, Art. V, sec.24(10). -- Created 1972 Ky. Acts ch.71, sec.11.

Appendix 2

National Law Enforcement Training Requirements

State	Basic	Proficiency Training
Alabama	520 hours	12 hours–annually; 20 hours–annually (chiefs or acting chiefs-municipal only)
Alaska	400 hours	N/A
Arizona	585 hours	8 hours–annually
Arkansas	480 hours	16 hours–annually
California	664 hours	24 hours over 2 years
Colorado	560 hours	N/A
Connecticut	880 hours	60 hours over 3 year
Delaware	568 hours	32 hours–annually, with 16 being topic specific
Florida	770 hours	40 hours–every 4 years
Georgia	408 hours	20 hours–annually
Honolulu, HI (at county level only)	1050 hours	24 hours–annually
Idaho	586.5 hours	40 hours–every 2 years
Illinois	480 hours	Chiefs and Sheriffs mandated 20-hours only; no mandatory training for everyone else
Indiana	480 hours	24 hours–annually
Iowa	587 hours	12 hours–annually
Kansas	560 hours	40 hours–annually
Kentucky	888 hours*	40 hours–annually
Louisiana	360 hours	20 hours–annually
Maine	720 hours	40 hours over 2 years
Maryland	750 hours	20 + hours–annually
Massachusetts	832 hours	40 hours–annually
Michigan	594 hours	No hours specified, just areas of concentration
Minnesota	Associate of Arts Degree in Minnesota Law Enforcement with additional certification requirements	48 hours required during each 3-year cycle
Mississippi	480 hours	24 hours–annually (municipal officers only)

** Effective January 1, 2015*

State	Basic	Proficiency Training
Missouri	600 hours	48 hours every 3 years
Montana	480 hours	N/A
Nebraska	644 hours	20 hours–annually
Nevada	480 hours	12 hours–annually
New Hampshire		
New Jersey	No set time. Just have to follow and finish a set curriculum	In-service falls under Attorney General's office
New Mexico	657 hours	40 hours–2 years
New York		
North Carolina	620 hours	24 hours–annually
North Dakota	480 hours	60 hours over 3 years
Ohio	605 hours	Determined yearly–4 hours for 2014
Oklahoma	584 hours	25 hours–annually
Oregon		
Pennsylvania	754 hours	12 hours–annually
Rhode Island	950 hours	Not required
South Carolina	531.25 hours	40 hours–every 3 years
South Dakota	520 hours	40 hours–every 2 years
Tennessee	400 hours	40 hours–annually
Texas	643 hours	40 hours–every 2 years
Utah	582 hours	40 hours–annually
Vermont	860 hours	full-time 25 hours–annually; part-time 30 hours–annually
Virginia	580 hours	40 hours–every 2 years
Washington	720 hours	24 hours–annually
West Virginia	835 hours	16 hours–annually; additional 8 hours every 2 years for Supv., Sgt. & above of Supv. / Mgmt. level training
Wisconsin	520 hours	24 hours–annually
Wyoming	542 hours	40 hours–every 2 years

Source: IADELEST, August 2014

Appendix 3

POPS Requirements

Enacted in 1998, the Kentucky Peace Officer Professional Standards Act, known simply as POPS, created guidelines all entry-level law enforcement officers must achieve in an effort to enhance professionalism and standardization among Kentucky's ranks.

The POPS Act established 17 qualification standards that every recruit wishing to be hired and certified as a Kentucky peace officer must adhere to. Those standards require applicants to:

- be a U.S. citizen
- be at least 21 years old
- have obtained a high school diploma or its equivalent
- possess a valid driver's license
- submit fingerprints for a criminal background check
- not be convicted of a felony offense
- not be prohibited by federal or state law from possessing a firearm
- have read the Code of Ethics
- not have received a dishonorable discharge or general discharge under other than honorable conditions
- not have had certification as a peace officer permanently revoked in another state
- have a background investigation
- have a medical examination
- be interviewed by their potential employing agency's executive or designee
- take a written suitability screener
- pass a drug-screen test
- pass a polygraph examination.

Basic training entry standards also include five physical fitness measures requiring applicants to:

- bench press 64 percent of their body weight
- complete 18 sit-ups within one minute
- finish a 300-meter run in 65 seconds
- perform 20 push ups
- run 1.5 miles within 17 minutes and 12 seconds.

Appendix 4

KLEFPF Proficiency Grants by County

COUNTY	STIPEND	RETIREMENT	COUNTY	STIPEND	RETIREMENT
ADAIR	$45,979.24	$17,287.73	KNOX	$62,238.40	$19,484.11
ALLEN	$79,049.90	$25,199.08	LARUE	$27,317.59	$7,356.78
ANDERSON	$85,027.41	$31,019.66	LAUREL	$187,309.36	$63,959.75
BALLARD	$33,456.13	$5,934.23	LAWRENCE	$25,805.42	$5,044.62
BARREN	$170,165.67	$59,406.94	LEE	$14,338.16	$5,098.32
BATH	$20,602.98	$3,636.06	LESLIE	$18,460.87	$3,662.44
BELL	$115,516.85	$41,961.45	LETCHER	$53,391.17	$11,982.57
BOONE	$566,026.67	$212,034.62	LEWIS	$25,260.97	$4,938.19
BOURBON	$102,741.26	$28,345.06	LINCOLN	$50,017.20	$13,630.22
BOYD	$260,922.28	$82,979.61	LIVINGSTON	$10,361.07	$3,895.65
BOYLE	$127,937.79	$45,662.60	LOGAN	$131,547.19	$37,470.64
BRACKEN	$22,190.81	$3,724.59	LYON	$24,585.25	$4,027.61
BREATHITT	$26,421.54	$5,500.09	MADISON	$397,446.28	$116,756.19
BRECKINRIDGE	$54,241.07	$8,092.24	MAGOFFIN	$20,137.87	$5,925.13
BULLITT	$269,874.25	$95,830.57	MARION	$61,046.02	$20,285.34
BUTLER	$26,087.55	$6,060.08	MARSHALL	$106,182.81	$39,535.18
CALDWELL	$61,254.77	$22,902.67	MARTIN	$16,346.51	$2,589.52
CALLOWAY	$173,060.50	$54,432.06	MASON	$104,033.58	$33,917.24
CAMPBELL	$548,227.90	$185,407.48	MCCRACKEN	$344,596.46	$129,564.89
CARLISLE	$6,796.23	$1,995.75	MCCREARY	$14,502.44	$2,835.04
CARROLL	$36,218.27	$7,080.20	MCLEAN	$21,044.21	$3,647.71
CARTER	$61,416.21	$11,999.06	MEADE	$52,361.95	$10,231.13
CASEY	$27,900.00	$8,251.89	MENIFEE	$10,381.04	$3,708.04
CHRISTIAN	$352,136.27	$114,782.42	MERCER	$76,593.78	$19,222.10
CLARK	$134,239.82	$46,989.99	METCALFE	$27,653.59	$8,763.28
CLAY	$42,151.93	$13,098.45	MONROE	$43,181.30	$10,007.55
CLINTON	$30,697.90	$5,477.38	MONTGOMERY	$99,015.83	$36,980.89
CRITTENDEN	$26,330.09	$5,147.19	MORGAN	$19,589.59	$4,948.63
CUMBERLAND	$26,430.48	$6,777.96	MUHLENBERG	$106,878.31	$18,209.16
DAVIESS	$414,397.88	$149,187.70	NELSON	$148,974.74	$54,868.40
EDMONSON	$21,501.23	$840.95	NICHOLAS	$15,042.98	$2,738.71
ELLIOTT	$2,583.34	$505.01	OHIO	$84,184.62	$13,933.51
ESTILL	$30,824.84	$6,025.84	OLDHAM	$181,457.07	$62,426.12
FAYETTE	$1,785,587.76	$414,486.32	OWEN	$21,700.00	$8,158.99
FLEMING	$31,101.50	$11,596.68	OWSLEY	$8,083.78	$368.25
FLOYD	$82,274.85	$11,808.35	PENDLETON	$40,315.83	$15,158.35
FRANKLIN	$3,443,323.58	$2,152,253.43	PERRY	$89,581.77	$18,178.20
FULTON	$42,386.34	$8,285.97	PIKE	$106,166.98	$32,043.03
GALLATIN	$37,025.11	$9,476.17	POWELL	$32,001.47	$10,126.35
GARRARD	$50,215.97	$13,306.22	PULASKI	$218,456.55	$78,640.77
GRANT	$60,759.94	$20,685.15	ROBERTSON	$1,303.57	$254.83
GRAVES	$103,864.73	$30,217.20	ROCKCASTLE	$28,961.03	$5,661.50
GRAYSON	$64,800.96	$23,513.55	ROWAN	$130,913.11	$40,925.05
GREEN	$20,010.85	$3,305.85	RUSSELL	$64,109.33	$19,707.86
GREENUP	$147,611.57	$28,963.39	SCOTT	$229,433.93	$83,977.05
HANCOCK	$24,800.00	$4,848.08	SHELBY	$139,238.58	$48,948.52
HARDIN	$375,836.94	$133,022.52	SIMPSON	$100,543.28	$32,566.46
HARLAN	$117,731.86	$16,271.30	SPENCER	$34,712.06	$12,468.60
HARRISON	$68,918.10	$25,912.52	TAYLOR	$94,839.78	$32,541.37
HART	$42,605.00	$10,054.03	TODD	$39,280.42	$12,130.88
HENDERSON	$221,385.27	$70,013.75	TRIGG	$40,520.55	$11,617.81
HENRY	$40,300.00	$15,152.41	UNION	$57,787.11	$15,152.92
HICKMAN	$16,676.36	$1,212.02	WARREN	$544,640.05	$192,330.51
HOPKINS	$205,751.25	$73,342.23	WASHINGTON	$36,491.46	$13,115.24
JACKSON	$9,339.71	$1,437.33	WAYNE	$66,800.88	$18,693.38
JEFFERSON	$4,890,212.11	$1,754,810.73	WEBSTER	$42,617.00	$8,397.27
JESSAMINE	$270,658.04	$100,620.12	WHITLEY	$128,562.34	$34,541.85
JOHNSON	$52,994.83	$8,541.74	WOLFE	$3,100.00	$606.01
KENTON	$1,122,766.81	$412,632.46	WOODFORD	$132,862.56	$45,883.04
KNOTT	$19,859.84	$6,814.28			
		TOTAL	**$22,365,515.39**	**$8,249,999.16**	
		Grand Total:	**$30,615,514.55**		

Appendix 5

Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund Survey

Introduction:

At the direction of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Department of Criminal Justice Training coordinated an evaluation of the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund (KLEFPF).

The impact of KLEFPF can be boiled down to the relationship between a certified peace officer, the employing agency, and the support provided by the commonwealth for proficiency that is both earned and maintained.

Rather than ask Kentucky's peace officers to rank statements on a scale, DOCJT gathered qualitative data on how the $3,100 KLEFPF proficiency pay and the training and support services funded by KLEFPF personally effects the commonwealth's law enforcement community. It has become apparent that today's decision makers need to understand the individual impact their choices have on peace officers in Kentucky.

Survey Methodology

Data was collected on personnel, pay, rank, agency type, and years of service of Kentucky peace officers.

The KLEFPF survey was conducted as a web-data collection. Also, the survey was posted on DOCJT's website https://docjt.ky.gov

For agencies without an email address or who chose to opt out of the web based survey, a survey notecard was sent with DOCJT's website address stating where to go to take the survey. All Kentucky law enforcement agencies were given the opportunity to provide data to be used in the true evaluation and description of KLEFPF.

There are currently more than 7,000 recipients of KLEFPF's proficiency grants, which is $3,100 per included officer per year (including available retirement contribution) that has not changed since 2001.

There currently are approximately 7,300 POPS-certified peace officers in the commonwealth who attend certified training and receive support services at no cost to their employing agency.

Data collected represented all agency types for law enforcement peace officers.

Survey Items

- **Do you receive the $3,100 annual proficiency pay (KLEFPF)?**
  83.1% — Yes;
  16.9% — No

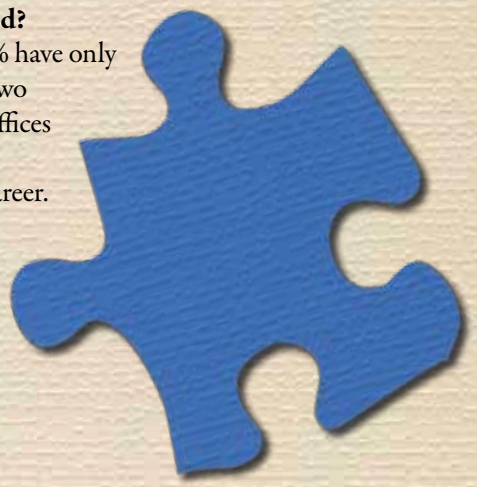
- **Kentucky law enforcement salary average**
  Of responding law enforcement personnel earning less than $60,000 a year, 79% of survey respondents are earning $35,000 annually.
  Type — Annually salary

- **What is your current rank?**
  Respondents comprised a variety of ranks with the majority representing officers/sergeants, at 59%; and more than 10% representing law enforcement executives across the state.

- **What is your agency type?**
  The survey was broadly distributed representing all agency types to include airport, county/municipal, school police departments, sheriffs' offices, state agencies and university police departments. Municipal/county law enforcement agencies had the majority respondents at 63.1 % with sheriffs' offices ranking as the next highest respondents at 14.44%.

- **Total number of years as a sworn law enforcement officer**
  The average is 18 years.

- **In your law enforcement career, how many departments have you served?**
  More than 80% have only served one to two departments/offices in their law enforcement career.



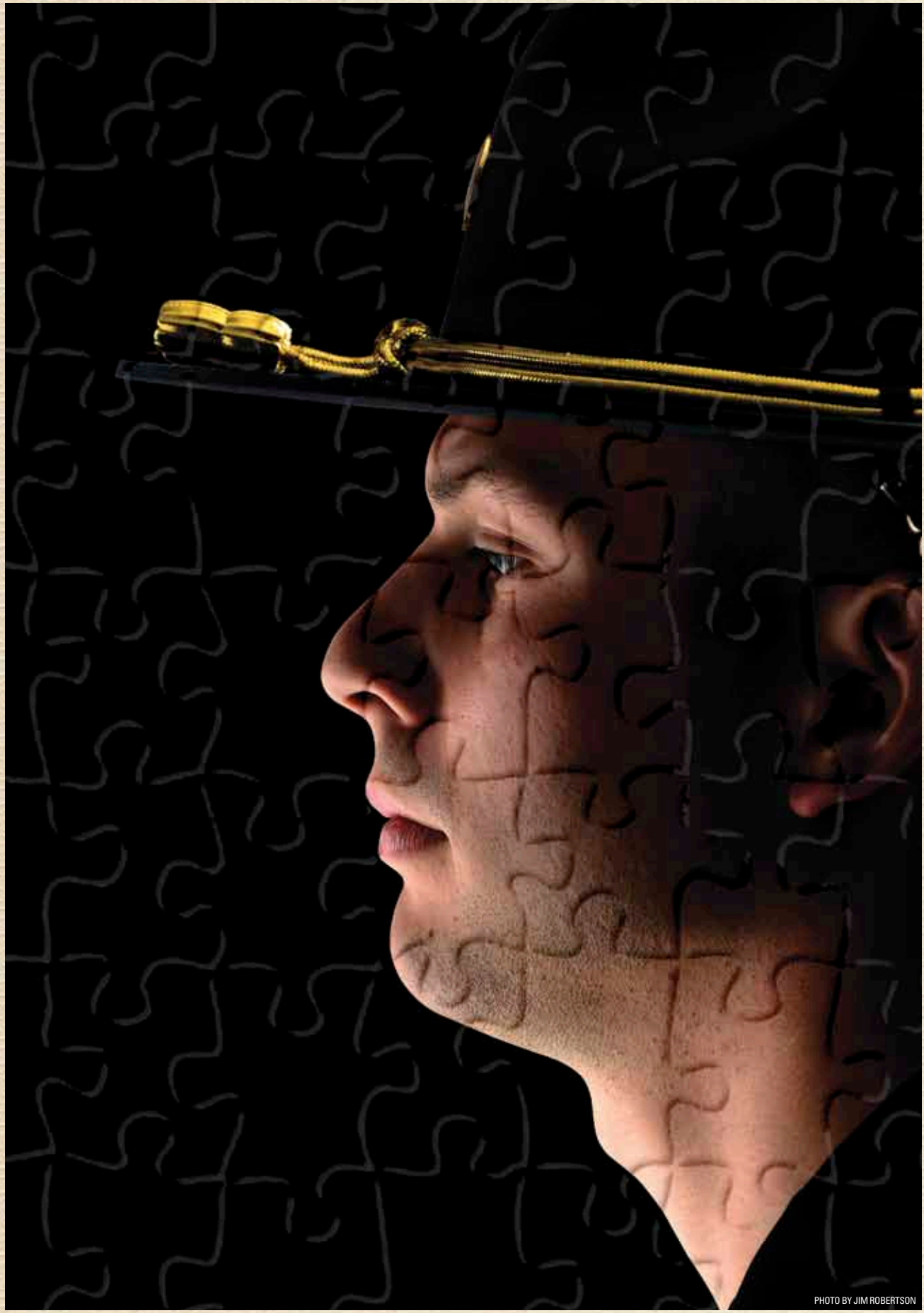


PHOTO BY JIM ROBERTSON

Department of Criminal Justice Training

RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES BY STATUTE

15A.070 Duties and powers of Department of Criminal Justice Training

The Department of Criminal Justice Training shall establish, supervise and coordinate training programs and schools for law enforcement personnel, and any other justice or non-law enforcement related personnel as prescribed by the secretary.

The Department of Criminal Justice Training shall make a continuing study of law enforcement training standards and upon request may furnish information relating to standards for recruitment, employment, promotion, organization, management, and operation of any law enforcement agency in Kentucky.

The Department of Criminal Justice Training shall conduct continuing research on criminal law and criminal justice subjects related to law enforcement training.

DEPARTMENT OF
CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING

Department of Criminal Justice Training
Justice and Public Safety Cabinet
Commonwealth of Kentucky

Available online at https://docjt.ky.gov/klefpf.html