

LAW ENFORCEMENT

University

Policing

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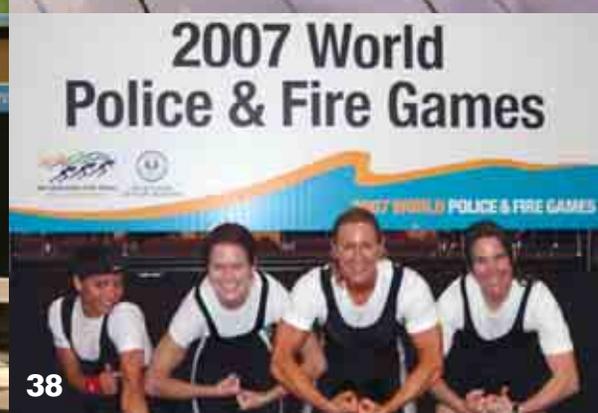
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Justice and Public Safety Cabinet 2007 Legislation

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

The 2007 session of the General Assembly was successful for the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet. While all of our proposed legislation did not pass, several significant bills did make it through.

Senate Bill 88

Senate Bill 88 holds pharmacies as well as physicians, consumers and Internet brokers accountable for their involvement in illegal drug trafficking. The bill will require an in-person examination of a patient and precludes physicians who have no relationship with a patient other than an Internet questionnaire before prescribing controlled substances. This legislation also connects Kentucky pharmacies electronically and records pseudoephedrine purchasing data at the point of sale. Individuals who are purchasing from numerous sources will immediately be identified.

This bill also targets profits obtained by drug dealers through asset forfeiture and brings Kentucky's statutes more in line with federal laws.

I would like to applaud the entire General Assembly for its leadership and acknowledgement of these issues. Together, we are sending the message that Kentucky is tough on drugs, and this bill advances our efforts to eliminate drug trafficking and substance abuse in Kentucky.

Meth Lab Cleanup Bill

House Bill 94, the meth-lab cleanup bill, will codify the procedures by placing the responsibility on law enforcement to notify the local public health authority and Cabinet for Health and Family Services about properties with meth labs. It will also require public health officials to quarantine the property via physical notice and written notice to the county clerk for an official entry in the property file. The Environmental Public Protection Cabinet would create a professional clean-up vendor certification program and CHFS would create a Web site to list property currently listed as contaminated from a meth cook.

This is a much needed first step, and I applaud the legislators for passing House Bill 94. We need to have standardized

guidelines for cleaning up meth labs. These guidelines should ensure that properties with meth labs are properly cleaned and made safe. Our citizens will be well served by this bill.

Sex Offenders Must Register E-mail Addresses

Senate Bill 65 is Kentucky's new law requiring the state's 6,245 registered sex offenders to register their "electronic mail addresses and any instant messaging, chat or other Internet communication name identities" with the Kentucky State Police Sex Offender Registry.

The new law allows online companies, including social networking sites, to cross-check their members against the KSP Sex Offender Registry.

Senate Bill 65 will give law enforcement additional tools it needs to help parents protect their children from harm. For parents, there is no price too high to protect children from predators. Kentucky is taking an important proactive step in making the Internet safer for all.

House Bill 191

House Bill 191 will allow for a shorter time frame on notification of medical parole, availability for jails to use contracted services for medical care of inmates, treatment of inmates with catastrophic illnesses and give jails access to the contracted services of the Kentucky Department of Corrections' pharmaceutical vendor.

This bill is a win-win situation for all involved and has the potential to save our county jails more than \$1 million dollars in medical expenses. Not only does this relieve our jail system of heavy medical costs, but also ensures medical services to county inmates with catastrophic illness.

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



Finding New Success in an Old Idea

/John W. Bizzack, Commissioner, Department of Criminal Justice Training

Today, more than any other time in our history, policing requires the leadership of men and women whose characters are marked more by substance than by style. Addressing vexing issues requires the ability to redefine the way police think, act and organize. Police service will not become what society demands now and well into the future by remaining as it is. This point may be better understood through example and by returning to another old doctrine — one that American policing is finding more difficult to ignore. Evidence that a return to an old idea can work is accumulating today in the city of New York.

Keeping It Simple

Former New York police commissioner and now Los Angeles police chief, William Bratton, has proven that when police culture is radically changed, police begin to act and feel profoundly different toward their work. Adopting the oldest and most basic proposition of policing, Bratton declared in 1990 that the principle mission of the NYPD was to prevent crime and keep order. He made people responsible all the way down the line and established a process to hold key staff accountable. He did this by making sure everyone understood that the NYPD was in the business of reducing crime — not just keeping a lid on it — and reducing it by a lot.

Petty crime offenders were arrested or cited, immediately reducing minor crimes committed on the streets. As a result, New York's citizens applauded this new police work and the keeping-order philosophy behind it. The use and purpose of police has been redefined.

Bratton made his points and sent his messages by renewing a principle first used by Sir Robert Peel to establish the first police department in London, England. That principle states that police exist for the cause of preventing crime and disorder in the interests of community welfare and existence. Peel never specified exactly what crimes police were expected to prevent, and it would not have made a difference anyway. For various reasons over the years, police drifted toward the adventure associated with preventing major crimes, evolving into crime fighters. This drift allowed the duties of policing to gradually dwindle into the chores of law enforcement.

Targeting Petty Crimes to Reduce Serious Crimes

In 1982, James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling published "Bro-

ken Windows," considered the classic explanation and theory of crime. Wilson and Kelling also returned to Peel's principle to underscore their explanation, writing "disorder and petty crimes, left unattended, signal that no one cares, and leads to fear, serious crime, and urban decay." This uncomplicated notion of minor violations creating and leading to disorderly environments that, in turn, lead to and encourage even more serious crime, largely escaped the attention of crime-fighting leaders in American policing for more than a decade. Why? Because it did not wax hot with the prevailing conditions of the times.

"Broken Windows" turns its back on the assumption that serious crime is the primary business of the police. Instead, the authors emphasize that the best way to prevent major crimes and urban decay is to target minor crimes — panhandling, prostitution, public drinking, graffiti scribbling, pot smoking, or individuals like squeegee pests and youths taking over parks. Obviously, this is a hard sell to traditional police culture and perhaps a more difficult sell to the public.

The New York police and other law enforcement agencies around the nation continue to buy into Bratton's successful approach, although some still doubt it is responsible for the city's drop in crime. Those who routinely claim that police do not control the causes of crime and, therefore, cannot reduce it, are in jeopardy of being labeled dinosaurs.

But the dramatic successes of the New York Police Department's experience and application of the "Broken Window" theory dovetails with and bolsters the argument that policing today needs more executive statesmanship, similar to that exhibited by Bratton in selling his vision to the NYPD and the public. Early police executive statesmen altered the course of American policing. They changed the image the public held of police as well as the work they were expected to perform.

Perhaps executive statesmanship and all the changes it can bring is starting to make the rounds a second time. After all, everything old becomes new again.

Blue Grass Airport Chief of Public Safety Completes FBI National Academy Training



Blue Grass Airport Chief of Public Safety Scott Lanter graduated from the 228th Session of the FBI National Academy at Quantico, Virginia, on March 16.

“We are so pleased Chief Lanter was selected to participate in such a prestigious and internationally-acclaimed program,” said Michael Gobb, executive director at Blue Grass Airport. “The professional development gained from this experience will be a tremendous benefit to the airport and its entire public safety department. We are proud of all he has accomplished.”

Internationally known for its academic excellence, the national academy program, held at the FBI Academy, offers 10 weeks of advanced investigative, management and fitness training for selected officers having proven records as professionals within their agencies. The program consisted of men and women from 48 states, the District of Columbia, 23 coun-

tries, four military organizations and five federal civilian organizations.

Lanter was one of 263 law enforcement officers to graduate from this session. He began at Blue Grass Airport in July 1987 as a public safety officer and in July 2001 became chief of public safety for the airport.

Multi-agency Task Force Concept Successful in Hazard

/Submitted by the AHIDTA Staff

In early 2006, members of the Kentucky State Police – Hazard Investigative Task Force began an investigation into crack cocaine being brought into the Hazard area from Chicago, Illinois. A Chicago street gang, led by Florencio Lebron, was exchanging the drugs for firearms which were easily obtained in Kentucky, and was transporting them back to Chicago for illegal resale. During the course of the investigation, more than 14 ounces of crack cocaine and 35 firearms, destined for the streets of Chicago, were seized.

“This case was an eye-opener to our drug task force”, Det. Chris Fugate said. “It made us realize that street gangs can affect even the smallest towns across America. The results of this case would not have been possible without the agencies working together, which really shows the importance of the HIDTA task-force concept.”

Lebron of Chicago, Illinois, was sentenced to 240 months in federal prison. Ellis Resado and Luis Huerta, both Chicago residents,

were sentenced to 265 months and 120 months respectively. Steven Combs of Hazard, received 84 months for his role in the organization. The assistance of Special Agent Jeff Baker of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms was instrumental in the investigation and prosecution of the case.

The Kentucky State Police Hazard Investigative Task Force is a multi-agency co-located task force funded by the Appalachia High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area. The task force is located in Hazard, and consists of five Kentucky State Police detectives, one Knott County Sheriff’s Office detective, one Hazard Police Department detective, and one Pikeville Police Department officer.

“The HIDTA concept of a multi-agency task force is a force multiplier,” said Lt. Vic Brown, the task force commander. “It brings many other resources into any investigation effort. The combination of state, local and federal participation will enhance any investigative effort.”



▲ On March 22, the Telecommunications Academy at the Department of Criminal Justice Training graduated its 50th class. Reflecting on his first law enforcement career as a telecommunicator and encouraging the graduates in their career choice, the secretary of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Gen. Norman E. Arflack served as guest speaker at the event.

■ KLEC Restructures Instructor Certification

Beginning in August, the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council will no longer require instructors to recertify every year. Approved at the KLEC meeting in May, full-time instructors only have to recertify every five years and part-time instructors will now only have to recertify every three years.

In addition, revisions were made to course subject structure. Broad subjects have now been re-categorized into specializations requiring specific prerequisites.

This restructuring is the first change KLEC has made to instructor certification procedures since the original requirements were written in the 1960s.

“Changes were necessary,” said DeAnna Boling, KLEC pro-

gram coordinator. “It was time for everything to be brought up to date.”

Boling pointed out that courses such as homeland security were not required 10 or 20 years ago. Also, in the not-so-distant past, funding did not allow for the number of full-time instructors that the Department of Criminal Justice Training now employs. At that time, due to the infrequency of some courses or instruction, it was necessary to recertify the many part-time instructors annually.

“I cannot recall who did the original KARs, they were old timers, but this is the first time since the 60s that all the talent involved has gotten together in the same room. We have made history today,” said Brett Scott, KLEC instructor monitor.

■ DOCJT Hosts FLETC Domestic Violence Training

Law enforcement officers, prosecutors and advocates from 10 states visited the Department of Criminal Justice Training in March to attend a domestic violence course put on by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

The five-day course, Domestic Violence Instructor Training Program, is designed to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement professionals tasked with delivering domestic violence-related training to others.

Of the 47 students in the course, 25 were Kentucky law enforcement officers and 22 were prosecutors, advocates and law enforcement officers from other states.

Those officers came from

Georgia, Wisconsin, Texas, Alabama, Michigan, Washington, Tennessee and Hawaii. The North Carolina Justice Academy and the Department of Criminal Justice Training had instructors in the course.

DOCJT is scheduled to host the class again for FLETC in Northern Kentucky in April 2008.

FLETC, which is headquartered in Glynco, Georgia, serves as an interagency law enforcement training organization for more than 80 federal agencies. It also provides services to state, local, and international law enforcement agencies.

For more information, contact DOCJT instructor Eddie Farrey at (859) 622-8432.

■ KY SAFE Patrol Receives Overwhelming Support for its Service

/Submitted by the Department of Highways, District 11

In the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's efforts to provide a safe and reliable transportation system, it has vans patrolling I-75 in Laurel, Rockcastle and Whitley counties between the hours of 6 a.m. to 6:30 p.m., Monday through Friday and major holidays. The KY SAFE Patrol, which stands for Safety Assistance for Free-

way Emergencies, provides courtesy van service to assist stranded motorists and keep the highways open.

“Highway safety is one of the Fletcher administration's highest priorities,” Commissioner Tim Hazlette, Department of Transportation Safety said. “The KY SAFE Patrol initiative is

reaching out to assist motorists and improve roadway safety.”

KY SAFE Patrol units are cargo vans equipped with various emergency tools and safety equipment to assist motorists. A programmable message board is located on the roof of each van to alert motorists of upcoming traffic conditions and prepares

them as first responders at the scene of an emergency.

In 2006, safe patrol personnel red tagged 396 vehicles parked on the median or shoulder. Prior crash history indicates several vehicles colliding with parked or abandoned vehicles on our interstate shoulders each year.

Boone County Detective Receives National NCMEC Award



▲ L-R: Sean Lichner and Tracy Watson

Boone County Sheriff's Office Detective Tracy Watson and local Immigration and Customs Enforcement agent Sean Lichner received the 2007 National Missing and Exploited Children's Award for their outstanding work in the investigation and capture of a Boone County child molester.

"Det. Watson's dogged pursuit of those who prey on children is incredible," Boone County Sheriff Michael A. Helmig said. "Tracy sets the standard when it comes to child abuse investigations. She has a knack for obtaining the facts from the child victims, for putting parents at ease, and for getting the offenders to talk."

The case is one of six nation-

wide to receive this honor from the NCMEC, the Fraternal Order of Police and the U.S. Department of Justice.

The case was initiated after Yahoo! contacted the NCMEC after an employee found pictures of an 18-month-old girl being sexually abused on a photo album Web page. The pictures were traced back to Brian John Graham, a Canadian national who was later found to be illegally living in Burlington. When Det. Watson was pulled on the case she not only managed to help locate Graham, but obtained a full confession and testified in court against the assailant.

Watson and Lichner received the NCMEC award May 9 in Washington D.C.

Analytical Investigative Training Opportunity

In September, DOCJT will be hosting an Analytical Investigative course presented by the Multijurisdiction Counterdrug Task Force Training Center in St. Petersburg, Florida. Information in this course can be applied to any type of case, and there are no prerequisites. This course is designed for law enforcement personnel with

no analytical experience who wish to learn and understand basic investigative analytical techniques. By the completion of the course, students will understand the processes and techniques used by analysts for investigations. You will also be able to analyze and summarize case data in a clear, concise and graphical format.

KLEC Teams Up With LESI to Streamline Applicant Process

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Council has teamed up with Law Enforcement Services Incorporated to streamline the applicant process for potential law enforcement personnel.

In what was a three-part process, applicants were first required to answer more than 200 questions through LESI's online personal history questionnaire. Following a suitability screening and polygraph screening, which assessed the applicant based on many of the same questions in LESI's online questionnaire, LESI produced a report of the appli-

cant's suitability.

As of early March, LESI now generates a polygraph report from the applicant's answers to the online personal history questionnaire, saving the applicant, KLEC and the hiring agency time in the extensive application process. The applicant is advised that all questions answered online are subject to a background check and a polygraph screening.

Since the inception of Peace Officers Professional Standards in 1998, KLEC has used LESI to assist in the applicant screening process.

Three Lexington-Area Officers Named Top Cops

Lexington Division of Police Officer Bryan Jared and Blue Grass Airport Department of Public Safety officers James "Pete" Maupin and Jon Sallee received the 2007 National Association of Police Organization's Top Cops Award May 12. Jared, Maupin and Sallee were nominated by the Lexington Division of Police for their actions on August 27, at the crash site of Comair Flight 5191. As the first of-

ficers on the scene, they managed to rescue co-pilot James Polehinke and transport him to the hospital, saving his life.

Jared makes the second Lexington officer to receive the award in back-to-back years. Ann Gutierrez received the award last year for her efforts in an elder exploitation case.

The three officers received their awards at the NAPT Top Cop Awards ceremony in Washington D.C.



▲ L-R: James "Pete" Maupin, Jon Sallee and Bryan Jared



Prescription Drug Abuse and Our Teens

/Amul Thapar, U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky

Drug abuse is a problem that continues to plague our society. As members of the law enforcement community, you know better than anyone how drug abuse is linked to so many other crimes and problems within our district. You also know that drug abuse is not limited to any segment of society, and often destroys the lives of the very young and their families. The very kids and families that you are trying to protect every day, sometimes become drug abusers. Were that not tragic enough, it is often parents who unwittingly provide the drugs of abuse to their children.

A 2005 National Institute on Drug Abuse Research report indicated that prescription drugs are the second-most commonly abused category of drugs, behind marijuana and ahead of cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine and other drugs. Notably, the abuse of narcotic pain killers has increased at an alarming rate over the past decade. According to the report, 2.2 million people 12 years or older abused prescription pain relievers. One-third of all new abusers of prescription drugs were 12 to 17 year olds. Prescription drugs are the drug of choice among 12 to 13 year olds.

In a 2006 study by the Partnership for a Drug Free America, 7,300 students in grades 7 through 12 were surveyed. Nearly 20 percent of those surveyed reported abusing prescription medications to get high, and 10 percent reported using cough medicine to get high.

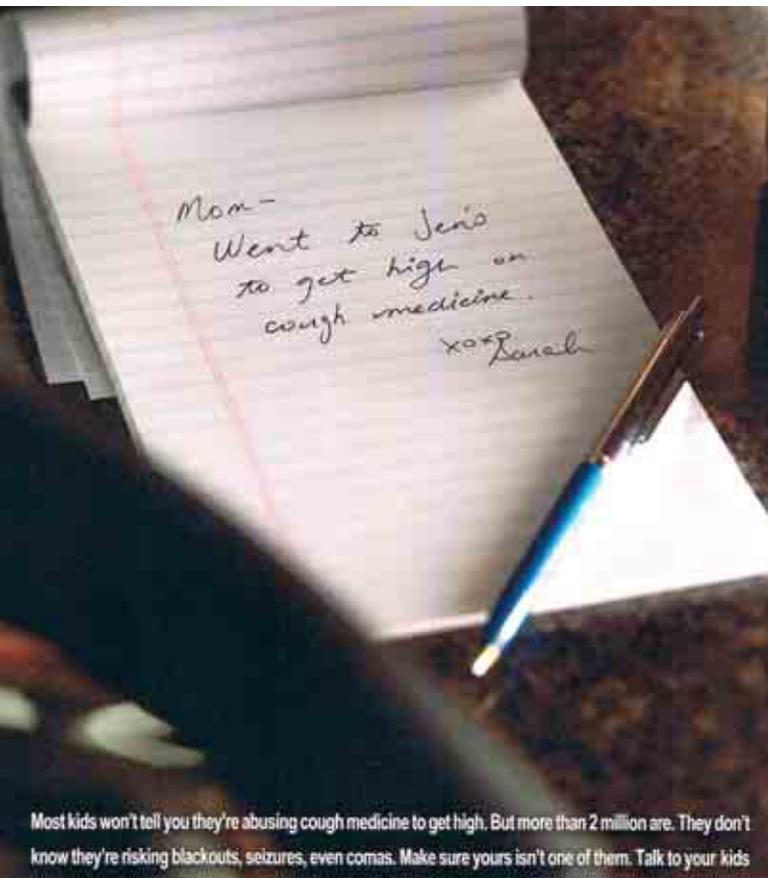
There is also a false perception among teens that prescription drugs are somehow safe to abuse. Two in five teens agreed that prescription medicine, even if not prescribed by a doctor, is much safer to use than illegal drugs. Almost a third believed there is nothing wrong with using prescription medicine without a prescription once in a while.

Both experience and emergency room statistics flatly contradict this perception. In 2005, nearly 1.4 million emergency department visits were associated with drug misuse/abuse, and non-medical use of pharmaceuticals was involved in nearly 600,000 of these visits.

Prescription drugs are easier for teenagers to obtain and typically cheaper than street drugs. In fact, more than three out of five teens in the Partnership survey said pain relievers were easy to get from their parents' medicine cabinets, and more than half said pain relievers are available everywhere.

The fight against this growing problem is critical, as is our awareness of the problem. I believe that our partnerships between local, state and federal law enforcement are making significant strides fighting this problem here in Kentucky. It is also critical, however, that we continue to raise the public awareness of this problem. Thank you for your partnership and continued fight.

Amul R. Thapar is the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky. Appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate in March of 2006, Thapar is a member of the U.S. Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys and chairs the Advisory Committee's Controlled Substances and Asset Forfeiture Subcommittee. For more information about the U.S. Attorney or the U.S. Attorney's office, please visit <http://www.usdoj.gov/usao/ky/>.



Most kids won't tell you they're abusing cough medicine to get high. But more than 2 million are. They don't know they're risking blackouts, seizures, even comas. Make sure yours isn't one of them. Talk to your kids

DOCJT Comings & Goings

TRANSFERS

Richard Parkos, transferred from the Patrol and Traffic Section to the Vehicle Operations Section on 02/16/07.

Fran Root, transferred from Basic Training Branch Manager to Skills Branch Manager on 04/16/07.

Karen Cassidy, transferred from Skills Branch Manager to Basic Training Branch Manager on 04/16/07.

James O. Greer, transferred from Evaluation Section Supervisor in the Basic Training Branch to Patrol and Traffic Section Supervisor in the Advanced Individual Training Branch on 04/16/07.

Patrick Miller, transferred from Patrol Section Supervisor in the Advanced Individual Training Branch to the Office of the Training Operations Director on 04/16/07.

Tammy Richardson, transferred from the Evaluation Section to the Technical Services Section on 04/01/07.

PROMOTION

Janet Brockwell, promoted to Administrative Specialist III in the Telecommunications Branch on 02/01/07.

Jane Carrier, promoted to Administrative Specialist III in the Skills Branch on 02/01/07.

Kelly Adkins, promoted to Administrative Specialist III in the KLEC Support and Records Section on 04/01/07.

Stella Plunkett, promoted from Instructor I in Evaluation Section to Interim Evaluation Section Supervisor on 04/16/07.

COMINGS

James Clark, hired as a Law Enforcement Training Instructor I in the Louisville Office on 03/16/07.

Patrick Zalone, hired as an Investigator III in the Compliance Section on 04/16/07.

GOINGS

Shannyn Johnsen, resigned on 03/02/07. ■

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.

INTERMEDIATE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Mark Anthony
Bowling Green Police Department

Jill Arlinghaus
Covington Police Department

Douglas Becker
Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky Airport Police Department

Michael Boggs
Evarts Police Department

Kevin Brady
Covington Police Department

Charles Brian
University of Louisville Police Department

Charles Casey
Bowling Green Police Department

Marc Chapman
Kenton County Sheriff's Office

Anthony Conner
Versailles Police Department

William Todd Davis
Danville Police Department

Lance Donaldson
Covington Police Department

Jamie Ferrie
Danville Police Department

Steve Gifford
Covington Police

Department

Ronnie Harvell
Calvert City Police Department

Benjamin Hayes
Georgetown Police Department

Quentin Hughes
Bowling Green Police Department

Richard Jackson
Carrollton Police Department

Gregory Jones
Covington Police Department

Jamie Kinman
Carrollton Police Department

Kelly Kinman
Covington Police Department

Mark Knipper
Northern Kentucky University Police Department

Joseph Manning
Bowling Green Police Department

Patrick McQueen
Danville Police Department

James Moore
Independence Police Department

Arminta Mullins
Danville Police Department

Calvin Music
Paintsville Police Department

Keith Parker
Covington Police Department

Kevin Peel
Danville Police Department

Kenneth Puckett
Berea Police Department

Scott Rassenfoss
Boone County Sheriff's Office

Edward Rich
Western Kentucky University Police Department

Joanne Rigney
Covington Police Department

Timothy Robinson
Warren County Sheriff's Office

John See
Carrollton Police Department

Kenneth Spicer
Jackson Police Department

James Stamper
Rowan County Sheriff's Office

Cody Stanley
Covington Police Department

M. Todd Stone
Georgetown Police Department

Douglas Swiggert
University of Kentucky Police Department

Janice Thompson
Berea Police Department

William Treadway
Benton Police Department
Richard Webster
Covington Police Department
William Webster
Covington Police Department
Dennis Wessler
Covington Police Department
Ernest Wilkins
Bowling Green Police Department

ADVANCED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Mark Anthony
Bowling Green Police Department
Jill Arlinghaus
Covington Police Department
Douglas Becker
Bowling Green Police Department
Michael Boggs
Evarts Police Department
Daniel Brewer
Berea Police Department
Marc Chapman
Kenton County Sheriff's Office
Robert Clayton
Mayfield Police Department
Lance Donaldson
Covington Police Department
Benjamin Hayes
Georgetown Police Department
Quentin Hughes
Bowling Green Police Department
Richard Jackson
Carrollton Police Department
Kelly Kinman
Covington Police Department
Mark Knipper
Northern Kentucky

University Police Department
Joseph Manning
Bowling Green Police Department
Scott Rassenfoss
Boone County Sheriff's Office
John See
Carrollton Police Department
Kenneth Spicer
Jackson Police Department
M. Todd Stone
Georgetown Police Department
Dennis Wessler
Covington Police Department
Richard Webster
Covington Police Department
William Webster
Covington Police Department
Ernest Wilkins
Bowling Green Police Department

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER INVESTIGATOR

Jerald Crawford
Frankfort Police Department
Joseph Manning
Bowling Green Police Department
James Moore
Independence Police Department
Lee Ann Roberts
Berea Police Department

LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAFFIC OFFICER

Doug Becker
Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky Airport Police Department
David Gregory
Berea Police Department
Joseph Manning

Bowling Green Police Department
M. Todd Stone
Georgetown Police Department

LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPERVISOR

Mark Anthony
Bowling Green Police Department
Marc Chapman
Kenton County Sheriff's Office
Troy Davidson
Danville Police Department
Amanda Donelan
Covington Police Department
David Elliott
Calvert City Police Department
Mark Knipper
Northern Kentucky University Police Department
Joseph Manning
Bowling Green Police Department
James Monroe
Danville Police Department
Robert Waldrop
Western Kentucky University Police Department
Ernest Wilkins
Bowling Green Police Department

LAW ENFORCEMENT MANAGER

Michael Arrowwood
Covington Police Department
Ben Huff
Boone County Sheriff's Office
Joseph Manning
Bowling Green Police Department
James Monroe
Danville Police Department

Robert Reuthe
Boone County Sheriff's Office

LAW ENFORCEMENT EXECUTIVE

Buford Brumley
Berea Police Department
James Clark
Frankfort Police Department
Howard Neimeier
Newport Police Department
Jane Poynter
Newport Police Department

BASIC TELECOMMUNICATOR

Twalla Beatty
Kentucky State Police
Karla Burnett
Warren County Sheriff's Office
Emily Crider
Warren County Sheriff's Office
Richard Holmes
Lawrenceburg Police Department
Aimee Lashley
Kentucky State Police
Diana Leininger
Versailles Police Department
Tiffany Lindsey
Muhlenburg County 911
Rhonda Rogers
Winchester Police Department
James Wallace
Campbell County 911
Amy Willen
Campbell County 911

TELECOMMUNICATION SUPERVISOR
Thomas Houston
Jessamine County 911
Rhonda Rogers
Winchester Police Department ■

READY FOR ANYTHING

/Abbie Darst, Public Information Officer

If Mother Nature unleashed her fury in your community, or if a terrorist threat was carried out in your town, do you know what to do and who to contact to begin recovering from the devastation? Gen. Maxwell Clay Bailey does, and he and the other individuals that make up the Kentucky Division of Emergency Management are an invaluable resource to Kentucky citizens when it comes to disaster relief in the commonwealth. Bailey has served as the director of KYEM since 2005.

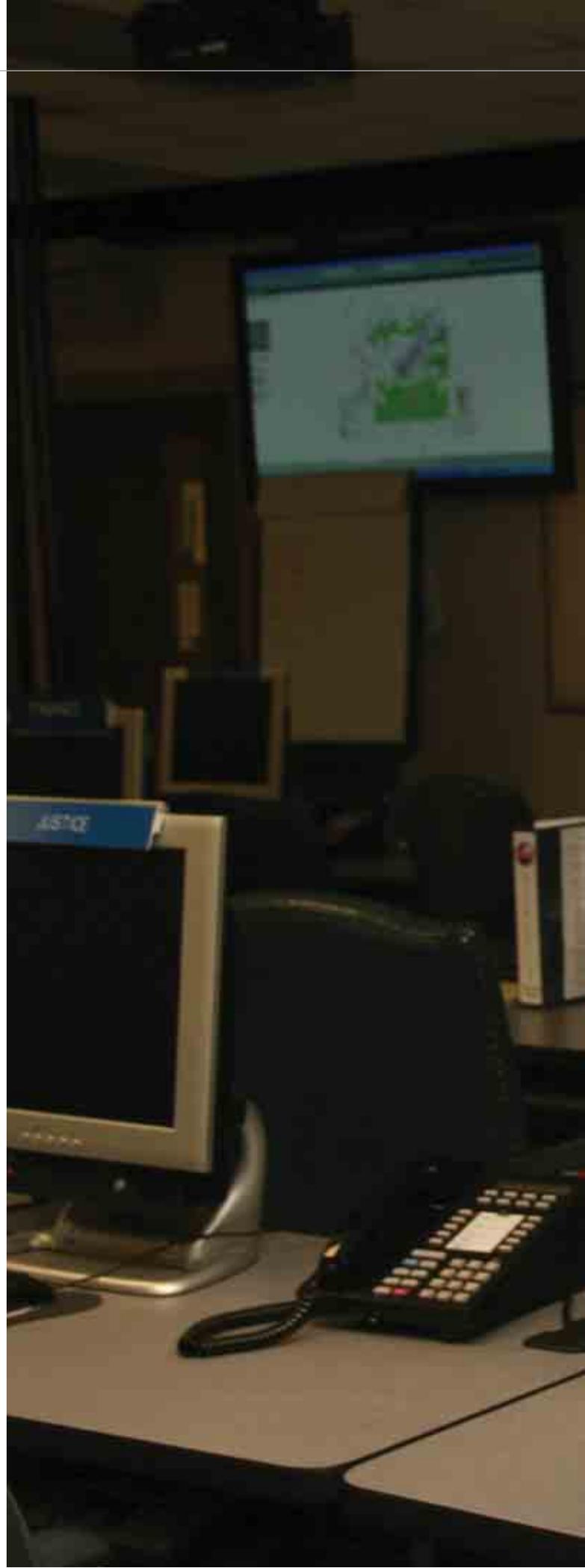
He retired from the U.S. Air Force in March 2002, after 32 years of service as a lieutenant general. After his retirement from the Air Force, until 2003 he developed programs to assist the Kentucky law enforcement community with homeland security with the Department of Criminal Justice Training. From 2003 to 2005 he served as secretary of the Transportation Cabinet. Bailey and his wife, Joyce, are from Paintsville and now live in Paris. They have a daughter, Carolyn.

What are the main goals and objectives of the Kentucky Division of Emergency Management?

I think emergency management is really not very well understood, at whatever level that you want to talk about. Certainly at the national level, it came into prominence during the Hurricane Katrina disaster, where it appeared that the Federal Emergency Management Agency was not very well prepared. But actually we are a coordination agency. FEMA, in that catastrophe, was cast in a responder role, and we're really not responders. What we do in any emergency is take a look at what the needs are at the local level and then apply the appropriate resources to help bring that to bear. I think that in Kentucky we do that very well. We're very well organized, we've got great contacts, but we are not responders. I don't have any troops; I have managers.

How has your extensive military background prepared you for this position?

Particularly in the military, you are used to dealing with incomplete information in a very chaotic and often a very difficult situation, and that's what happens here. When a disaster >>





>> happens, you don't know, certainly sitting here in Frankfort, what it is that's going on out there. So it's your responsibility to try and establish contact with the scene, get as much information as you can, brief the governor and other people up the line as appropriate, and start to marshal the troops and get the situation resolved, despite not really knowing what's going on. So you've got to be comfortable dealing with incomplete information and trying to make a decision in that kind of environment. The military, certainly the senior positions I had, prepared me very well to do that.

What have been your biggest accomplishments in your tenure as director of emergency management?

I think that the most important thing that we do is build relationships. We're organized. I have 81 people in the agency, about 50 of us are in Frankfort. The others are located across the state in 14 areas, and our area manager is the key person working with the response community in eight or 10 counties in his or her area. But the relationships that

we have – our relationship with the community, my relationship with the cabinet-level officers

across state government – allow us to quickly identify a situation, and the communities have the trust and confidence that they can call us and we're going to quickly get the right kind of people to resolve the situation at the local level. We've

certainly bolstered the kinds of people that come to our Emergency Operations Center, and the things that have

come up work like a champ and everybody is very complimentary of how well everybody's working together. I think that is key.

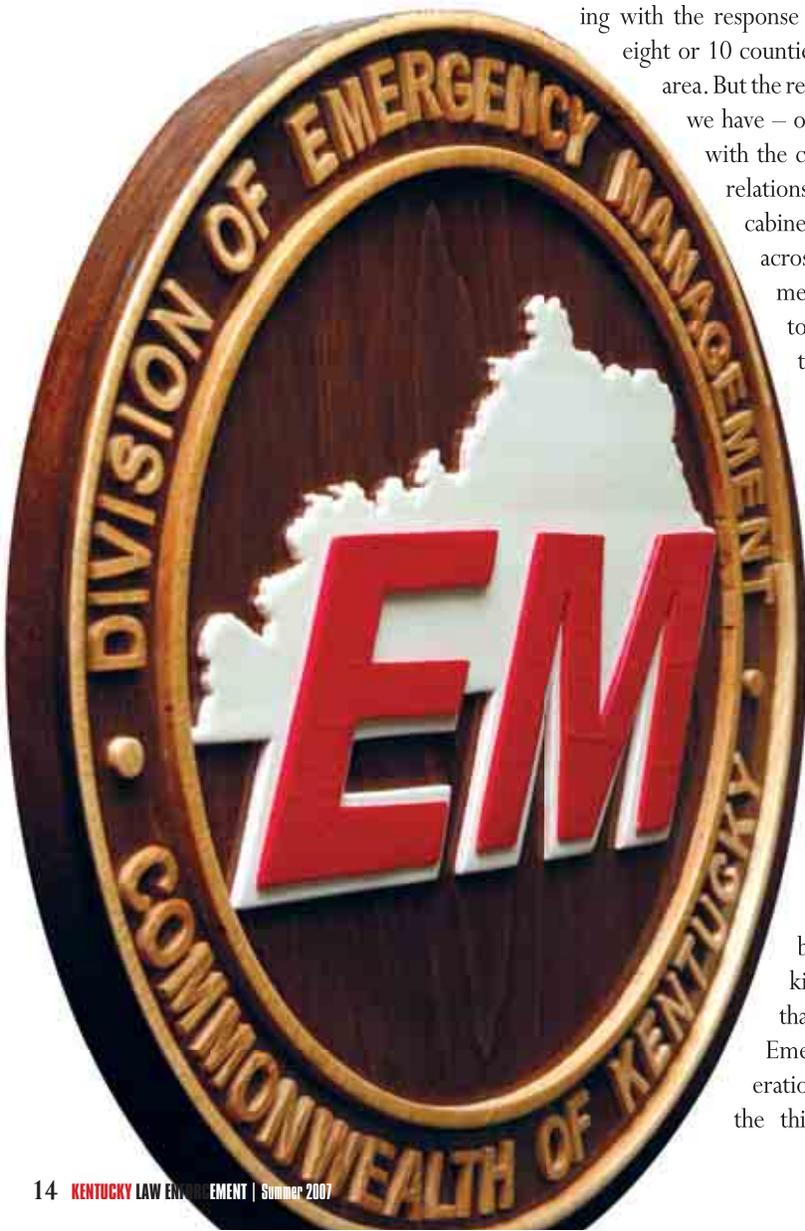
What are some of the challenges facing Kentucky's Division of Emergency Management?

You know, I really want for nothing. I've been in state government almost five years now. I come from an environment where I've worked with absolutely the highest quality people in the nation, and I will tell you that I don't feel like I've stepped down even a rung. I think that we have absolutely the top-notch people in state government, and we have the capabilities in state government that, by any standard, are the best. If you look at just pockets of excellence, the Geographic Information System, our GIS – best in the nation. Our lab with medical examiners' services is the best in the nation. If you look at the things that the Department of Criminal Justice Training has done with police professional standards, you'll see that we are operating, across state government, at a very high level. If there is a challenge, it is knowing where all those people are and being able to bring them quickly to bear on a problem, and I think I can do that. I think we just need to keep pace on the level that we're operating at right now.

How does the Division of Emergency Management interact with Kentucky's law enforcement and other first responders?

Next door to my office is our emergency communication center, and it operates 24/7/365. My duty officer sits co-located with the National Guard. So what comes into the guard or what comes into our emergency management 24-hour warning point for the state, we each kind of know about. The National Guard is important as one of our first-response forces. As a diagram, you've got the governor, you've got the adjunct general and then me. I actually work for the adjunct general. In some states that's reversed. For example, in Florida, the director of emergency management is a cabinet officer and the adjunct general, in an emergency, would work for him. But constitutionally in Kentucky, Gen. Donald Storm is the state's response officer.

But when a call comes in, my first responsibility is to try and find the appropriate state agency to handle it, whether it be agriculture, environmental, transportation (although they've got their own operation center.) We even get occasional police calls, which we would divert into the appropriate agency. I won't say most, but an awful lot of situa-



tions require cross-cabinet response. Then, if it's serious enough, I'll make the decision to call the state Emergency Operations Center, and representatives from across the state would come together in the operations center. Justice is usually represented by a state trooper. But, for example, in Katrina, we were coordinating with Herb Bowling as a single point of contact in the Department of Criminal Justice Training because they have a better network with the broad, local law enforcement community in the state. So if I needed 20 policemen to form a task force, I would automatically think of DOCJT in order to be able to do it. We can bring anybody into the center – the American Red Cross, volunteer agencies; I can bring corporate agencies in. If we had a major power outage or major communication outage, I would bring in Sprint and Kentucky Utility and all those kind of folks represented routinely by the Public Service Commission. But, we could also bring in those people independently. So the first step is always to figure out if there is a single state agency that is capable and best able to handle the situation in and of themselves, or bring together all the state agencies that are involved and get everybody kind of working together to solve the problem.

How do the Division of Emergency Management and the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security work together?

It was my recommendation, in fact John Bizzack and I went to the lieutenant governor and the governor early in the administration, to break out homeland security from where it was within emergency management. We are in align with 41 other states in having a small, separate office of homeland security, which as Maj. Alecia Webb-Edgington and I have discussed, is oriented on prevention and preparation, which includes grant money, distribution of resources, coordinating statewide exercises and those kinds of things. Response is my activity. So, as I jokingly say, if something slips through that shield, then we're ready to respond. So basically, prevention/preparation is on the homeland security side, and then response is on our side.

Though we don't have it codified yet, we are working on a policy committee that would sit in the EOC. If we had a major situation that involved a terrorist kind of event, I see Gen. Storm, Maj. Alecia Webb-Edgington and me kind of huddling in the EOC to make recommendations to the governor on what it is that we ought to do. She also has reporting responsibilities through the National Operations Center. If we get something like the Bullitt County train derailment, or the 5191 crash for that matter,

when the first report was that it might have been an on-board explosion, the FBI and all those people have to be involved. So Maj. Alecia Webb-Edgington would get one of the first calls in that situation, and the National Operations Center would be interested until it was determined that it was not a terrorist event. The Bullitt County situation was the same way. They were reporting to the NOC initially until it became clear that it was what it was.

What would you like to say about the Wolf Creek Dam situation from the viewpoint of the Division of Emergency Management?

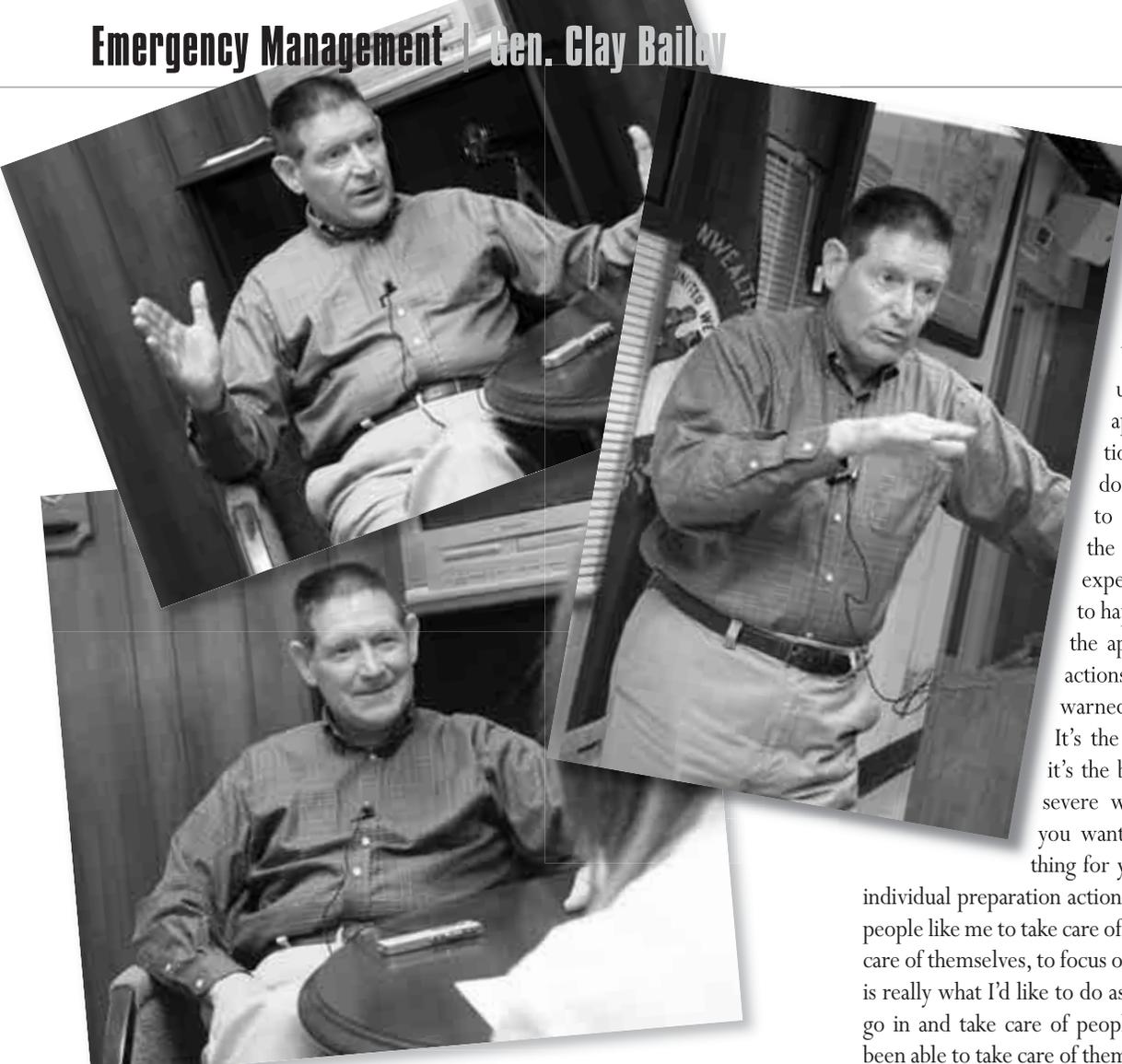
The Wolf Creek Dam is not in imminent danger of failing. What has been missed in all the information that has gone out is that this project has been in the planning stages for years and nothing has changed to

“ I think that the most important thing that we do is build relationships. ”

make the situation any more dire over the last two or three years than it was when the project was designed, planned, budgeted, contracted and now the work has begun on it. That's the problem. The work has begun that has been a long time in the planning process. It is a serious situation if the repairs are not done. That's our message.

Lt. Col. Steven Roemhildt, Nashville district commander of the Army Corps of Engineers, puts it this way: Wolf Creek Dam is becoming safer every day. As I said, this project has been many years in the planning, and now we're in the execution phase and it is not in imminent danger of failing.

In any case, we have what I think of as a very thorough, statewide plan. You know if you ask me about our plan, I'll tell you that you can only plan so much. I mean, you look at the Bullitt County train situation. What I have to deal with there is what's there, not what might be there, or a worse case or a better case; you just have to deal with what's there, and that's the nature of emergency. When I look at the Wolf Creek Dam though, we have an excellent plan. We have a plan that was contracted by a national-level firm, SAIS. I forget what SAIS stands for, but they are big, heavyweight management consultants, and what they've done is they've modeled how the dam would be likely to fail. We >>



for two days. If that was a severe weather forecast, I've told you, that's it. You have been warned. Now it's up to you to take the appropriate preparation actions, and people don't. Instead people go to bed in the middle of the tornado warning and expecting something else to happen, before they take the appropriate emergency actions. When you've been warned, you've been warned. It's the same thing. Whether it's the bird flu, evacuation in severe weather, anything that you want to know – the first thing for you and your family is

individual preparation action. And then that allows people like me to take care of people who can't take care of themselves, to focus on special needs, which is really what I'd like to do as opposed to having to go in and take care of people who ought to have been able to take care of themselves, had they taken the appropriate preparation actions. It's not the lack of capability, we have the capability. The problem is we end up having to fireman's carry 400 people instead of four.

Other than Wolf Creek, can you outline some examples of other scenarios that may take place that the Division of Emergency Management would deal with and how?

Any situation, whether it be the New Madrid Fault or the Bullitt County train derailment or, for example, we had a passenger paddleboat, the Mississippi Queen, that, one night, had 500 people on board and about 200 of them got sick all at the same time. So what do we have here: terrorism, food poisoning, what's the deal? It turned out to be the Norwalk Virus. In any situation, however simple or complex, the first thing you've got to do is establish communications. So, in New Madrid, we have rehearsed, and we have a team of operational communications folks that are on standby that we launch out of here to head out to the area because we expect cell towers to be down and normal communications to be disrupted. Also, we have to get them out there to figure out what it is that's going on. So I've got to

>> have the inundation projections for what would happen with Wolf Creek, and it wouldn't be a tsunami. It would be more like a flood, failing from underneath. So we know, based on water levels, how fast the water would essentially cover the evacuation routes.

We've got our timetable and we've exercised that frequently how quickly we would get the word out and how quickly people would need to be across the roads before they couldn't get across. Creelsboro's would be the first one, they would have about an hour. Burkesville has six to eight hours. Nashville has 14 days. We know how the water would move given the lake levels and all that kind of stuff. Certainly we've table topped that and had major exercises.

Key, though, with anything is personal preparation. If you look at any disaster, the failure point is at the individual level. We preach preparedness. We preach, make a plan, get a kit, get informed, but people aren't. I find it unconscionable that we're so worried about warning people about the weather. You've got adequate notice on the weather. I can tell you that starting Wednesday night it's going to start raining here in Kentucky and it's going to rain

establish communications with scene, that's the first thing that we do.

Then there's a clear priority, which is to do search and rescue and secure the area. In search and rescue, we don't want to make the situation worse, so we want to find survivors and, again, that's part of the assessment process. Then, while we allow the response community to start to assemble we've got to provide basic human needs – medical, water, food and shelter. We've got to take care of the people in whatever type of situation we find them in out there, be that a temporary sheltering kind of situation or providing for medical needs, which could be a very complex thing. It's not just a matter of handing out aspirin; it could be having surgical teams and all kinds of stuff. So it's kind of understated there, but those are the second and third things we do.

Then you have to start working on getting water, power, roads and airports back up and operating to restore the critical infrastructure. Once all that is done, you're starting to get back in business. If we can open schools and local businesses, then we have started to establish normalcy, and that is a key focus.

Next, if it's of the scale where federal relief resources would be made available, we would coordinate to bring them in. Then we'd begin the recovery process. It's a very logical process. Get communication, get somebody on the scene, get eyes on, secure the area and find survivors if necessary, restore basic human services and critical infrastructure, start to bring the situation back to normal and finish recovering. It's kind of logical, but that's why I feel good because I can do that. Give me a situation and I can do that.

“Key, though, with anything is personal preparation. If you look at any disaster, the failure point is at the individual level.”

When you were working at DOJT as the special projects coordinator, you facilitated the creation of threat and vulnerability assessments. Today, the Kentucky Community Preparedness Program has had much success in assessing small- and medium-sized communities. How do you feel about the accomplishments of the community preparedness program?

I'm real pleased. When we first started that project, I had no idea that it could spread so quickly because we were trying to do it without the resources that we have available now. It obviously took dedicated people, and I say dedicated meaning that's all they did, not their level of dedication. But it took a group of people that had nothing else going on, and we were trying to do it by robbing from the staff.

The strengths of the program are obviously the kinds of people that are there. I had not thought through how good a law enforce-

ment official would be at really getting to the guts of what is essentially a crime prevention sort of thing. Terrorism is nothing but a large scale crime done by somebody other than your everyday criminal. So the crime-prevention savvy that an experienced law enforcement official brought to that, with the training that we had, it just turned it into a magical program. If people will pay attention to the recommendations there, then all of our communities can be safe.

However, I think I'd like to see it eventually be focused on more of the special situations. I know that ultimately that is the goal. In other words, you can have people who, once we have a general level of preparedness in the communities, could focus on bridges, dams, on specific, most vulnerable targets. Ultimately, that is what the plan is, to transition to where you're looking at subsets of specific vulnerabilities.

What specific situation or moment in your vast military experience do you think may be of great interest to our readers?

People talk about the highlights of their tours or command positions and things like that, but my time would have been incomplete without the wartime experiences. Specifically, I was a wing commander in charge of Pope Air Force Base, a base of about 4,500 people or so. When the first Gulf War happened, we were gone within a week with two squadrons. I went to the Gulf and spent the entire Desert Shield/Desert Storm time period over there, very much in the center of things. We fell in initially on the preposition equipment that the Air Force had, and from the very first day that we got there, were moving pre-positioned supplies to build up the basing structure that

would really conduct the bulk of the fighting. Then the week before the war started, I moved up into the Dhahran area and helped swing the 18th Airborne Corps in what came to be known as the Left Hook. So, to be a part of history there – a very specific, identifiable part of history – was obviously a highlight.

Then, of course, in my final position I was the commander of Air Force Special Operations forces on 9/11. We were actually, on 9/12, flying in support of FEMA over the World Trade Center site. Within a month we were doing search and rescue and supporting the war in Afghanistan. During the whole Afghanistan first phase, from start of combat operations to toppling the regime – 70 days – I did not lose an airman in combat. And just to be a part of all that was really a highlight. 🍷



BRINGING HOPE TO EASTERN KENTUCKY

Hope comes in many forms /UNITE submitted

In one area of eastern Kentucky hope is represented by a Ford Crown Victoria dressed bumper-to-bumper in a stunning blue wrap. The car, previously used to teach driver's education to high school students, is now the most visible symbol for a Department of Juvenile Justice grant program and anti-drug efforts of the Knox County Operation UNITE Coalition.

Owned by the Knox County Attorney's

Office, this fully-functional police cruiser is completing its second year of community service through a project known as Operation HOPE, which stands for helping our children through prevention and education. In addition to its daily duties, the car is in great demand for appearances at parades and events from Berea to Hazard.

"Operation HOPE was the result of a brainstorming session by our local preven-

tion board," said Charley Green Dixon, Knox County attorney and chairman of the local Operation UNITE (Unlawful Narcotics Investigations, Treatment and Education) coalition. "We were seeing 50 to 75 cases a week in juvenile court. We were looking for ways to help our young people."

Both missions "came together about the same time," Dixon said of Operations HOPE and UNITE. "We had a community march at



/Photo submitted

munity in which we live,” Dixon said.

Among those attending the kick-off ceremony was Lewis Catron, brother of the late Pulaski County Sheriff Sam Catron. Catron was assassinated in the line of duty on April 13, 2002, by a sniper with an OxyContin addiction. The car bears Sheriff Catron’s unit number (111) on its side panels.

“My brother died doing what he loved,” Lewis Catron said at the car’s dedication. “Drugs take lives away. I’m proof of that.”

The LifeSkills curriculum is comprehensive, focusing on decision-making scenarios encountered in daily situations, as well as how to make yourself safe. It includes a relationship component and addresses conflict resolution.

were amazed at it,” Mills said. “It really was a tool because it was so visible and had a 24-hour help-line number painted on the side. I’d have people flag me down, get out of their car and report to me someone in their neighborhood selling drugs.”

Mills also participated with Operation HOPE by going out to the schools twice a year as part of the truancy presentation teams. The teams were comprised of the city attorney, district judge, director of pupil personnel, truancy officer, court designated worker, principal and detention alternative coordinator.

“Last year gave me an opportunity to see what goes on out in the world,” Mills said. “Getting to work in the county attorney’s office was really an educational process for me.

◀ Lynn Camp High School Principal Larry Mills and Charley Greene Dixon stand with the Operation HOPE car outside Lynn Camp High School in Knox County.

the courthouse, people were encouraged to get involved, and it let UNITE’s presence be known.”

From those discussions, Knox County applied for and received a grant to implement the research-based LifeSkills curriculum to seventh-grade students throughout the county. Using a 16-week series of classes, the material is designed to help students make wise life decisions and avoid drugs, alcohol and tobacco.

“We wanted to let them see what could happen to them” if they made poor choices, Dixon said. “Middle school is the transition point where problems are emerging.”

The program began in September 2005. Officials from the Knox County and Barbourville Independent school districts joined forces with Operation HOPE and called upon all segments of the community “to utilize all their talents, resources and efforts to combat the drug problem in our county, in a unified cause to protect our children from the negative effects of drugs, and strengthen the com-

Officials hope to use the Kentucky Incentives for Prevention Survey as a measure of the program’s success. While empirical data is not available, the survey is taken every other year. Current results are still being evaluated, but testimonial evidence indicates it was very beneficial, Dixon said.

“We’ve had teachers call and beg for it back,” Dixon said of the LifeSkills program.

Larry Mills agrees that the LifeSkills Program was very effective.

“The LifeSkills curriculum was new to me, but it is very effective,” added Mills who is now in his 39th year as an educator and serves as principal at Lynn Camp High School. “Our Family Resource and Youth Service centers had tried to do bits and pieces over the years, but this program ties it all together and more. The kids are very open with you. By the end of the year they were looking forward to my visit.”

And along with the message came the car.

“I drove it every day to a school. Those kids

It was eye-opening to see how the issues they face affect the schools.”

When the DJJ grant was renewed for the 2006-07 school year, the focus changed to providing detention alternatives for first-time juvenile offenders.

Juvenile Home Incarceration officers, Todd Owens and Wayne Woolum cover the 14-county Laurel Catchment Area, conducting weekly home visits and monitoring young offenders who must wear location tracking ankle bracelets. The HOPE car is taken to each home visit as well as to court hearings.

Dixon said it costs \$94 per night to house a juvenile in a traditional detention facility. By contrast, the intervention program can be implemented at just \$2.41 per night. The DJJ grant provides funding for 100 30-day spots.

“We have had really great success with Operation HOPE,” Dixon said. “It’s much easier to get parents and the community involved when you are dealing with kids.”

For more information about Operation UNITE, visit its Web site at www.operation-unite.org.

Eye in the



The Civil Air Patrol can be a valuable resource for Kentucky's law enforcement
/Abbie Darst, Public Information Officer



Sky

Whether it's flying aerial reconnaissance for the Kentucky Derby, searching for a downed private plane or providing transportation and communication services for U.S. Customs and Drug Enforcement Agency drug-control missions, the Civil Air Patrol is the eye in the sky helping to protect and serve not only the citizens of the commonwealth, but also communities across the nation.

Classified as an all-volunteer civilian auxiliary of the U.S. Air Force, the Civil Air Patrol was formed in 1941, just one week before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, by more than 150,000 citizens who were concerned about the defense of America's coastline. Today CAP is a non-profit public service organization devoted to emergency services, cadet programs and aerospace education. CAP's functions are continuing to expand with the added emphasis on preventing terrorist activity and homeland security.

There are approximately 1,500 CAP squadrons with nearly 57,000 members nationwide, and the 580 individuals that make up the Kentucky Wing of the CAP have served the commonwealth in numerous ways. However, the CAP has remained a little known diamond in the rough that can be an incredible service to Kentucky's law enforcement in missing person cases, downed aircraft searches, counter-drug initiatives and homeland security or HAZMAT situations.

"It's up to the law enforcement agency to call the Civil Air Patrol because law enforcement are the first ones notified of a missing person usually," said Lt. Col. Stan Mullen, commander of the KY214 Bowman Field Senior Squadron located in Louisville. "The big problem is most law enforcement agencies don't know this resource, the Civil Air Patrol, is even available."

According to Mullen, who is also the director for security and investigations for Jefferson County Public Schools, the top responsibility of Kentucky's CAP wing is providing emergency services. Among the emergency services they provide includes searching for missing or over-due aircrafts. CAP conducts 80 percent of the searches for missing aircraft. Though there are not a lot of aircrafts that go missing, very often an aircraft will be reported overdue or the Emergency Locator Transmitter, which is a device located inside a plane that alerts satellites when it has crashed, will go off and be reported to CAP for them to go and find. There are circumstances where the ELT signal will be detected when the aircraft has not crashed. Like a burglar alarm, there are false alarms, Mullen said. Sometimes an aircraft can be



/Photos submitted

Basic Civil Air Patrol Training

WHAT IS THIS: When an individual joins the Kentucky Wing of the Civil Air Patrol, they receive training in three basic areas.

EMERGENCY SERVICES TRAINING

Emergency services training includes basic information about the history and customs of the U.S. Air Force. Since CAP is an auxiliary of the Air Force, contact with Air Force personnel is often required, so new members are trained in customs and procedures.

CADET PROTECTION TRAINING

Cadets are CAP volunteers who are younger than 18 years of age. To reduce concerns about sexual abuse of minors, CAP has strict rules about how adult members should talk around and relate to young people.

OPERATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING

Since CAP deals with homeland security, law enforcement agencies and the Air Force, it trains volunteers about types of information they are able to disclose and the risks of giving out too much information in certain circumstances.



parked at an airport and the ELT signal is going off because the pilot landed too hard or even thunderstorms can set them off.

“If a chief or sheriff gets a call that an aircraft is overdue or missing, we will take care of everything,” Mullen said. “We have a lot of experience looking for missing aircraft. We know all the techniques. We know how to search all the local airports that they might have landed at to get their aircraft repaired. So that would take a big burden off a police chief or sheriff’s shoulders.”

Another component of CAP’s emergency services is searching for missing people in the mountains, forests or rural areas, especially children and the elderly. If an individual goes missing, the local law enforcement agency can contact the Emergency Operation Center in Frankfort, and together they will determine the risk and whether the CAP could be of benefit in the situation, Mullen said. For example, if the person is missing in the city or an urban area, CAP is limited in what it can do, but in a rural area where there is a lot of farmland to cover, the CAP can be very useful because it can cover a large area by air. Also, CAP cadets specifically practice and train for missing-person searches. They are equipped and trained to search farmlands, forests and a lot of rural areas on foot, Mullen emphasized.

“I think for most police chiefs and most sheriffs, probably the number one asset we can provide for them is searching for missing children, elderly

people, people who are overdue, hikers.... We can quickly search a large area and do it in a very organized, systematic manner to reduce the probability that they’ll be missed,” Mullen said.

Between the cadets on foot and CAP pilots in the air, they can very effectively and efficiently search for missing persons, Mullen said.

“It is so important that law enforcement leaders understand the value of bringing the Civil Air Patrol in to search for missing persons and vehicles and so forth, because we spend a lot of time training on the systematic way that when you look out the window you search the ground to make sure you don’t miss it,” Mullen said. “Often private pilots will go up and look for a missing person, but they aren’t trained with the proper technique and aren’t as effective. We are regulated.”

Despite CAP’s name, individuals who volunteer with CAP do not have to be trained pilots. There are numerous tasks such as ground searches, photography, and slow-scan videography that members can participate in without actually flying an airplane.

▼ Capt. Chris Nester takes photographs from the window of an airplane on one of CAP’s training missions. Nester is the director of operations for CAP’s Kentucky wing.





CAP members receive weekly classroom training at their meetings. Large-scale exercises, where they go up in aircraft or out in the field and practice their search skills, are conducted one weekend every two or three months, Mullen explained.

CAP also supports the Kentucky State Police, the National Guard and the DEA as they search for marijuana fields in the state. In this counter-drug role, CAP provides two services. One service is to fly what is called high bird, providing a communications platform.

“When the National Guard and state helicopters are in the hollows, behind the hills and the mountains searching for marijuana crops, or when they land to cut them down, the radio transmission is blocked by the hills and mountains,” Mullen explained. “So by us having this antenna up at 10,000 feet we can relay messages. So if they have a problem or if they get hurt, we can transmit the emergency to radio traffic. We kind of keep track of where they are so that the main operations center knows where all the aircraft and state police vehicles are and can make sure they are safe.”

For many CAP members, this is one of their favorite CAP services. KSP Trooper Jerri Scott, who is

a 1st lieutenant, with CAP, flies rooftop for counter drug missions.

“I really enjoy flying counter drug,” Scott said. “When flying rooftop, we are responsible for taking care of up to 18 helicopters and ground troops, to stay up to date on their location and status. We act as a go-between for the helicopters and the ground troops.”

Scott has been a member of the KY214 Bowman Field Senior Squadron since September 2003.

The second role that CAP has in counter-drug is flying low to help look for marijuana fields with a KSP trooper riding along. However, there are limitations to what CAP can do during these missions. CAP members are not allowed to take any law enforcement action according to the Posse Comitatus Act.

“It is very important that chiefs and sheriffs know that we cannot support law enforcement agencies directly to conduct arrests,” Mullen said. “Once the police start to try to surround a farm or to stop a vehicle that might be carrying cocaine on the interstate, we can’t fly over and give them directions or watch it or participate in that.” >>

▲ This photo shows the control panel inside of the Bowman Field Senior Squadron’s newest plane, the Cessna G-1000 640CP.



CAP has emergency generators that can power up communication vans and centers. By putting up a high bird that becomes like an airborne antenna, CAP can transmit a message from one side of Kentucky to the other and relay it using the airborne aircraft, Mullen said.

CAP's role in homeland security began immediately following the September 11 terrorist attacks. When air traffic was shut down, New York City, anticipating its vast need for blood, contacted the KY214 Louisville CAP unit. The Louisville Red Cross had a surplus of blood to give, and CAP pilots transported blood into New York City.

"It was kind of eerie, but we were the only aircraft flying in the United States other than Air Force and Army aircraft.... Ever since then we've been more and more involved in homeland security," Mullen recalled. "We've always had a role in disaster relief, supporting disasters, floods and so forth. Now this homeland security role has become a big, big role for us."

Since CAP is equipped to handle a variety of situations and to assist Kentucky's law enforcement in so many ways, it is important that law enforcement understand how they can benefit from CAP services.

"The list is numerous of how a small, or even large, sheriff's office or police department can profit from us," said Denis Sharon, former KSP trooper and CAP volunteer of more than eight years. "The worst part of the relationship between CAP and law

▲ Newspaper clipping from the Louisville Courier-Journal after the September 11, 2001 attacks. The article talked about the CAP mission to fly blood to New York City from Kentucky.

» The same rules apply in CAP's latest role with homeland security.

If a terrorist attack occurred, CAP's job would not be to do surveillance on the terrorist, it would be relaying communications, or if they set off a bomb, taking pictures of the damage the bomb did, Mullen said.

In the case of the train derailment in Bullitt County in January, CAP could have provided an airborne platform far above the fire and smoke where it could have sent back photographs to authorities of where the damage was using satellites, Mullen said. Likewise, CAP assists the Louisville Metro Police Department during the Kentucky Derby each May.

“I think for most police chiefs and most sheriffs, probably the number one asset we can provide for them is searching for missing children, elderly people, people who are overdue, hikers....”

“Our job was not to watch people and watch crowds; our role was to watch traffic, and we reported back and sent pictures back of traffic congestion so they would know from the photographs where their traffic problems were,” Mullen said.

Also, in many disasters, there is a problem with communications. If telephone and cell phone towers are down, CAP has an independent FM radio station and can set up communication stations all over the state to relay information.

Even if all the power is out, like in an earthquake,

enforcement is the lack of use. Hardly any law enforcement agencies are aware that CAP exists, and those that know only have a slight understanding.”

Learning to employ the CAP as part of their repertoire of outside services could supply drastic benefits to all Kentucky law enforcement agencies.

“CAP is a terrific resource, but sometimes it is a secret one,” said Shawn Herron, CAP captain and legal attorney for the Department of Criminal Justice Training.

It's time the secret got out. 🐦

Join the Patrol

There are 20 different squadron units in the Kentucky wing of the Civil Air Patrol, which are located throughout the state. The CAP Kentucky Wing headquarters is located in Frankfort. The following is a list of all the Kentucky squadrons, their commanders and their locations.

Note: A composite squadron is made up of adults and cadets and a senior squadron is all adults 18 years of age and older.

KY001 KENTUCKY WING HEADQUARTERS

PO Box 4665
Frankfort, KY 40604

KY007 LONDON COMPOSITE SQUADRON

Commander: Capt. Walter Binkley
638 Woodview Drive
Somerset, KY 42503
Web site: www.kywgcap.org/~ky007/

KY011 PADUCAH COMPOSITE SQUADRON

Commander: 1st Lt. Harold Travis
P.O. Box 7955
Paducah, KY 42002
Web site: www.kywgcap.org/~ky011/

KY039 LOUISVILLE COMPOSITE SQUADRON

Commander: Lt. Col. Robert McGreal
6234 Breeze Hill Road
Crestwood, KY 40014
Web site: www.kywgcap.org/~ky039/

KY050 BOONE COUNTY COMPOSITE SQUADRON

Commander: 1st Lt. Greg Judge
6474 East Bend Road
Burlington, KY 41005
Web site: www.kywgcap.org/~ky050/

KY057 BOWLING GREEN COMPOSITE SQUADRON

Commander: Maj. Michael Bryant
1310 Eastland Street
Bowling Green, KY 42104
Web site: www.kywgcap.org/~ky057/

KY058 CENTENARY COMPOSITE SQUADRON

Commander: Lt. Col. Kenneth H Smee
226 North Upper Street
Lexington, KY 40507
Web site: www.kywgcap.org/~ky058/

KY073 CAMPBELL COUNTY COMPOSITE SQUADRON

Commander: Maj. Lynda Kilbourne
616 Grandview Avenue
Newport, KY 41071
Web site: www.kywgcap.org/~ky073/

KY077 GOLDEN ARMOR COMPOSITE SQUADRON

Commander: Capt. Joe Johnson
6880 Olin Road
Brandenburg, KY 40108
Web site: www.kywgcap.org/~ky077/

KY082 JIM BREWER COMPOSITE SQUADRON

Commander: Capt. Danny K. Adams
104 Beverly Hills Road
Gays Creek, KY 41745
Web site: www.kywgcap.org/~ky082/

KY122 DANVILLE SENIOR SQUADRON

Commander: Capt. Monte H. Owens
P. O. Box 1083
Danville, KY 40422
Web site: www.kywgcap.org/~ky122/

KY123 KYANG COMPOSITE SQUADRON

Commander: Lt. Col. Mike Wendlegast
7712 Apple Valley Drive
Louisville, KY 40228
Web site: www.kywgcap.org/~ky123/

KY131 BARDSTOWN COMPOSITE SQUADRON

Commander: Maj. Edward C Jett
2935 Deatsville Road
Cox Creek, KY 40013
Web site: www.kywgcap.org/~ky131/

KY214 BOWMAN FIELD SENIOR SQUADRON

Commander: Lt. Col. Stanford T. Mullen
2700 Gast Boulevard
Louisville, KY 40205
Web site: www.kywgcap.org/~ky214/

KY216 FORT CAMPBELL COMPOSITE SQUADRON

Commander: Capt. Joel H. Evans
230 Longwood Lane
Clarksville, TN 37043
Web site: www.kywgcap.org/~ky216/

KY217 WESTERN KENTUCKY COMPOSITE SQUADRON

Commander: Lt Col James L Barnes
366 West Main Street, #7
Hendersonville, TN 37075

KY218 FULTON COUNTY COMPOSITE SQUADRON

Commander: 1st Lt. Charlton Young
1125 Magnolia Drive
Fulton, KY 42041
Web site: www.kywgcap.org/~ky0218/

KY221 BLUEGRASS SENIOR SQUADRON

Commander: Lt. Col. Paul Osborne
4136 Aviator Road, Suite 100
Lexington, KY 40510
Web site: www.kywgcap.org/~ky0221/

KYR01 UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE AFROTC SQUADRON

University of Louisville AFROTC
DET 295, Dougherty Hall
Louisville, KY 40292
Web site: <http://louisville.edu/a-s/afrotc/>

KYR02 UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY AFROTC SQUADRON

University of Kentucky AFROTC
DET 290, 203 Barker Hall
Lexington, KY 40506
Web site: <http://www.uky.edu/AS/Aerospace/>



CSI: Kentucky?

/Sabrina Walsh, Project Manager, Kentucky Violent Death Reporting System

Anthony E. Zuiker's CSI: Crime Scene Investigation broke onto the television scene in 2000, reaching No. 1 in its second season. CBS subsequently spun off CSI: Miami, and in fall 2004 debuted CSI: NY. Nielsen ratings for the 2006-07 season, thus far, show CSI at number four, behind only the episodic American Idol at both one and two and Dancing with the Stars; CSI: Miami at eight; and CSI: NY at 16. Death fascinates, and CSI delivers death up close, obscuring voyeuristic impulses behind a veil of presumed professionalism. Even the casual observer of CSI raises the occasional eyebrow when presumed crime scene professionals track down suspects without wrinkling designer suits, deliver autopsy results within minutes, or perform fantastic forensic acrobatics to expedite the closing of a case. Without accurate portrayals of crime scene professionals carrying out their important and often tedious work, viewers are left with glamorized scenes of death and decay interrupted only by mounting absurdities.

I recently spoke with Laura Sudkamp, Kentucky's Forensic Crime Laboratory director, from the Central Lab in Frankfort. I was curious to know if she felt an obligation to tune into the CSI shows, simply to stay abreast of distortions taken in by the public. "Yes I definitely do," she responded without hesitation. "I do try to be aware of what TV is saying science can do." I asked which show stood out as the least authentic of the three. Again, without hesitation, "NY, that one just kills me. The original's pretty good, Miami has gotten a little bit worse, but NY I can't even watch, most of the stuff they do isn't real at all."

Beyond propagating glaring absurdities, the shows spark myriad questions that Sudkamp is generally forced to answer in the negative: "No we can't do that." She mentions a show where a woman is dropped as a suspect because the CSI crew determines she was under the influence of a date rape drug after analyzing a mere blood stain — "that's not going to work, toxicology analysis requires a blood or urine sample." Sudkamp seemed most baffled by an early episode of the original CSI. "Somebody sneezed on the back window of a car." The team responded by "taking nasal swabs from all their suspects — re-

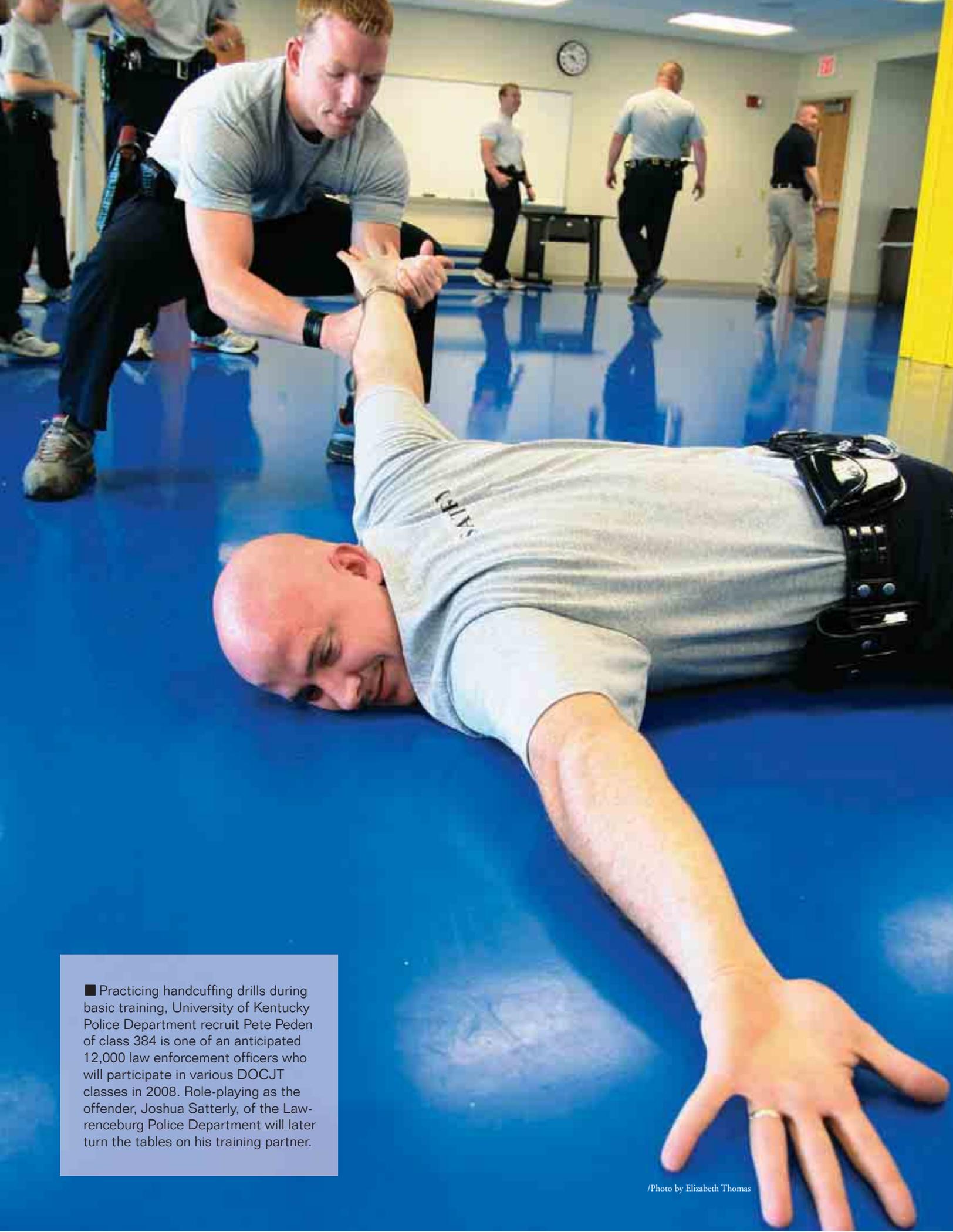
ally confusing because you don't need nasal swabs, you need oral swabs to get DNA." Here, apparently, the CSI team picked noses instead of doing their job.

According to Sudkamp the most glaring irregularities have to do with the investigation of crime scenes. "We tend not to be active in the investigation," she said. I asked if they would ever talk to a suspect. "No." This must be unique to Kentucky, I inquired. Again, "No — that's industry standard." Detectives interview suspects, secure a crime scene, and remove evidence for analysis at one of Kentucky's six labs. When forensic specialists do work a crime scene, a rare occurrence, they typically hand evidence off to another specialist at the lab. Sudkamp explains, "You may be upset by a scene or you may be thinking this is what happened in your mind, but your evidence isn't supporting it so you may turn and keep trying to get it the way you need it to go and ignore something — objectivity is crucial." Suddenly visions of David Caruso, slowly raising his head before swearing he would find the rat who killed the girl if it was the last thing he ever did, were dashed to pieces on the crime lab floor.

On typical CSI episodes crime scene detectives not only secure the scene they also weigh in on the forensic analysis at the lab, frequently cajoling lab technicians while waiting impatiently for results that in reality can take days, even months.

CSI scrambles two schools of thought on crime scene investigation. The current thinking calls for properly equipped detectives to handle evidence collection at crime scenes, as generally done in Kentucky, and hand off evidence to lab analysts. The competing school of thought envisions the creation of forensic teams with exclusive crime scene responsibilities. Sudkamp conceded the idea is occasionally considered for the commonwealth. Asked if such teams would look like CSI units her face lit up, "probably not."

Sabrina Walsh of Lexington is project manager for the Kentucky Violent Death Reporting System. E-mail her at sabrina.walsh@uky.edu



■ Practicing handcuffing drills during basic training, University of Kentucky Police Department recruit Pete Peden of class 384 is one of an anticipated 12,000 law enforcement officers who will participate in various DOCJT classes in 2008. Role-playing as the offender, Joshua Satterly, of the Lawrenceburg Police Department will later turn the tables on his training partner.

PROFILE BIO

DAVID HOBSON

was born in Ohio and has lived in Kentucky since graduating from Eastern Kentucky University in 1977 with a bachelor's degree in Police Administration. He earned his master's degree in Criminal Justice from ECU in 1988. David is currently working on a Ph.D. in education at the University of Kentucky. Hobson was a University of Kentucky police officer for eight years before coming to the DOCJT in 1985. He has supervised the Staff Services and Planning Office since 1999. Currently, he is assisting the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security as training coordinator and the state point of contact for homeland security training. Hobson also serves as a board member of the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation.

Hobson has been a Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies assessor since 1999 and a team leader since 2003. He has also published articles in Police Chief and CALEA Update magazines and has been a presenter at CALEA and International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training (IADLEST) conferences.

Hobson is married to Kris, an assistant to the provost at the University of Kentucky. They have three sons: Chad, a software developer (wife-Robin), Eric, a Lexington police officer (wife-Kelli), and Sean, who works for the American Automobile Association.



/Photo by Elizabeth Thomas

David Hobson

How have you seen the Department of Criminal Justice Training change during your more than 20 years at the agency?

The DOCJT has undergone so many changes, particularly in the last 11 years. The tremendous growth of the agency, and specialization of instruction that has resulted, are changes of note. When I started as an instructor, you were expected to be a generalist, and it wasn't uncommon for an instructor to go from teaching at the driving range during the day and then go to the firing range for night fire exercises. Coordination of basic classes was a duty rotated among the basic instructors. Documentation and tests were in hard copy and the coordinator was responsible for filing the paperwork. All tests were hand graded and all recruit cumulative scores were figured using a calculator. Today, instructors are more specialized and focused in their areas. The tests are computerized, and there are full-time coordinators.

Another significant change is the introduction of the computer and the Internet to training. We went from using typewriters to create lesson plans and hardcopy memos to communicate among ourselves to communicating via e-mails, using computers to create lesson plans and using the Internet as a research tool. Now instructors can do practically all of their research without having to physically go to the library.

What is your career path and your responsibilities at DOCJT?

I started as an instructor in the In-service Training Section and then after about two and a half years, I transferred to the Basic Training Section. My last instructor assignment before coming to Staff Services was in the Breath Test Section. All of these moves allowed me to not only travel the state, but also to experience the different aspects of police training.

I've always felt working in the different areas provided me with a more rounded perspective of training. My present responsibilities include overseeing the agency's conformance to accreditation standards and coordinating survey and research projects for the Commissioner's Office.

What different hats do you wear for the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies and why is CALEA important to you.

I started working as the assistant certification manager in 1997, and have since become the accreditation manager as well as a CALEA assessor and team leader. I've also had the opportunity to serve on CALEA's Public Safety Training Academy Accreditation Program Focus Group, which created the training academy standards, and the CALEA 2003 Standards Review Task Force, which was responsible for the Fifth Edition Standards for Law Enforcement Agencies. I have also presented on training topics at a couple of CALEA conferences.

CALEA accreditation standards provide a blueprint for law enforcement agencies, telecommunication centers and training academies to follow in conducting business. If they develop policies and procedures in accordance with the standards, they will find they are doing things the right way.

You are working toward attaining a Ph.D. What are you studying, and why have you chosen to continue your education?

I am a doctoral student in the Educational Policy Studies and Evaluation program in the College of Education at the University of Kentucky. This program allows me to focus my study in the area of criminal justice higher education and training. I hope to have the course work completed by the end of this year and then begin work on my dissertation.

I was very interested in working on a doctorate when I was in graduate school in the mid-1980s, but having young sons at the time convinced me I needed to spend time with them and not with books. Now they are grown and I can now spend time with the books. I would like to teach at the college level, at least part-time, and having a doctorate helps.

What plans do you have for after you retire from DOCJT?

Since I'm still in my early 50s, I'm not ready to go into full retirement. Though it would be nice to take a year off to get things done around the house, I am interested in finding employment. I'll also continue my work as a CALEA assessor. Eventually, my wife Kris and I would like to find the time to travel to Europe and see more of the United States. I'd love to rent an RV and go for a sightseeing tour with no planned stops; just stop when you feel like it.

What do you enjoy doing outside of your work at DOCJT?

My hobbies seem to center around cars. For example, I enjoy watching NASCAR races. My oldest son, Chad, and I have been to a few of the races. Last year, Chad and my other two

sons, Eric and Sean, and I went to the Busch race at Kentucky Speedway. We enjoyed it so much; we plan on making it an annual event. I also own a 1956 Ford Thunderbird and enjoy working on it, driving it on nice days and going to car shows. Kris and I enjoy traveling and always have projects around the house. 🍷

▶ Hobson riding in a helicopter on a tour of the Kennedy Space Center. He was there as the team leader for the center's Federal Law Enforcement Training Academy CALEA on-site in January.

▼ Hobson is the accreditation manager for DOCJT and a CALEA assessor and team leader. Hobson also volunteers with the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation.



/Photo by Ray Boyd, NASA



/Photo by Elizabeth Thomas



/Photo by Elizabeth Thomas

PROFILE BIO

JANE POWELL LONG

was born in Richmond. She graduated from Model Laboratory School and worked in sales for a local drug-store chain for five years. She decided to become a stay-at-home mom with her two sons, George and Jarrod, until they started to school. She attended Eastern Kentucky University before coming to the Department of Criminal Justice Training in 1982.

Jane Long

Who has been your most positive influence during your career and how?

I have worked with some extraordinary people in the last 25 years. I have always had a good relationship with all my supervisors. My present supervisor Mary Amster Johnson would be the one person who has been the most positive influence of my career. I really can't say enough good things about her. She has been a good friend as well as an awesome supervisor. She has always supported and encouraged me to believe I could accomplish whatever I set out to do. Her pleasant personality always makes my job much easier.

Since beginning your career in 1982, what changes have you seen at DOCJT?

The changes at DOCJT have been so hard to believe. When I began in 1982, I think we had around 65 employees, and now it is more than

200. Also, when I came on board we were housed in the Stratton Building. In 1993 we moved to Funderburk, and then in 2002 the John Bizzack complex. It was an awesome state-of-the-art facility. Technology has also changed so many things. This will probably date me, but when I came here we had IBM electric typewriters. Now everyone has their own computer as well as printers, copiers and other electronic devices. The additional classes being taught to our police officers has also been a big change. Unless you have been involved with law enforcement over the past years, most people would be so surprised how much it has changed. We have always had law enforcement but never the caliber we have today.

What are some of your responsibilities at the agency now?

In 1999, I started working with the Kentucky

Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund. I am an Administrative Specialist III and one of three people responsible for disbursement of KLEFPF stipend checks to eligible participants across the state. We work with 363 law enforcement agencies and process an extraordinary amount of forms each year. We determine the monthly disbursement, and we correspond with most all the city clerks, treasurers, sheriffs and chiefs, or whoever handles the disbursement for the participating agency. After all determinations are made for the month, we generate monthly rosters, certificates of receipt and the monthly pay-incentive check. The growth in participants over the years makes for a very busy office with never any down time.

What kind of rapport do you have with the chiefs and sheriffs around the state.

Before I worked in the KLEFPF office, I worked in the Records and Registration Section. We processed over 10,000 applications each year. That gave me the opportunity to correspond with most all police chiefs, sheriffs and training officers all over the state. It seemed we would talk so often scheduling classes and working out requests that we began to know each other by the sound of our voices. I have met many incredible law enforcement people all over the state. It was always easy to be nice and accommodating to them. I always enjoyed when they stopped by for a visit to introduce themselves. My present job has me communicating mostly with whoever handles the KLEFPF disbursement. I have hardly ever had anyone that wasn't pleasant to deal with. I like to think of myself as a people person, so my job here has always been rewarding and enjoyable.

What has been the most rewarding or memorable experience you've had working at DOCJT?

I've had many memorable experiences at DOCJT. Some of my friends who have retired would definitely be included in those. We always found a way to have fun and still get our work done. What stands out in my mind is what a great place this is to work if you have children and family who depend on you. My supervisors have always been understanding and supportive to my family's needs. Not all businesses would be. My children were very

young when I started to work here, so we had the normal children issues pop up over the years. When my mother was very ill they were very good to me. Of course I used my own time when I was off with her, but not everywhere could you do that. We now have events that we invite our family and children here. I think that shows DOCJT is very family oriented.

How do you like to spend your time when you are away from work?

I enjoy my family and friends the most. We love traveling with our best friends Jan and Ray Deslover. Jan is retired from DOCJT. We have traveled to several countries in Europe, on a Caribbean cruise and many places in the U.S. Some more of my favorite things to do are cooking, antiques and auctions. I am especially proud of my sons. My old-

est son George is married to Amanda and expecting their first child this year. He is an associate principle at the county high school where Amanda is an English teacher and dance team coach. My youngest son Jarrod lives in Union and is a computer programmer for Great American Insurance in Cincinnati. In 2000, I married Conrad Long, a retired Industrial Technology teacher. We live on a farm in Richmond. He has two daughters, Heather and Rachel. Together we have four children and we are proud of all of them. 🍷

▼ Jane Powell Long began working at DOCJT in 1982. Can you spot other familiar faces from this 1982 photo?

▼ Long with her sons Jarrod and George, and husband Conrad at George's wedding.



/Photos submitted



EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS in the Cumberland River Basin



/Photo by Dave Wilkinson

www.ProtectYourFamily.ky.gov 

Homer Bybee slowly tilts his cap back and runs a weathered hand across his forehead, a few wisps of gray hair waving in the breeze as he leans over a rusty iron railing and gazes at the roiling waters beneath Wolf Creek Dam.

“I’ve lived on this river all my life,” he says with a slight grin. “I’ve seen good times and I’ve seen bad. This one isn’t any worse than the baddest and no better than the best.”

Living near the Cumberland River below Wolf Creek Dam, most folks have learned to take a healthy dose of the good with the bad.

Lake Cumberland and the Cumberland River fuel their economy, offer numerous recreational opportunities, and provide water for their livestock and their homes. In turn, they live with the gigantic mound of rock, earth and concrete towering over the valley, holding back one of the largest man-made lakes in the eastern United States. >>

>> It's a balance they've accepted: The dam has been a fact of life since it was built in the 1950s.

But when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers recently announced there was a "high risk" of the dam failing, Kentuckians downstream quickly took notice. Despite the ominous sounding classification, the Corps publicly reassured Kentuckians that there's a major difference between the definitions of "high risk" and the "much more dangerous" level of "imminent."

- "High risk" is based on the amount of property and/or lives affected if the dam is breached.
- "Imminent" means a breach could occur at any moment.

The Corps has not suggested Wolf Creek Dam is in imminent danger of breaching, but has lowered the lake to 680 feet above sea level, 43 feet below the normal treeline, to ease pressure on the dam.

But Kentuckians living below the dam don't always discern the subtleties of governmental phrases. "Folks up on the lake worry about tourism and launching boats," Bybee said. "All of us down on the river worry about getting flooded out with little or no warning."

"I don't want to see my back pasture turned into a fishing pond," added May Barkley, whose farm borders the river.

Asked if he planned to stay, Homer Bybee shrugged his shoulders. "Lord willing and the creek don't rise," he said matter-of-factly.

The fact remained that the Corps identified a threat to the stability of the dam and has embarked on an ambitious seven-year effort to solidify the structure, remarkably similar to a project in the early 1970s. As the lake's water level was purposefully dropped, Kentuckians downstream grew more concerned.

"It was a concern that we had to address quickly and effectively," according to Alecia

Webb-Edgington, director of Kentucky's Office of Homeland Security. "After all, we define homeland security as making Kentuckians safe in their community. It was imperative that we take decisive action to help people below the dam remain as safe as possible."

Working with the Corps, the Office of the Governor and locally elected officials, KOHS developed a two-pronged early warning system for Kentuckians living in the flood plain of the Cumberland River. They are:

- the installation and testing of reverse 9-1-1 systems in the affected areas.
- the distribution of free National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration radios, which will broadcast warnings of any problem at the dam.

KNOW

PLAN

PREPARE

Both residents and visitors to areas below the Wolf Creek Dam are now able to input their cell phone and e-mail information into the region's new emergency 9-1-1 system. Individuals and businesses may register their information by logging on to www.homelandsecurity.ky.gov and clicking on the icon "Wolf Creek Dam Reverse 9-1-1." The emergency notification system already enables homeland security to send a pre-recorded message to home phone numbers in the area.

"We're happy for any kind of advance warning, by radio or telephone or any other way," said Ann Wood as she stood atop the dam

watching construction work on the earthen portion of the dam. "We have to be prepared, that's just a given; but few people think they'll ever see a gigantic wall of water rushing down the valley."

Indeed, "Corps officials seem to agree that any leakage in the dam will probably raise the waters of the Cumberland River gradually," said Webb-Edgington. "But we wanted to be prepared for the worst."

"The Reverse 9-1-1 system allows direct and immediate telephone contact with everyone in the affected area. In essence, they'll be called and told there's a problem at the dam, and to follow the evacuation measures outlined by your local Emergency Management Office," Webb-Edgington continued.

Meanwhile, more than 2,200 NOAA weather alert radios will also broadcast a warning. Free radios were distributed throughout the affected area in March through a homeland security grant. "Should anything occur at the dam, a warning will be immediately broadcast," Webb-Edgington explained.

KOHS is also exploring the possibility of placing warning sirens in the area. The Corps has posted maps on its Web site showing how people living downstream would be affected, she added.

Additionally, more than 10,000 preparedness booklets distributed throughout Cumberland, Clinton, Monroe and Russell counties provide tips on preparing an emergency supply kit, creating a family communications plan and being ready for basically any emergency, including problems at the dam, she concluded.

Bybee, still grinning, thanks everyone who has put in time and effort to see he remains safe, but he's taking one more practical step.

"I'm gonna tie up a john boat near the backdoor," he says. "If we have to, we can float all the way to Nashville!" 

KCPP

ASSESSED COMMUNITIES



BURKESVILLE

County: Cumberland
Population: 1,756
Size: 2.8 square miles
Class: Fourth class city
Mayor: Keith Riddle
Chief: Steve Wheat
Sheriff: James Pruitt

Date of Assessment: March 19 to 23

Sites assessed: Burkesville Fire Department, Burkesville City Hall, Burkesville Head Start, City of Burkesville Water Treatment Plant, Cumberland County Courthouse, Cumberland County Elementary School, Cumberland County High School, Cumberland County Hospital, Cumberland County Justice Center, Cumberland County Middle School, Cumberland County Water District, Cumberland Valley Manor, Dr. Joseph Schickel Veterans Memorial Park, Living Word Ministries-Assembly of God, Marrowbone West Cumberland Fire Department, Tri County Electric Membership Corp., Burkesville Substation



CATLETTSBURG

County: Boyd
Population: 1,960
Size: 1.3 square miles
Class: Fourth class city
Mayor: Donald Wellman
Chief: Mark Plummer
Sheriff: Terry Keelin

Date of Assessment: March 5 to 9

Sites assessed: Ashland Community and Technical College, Roberts Drive Campus, Ashland Community and Technical College, Technology Drive Campus, Boyd County Community and Senior Building, Boyd County Courthouse Annex, Boyd County Courthouse, Boyd County High School, Boyd County Middle School, Boyd County Road Department, Fairview High School, Fairview Middle School, Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia Tri-State Mall, Ramey Estep Homes, Inc.



CLINTON

County: Hickman
Population: 1,415
Size: 1.6 square miles
Class: Fifth class city
Mayor: Charles Murphy
Chief: Tony Grogan

Sheriff: John Turner

Date of Assessment: February 19 to 23

Sites assessed: Arbor Place of Clinton, Clinton Fire Protection District, Clinton-Hickman County Emergency Services, Columbus-Belmont State Park, Harper's Country Ham, Inc., Hickman County Courthouse, Hickman County Courthouse Annex, Hickman County Elementary School, Hickman County Fire and Rescue, Hickman County Health Center, Hickman County High School, Hickman County Senior Community Center, Intermediate Care Facility, Peerless Premier Appliance Company, Tri State Gas Company, Water Service Corporation of Kentucky



EDMONTON

County: Metcalfe
Population: 1,586
Size: 2.8 square miles
Class: Fifth class city
Mayor: Howard D. Garrett
Chief: Tony Harris
Sheriff: Rondal Shirley

Date of Assessment: January 22 to 26

Sites assessed: Edmonton City Hall, Edmonton Elementary School, Edmonton Memorial Park, Edmonton Police Department/Edmonton-Metcalfe 911 Dispatch Center, Edmonton Wastewater Treatment Plant, Edmonton-Metcalfe Fire-Rescue, Metcalfe County Courthouse, Metcalfe County Courthouse/Judicial Center, Metcalfe County Emergency Medical Service, Metcalfe County Health Department, Metcalfe County High School, Metcalfe County Middle School, Metcalfe Health Care Center, M.F.S. Alliance, Valley Fertilizer Company



FORT THOMAS

County: Campbell
Population: 16,495
Size: 5.7 square miles
Class: Fourth class city
Mayor: Mary H. Brown
Chief: Mike Daly
Sheriff: John Dunn, Jr.

Date of Assessment: February 5 to 9

Sites assessed: Brooks-Lawler United States Army Reserve Center, CSX Railroad, C/A Line D Underpass, Fort Thomas Central Office, Cincinnati Bell, Fort Thomas City Building, Gettysburg Square Apartments, Highland Avenue I-471 Overpass Bridge, Highlands High School, Highlands Middle School, Highlandspring of Fort Thomas Healthcare Center and Rehabilitation, Northern Kentucky Water District, Robert D. Johnson Elementary School, St. Catherine of Siena School, St. Luke Hospital East, St. Thomas Elementary School, VA Medical Center-Fort Thomas >>



HARDINSBURG

County: Breckinridge
Population: 2,345
Size: 3.6 square miles
Class: Fifth class city
Mayor: Wayne Macy
Chief: Ron McKinney
Sheriff: Todd Pate

Date of Assessment: January 22 to 26

Sites assessed: Ben Johnson Elementary School, Breckinridge County Airport, Breckinridge County Area Technology Center, Breckinridge County Board of Education Central Office, Breckinridge County Courthouse Annex, Breckinridge County Courthouse, Breckinridge County High School, Breckinridge County Middle School, Custer Elementary School, Hardinsburg Elementary School, Hardinsburg Regional Reverse Osmosis Water Treatment Plant, Irvington Elementary School, Irvington Gas Company, Inc., Southern States Breck Cooperative, Inc., Texas Gas Transmission, LLC

Sites assessed: 31W Bridge, Cabinet for Families and Children, City of Munfordville Wastewater Treatment Plant, CSX Railroad Bridge, East Kentucky Power Substation, Hart County 911 Dispatch Center, Hart County Courthouse, Hart County High School, Hart County Justice Center, Hart County Schools Central Office, I-65 Twin Bridges, Kentucky Department of Transportation District #44 Crew 050, Munfordville City Hall, Munfordville Elementary School, Munfordville Fire & Rescue, South Central Rural Telephone Cooperative, Thelma Stovall Park



OLIVE HILL

County: Carter
Population: 1,813
Size: 2.0 square miles
Class: Fourth class city
Mayor: Danny Sparks
Chief: Bobby Hall
Sheriff: Kevin McDavid

Date of Assessment: February 26 to March 2

Sites assessed: Carter County EMS West Station, Carter County Medical Clinic, Gene Cline West Carter County Health Center, King's Daughters Family Care Center, Kentucky National Guard Armory Det. 1 149th Engineer Detachment, Olive Hill Airport, Olive Hill City Hall, Olive Hill Early Learning Center, Olive Hill Elementary School, Olive Hill Fire Department, Olive Hill Water Storage Towers, Olive Hill Water Treatment Plant, Perry Branch Railroad Bridge Viaduct, U.S. 60 Bridge over Tygart's Creek, West Carter High School, West Carter Middle School, Windstream – Olive Hill Central Office



MARION

County: Crittenden
Population: 3,196
Size: 3.3 square miles
Class: Fifth class city
Mayor: Michael Alexander
Chief: Kenneth Winn

Sheriff: Wayne Agent

Date of Assessment: January 29 to February 2

Sites assessed: Crittenden County High/Middle School, Crittenden County Courthouse, Crittenden County Educational and Technology Building, Crittenden County Elementary School, Crittenden County Health Department, Crittenden Farm Supply, Crittenden Health Systems, Kentucky Department of Transportation Crittenden County, Marion City Hall, Marion/Crittenden County Park, Marion/Crittenden County Communications Tower, Marion National Guard Armory, Marion Volunteer Fire Department, Marion Water Treatment Plant, Par 4 Plastics, Safetran Systems



TAYLORSVILLE

County: Spencer
Population: 1,009
Size: 0.7 square miles
Class: Fifth class city
Mayor: Donald Pay
Chief: Toby Lewis
Sheriff: Steve Coulter

Date of Assessment: April 2 to 6

Sites assessed: Greenwell Brothers, Inc., Hillview Academy, J.A. Bennett, Inc., Kentucky Utilities Taylorsville Substation No. 647, Spencer County Courthouse, Spencer County Elementary School, Spencer County High School, Spencer County Levee and Floodwall Pump House, Spencer County Middle School, Spencer County Sheriff's Office and Dispatch Center, Taylorsville City Hall, Taylorsville Elementary, Taylorsville Lake Dam, Taylorsville Police Department, Taylorsville-Spencer County Fire Department Station No. 1, Taylorsville Wastewater Treatment Plant



MUNFORDVILLE

County: Hart
Population: 1,563
Size: 2.5 square miles
Class: Fifth class city
Mayor: John Johnson
Chief: Steven Atwell
Sheriff: Boston Hensley

Date of Assessment: February 12 to 16



■ Looking like neon-suited astronauts, emergency workers from central Kentucky treated a potential victim in a recent homeland security/public safety awareness exercise at Lexington's Rupp Arena. The exercise, based on an "unknown chemical release and possible radiological threat" included the Bluegrass Emergency Response Team, law enforcement, emergency management, hospitals and emergency medical agencies.

▼ Kentucky law enforcement officers (from left) Varinka Barbini, Courtney Yerington, Lisa Doyle and Lisa Rakes competed in the 2007 World Police and Fire Games in Adelaide, Australia. Each brought home a gold medal.



/Photo submitted

Kentucky Officers Get GOLD

/Jamie Neal-Ball, Public Information Officer

Four Kentucky police officers went down under for the 2007 World Police and Fire Games and came out on top – seven times.

The officers, who called themselves Team Kentucky for the games, brought home seven gold medals, five silvers and a bronze from the competition in Adelaide, Australia.

Owensboro Police Officer Courtney Yerington, Louisville Metro Police Officer Lisa Doyle and Lexington Division of Police officers Lisa Rakes and Varinka Barbini each received at least one gold medal during the event, which was held March 16 through 25.

About 7,600 law enforcement officers and firefighters from across the world took part in the games, according to the World Police and Fire Games.

Officer Lisa Rakes, who is part of Lexington's mounted patrol unit, competed in the international games for the first time this year and gained the most gold – four medals – of all the Kentucky officers.

"It was really probably unlike anything I had ever participated in," she said.

Rakes said the athletes marched in by country during opening ceremonies, and thousands of spectators cheered for them. It made her feel like she was in the Olympics, she said.

"To march in with that many people,

and the pomp and circumstance, it made you feel like a real athlete," she said.

Among Rakes' medals were a gold and silver for her performance in two swimming events, which she said was especially exciting since she didn't grow up swimming.

"I didn't learn how to swim until I was in my 30s," Rakes said. "To go up there and be competitive in the swimming events felt good."

Another member of Team Kentucky, Louisville's Doyle, broke a record during the games. Doyle bench pressed 176.3 pounds, besting the 165 pounds that a firefighter from Indiana lifted in 2001 when the games were held in Indianapolis.

The World Police and Fire Games Federation, a non-profit organization run by the California Police Athletics Federation, established the games in 1985, when the first event was held in San Jose, California.

"Today, the World Police and Fire Games are a spectacular international sporting event, offering police officers, firefighters, customs and correction officers from around the world an opportunity to showcase their athletic excellence in over 65 sporting events," according to the federation.

Since 1985, the games, which are held biennially, have been hosted five times in the United States, three times in Canada, once in Sweden and Spain and twice in Australia. The event is set to be in British Columbia, Canada in 2009, and New York is scheduled to host the 2011 games. 🐾

The unofficial results of the 2007 games for the Kentucky officers, as reported by the World Police and Fire Games and the officers:

- Some of the competitors attained gold medals in the same category – bench press, for instance. This is because the entrants competed in different age categories. The World Police and Fire Games categorize competitors by age group, placing 10 years between each category in some events. High-intensity cardiovascular events are divided by five-year increments. The categories account for competitors up to age 85.

Barbini

- Bench Press: Gold – 104.5 pounds
- 10K Cross-country Run: Silver – Time not listed.
- 1500-meter Run: Silver, with a time of 4:45.08

Doyle

- Bench Press: Gold – 176.3 pounds (record breaker)
- Bodybuilding: Silver

Rakes

- Toughest Competitor Alive: Gold. In this event, each competitor must attempt to complete a 5K cross-country course, shot put, 100-meter sprint, 100-meter swim, rope climb, bench press, chin-ups and an obstacle course. Competitors must complete the events in that order with minimal delay between each.
- Bench Press: Gold – 110 pounds
- 400-meter Swim: Gold
- Individual Biathlon: Gold. This sport combines pistol and cross-country running events. Competitors must run for one mile, shoot 12 rounds standing without support (body target), repeat that sequence and then finish by running one mile again. The total course is three miles and 24 rounds.
- Team Biathlon: Silver. Each team consists of two people. They are ranked in the team event based on their individual biathlon results.
- 800-meter Swim: Silver, with a time of 15:06.43

Yerington

- Push/Pull: Gold – 341 pounds
- Bench Press: Bronze – 110 pounds ■



INVESTIGATIVE TOOLS: BODY LANGUAGE AND DECEPTION

/ Dorothy V. McCoy, Lead Instructor, South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy

What if you were investigating the disappearance of an attractive young woman and her husband said, “In the morning I’ve been taking the dog down to the park where she walked. It was our time. It’s a way for me to experience her now. A lot of times I can’t make it very far,” he said, crying. Do you believe him? Are his tears genuine or crocodile? Are you hearing the words of a man who is suffering an unspeakable loss? If you think he is grieving, you have been deceived. You are not the first person to be deceived by convicted murderer Scott Peterson. According to the prosecution at his headlining trial, Peterson killed his wife, Laci, and their unborn son, Conner. Peterson who exhibits various psychopathic tendencies, deceived Laci, his girlfriend Amber Frey, his parents and siblings, Laci’s family and a sympathetic public.

Detecting Deception

As a species we are pitifully poor lie detectors. One would think, since we have been communicating for thousands of years, we would have devised ways to accurately distinguish between a falsehood and the truth.

Scientists are interested in knowing which professionals are the most consistent lie detectors. Researchers also want to define the elusive gestures, facial expressions, eye ticks

and/or body tension that correctly signal veracity. The useful data of roughly 100 years of research on lie detection are meager at best. I can guess who will win the big game on Saturday afternoon about half of the time. Our ability to detect deception is comparable.

Are law enforcement officers, psychologists and judges better at detecting lies than the average person? No, they are not. As studies have shown, these professionals are no more accurate than stockbrokers, cab drivers or attorneys. There is one exception – Secret Service agents have scored quite well at reading dishonesty in body language and verbal clues. In law enforcement we call that a clue. Evidently their training prepares them for sniffing out deceivers.

Law enforcement officers are continually asked to play Solomon. Unfortunately, some individuals are very talented at creating fantasy and inducing others to accept their fabrications. (Psychopaths are masters of the art.) Officers need tools to tackle these challenging situations. If we could accurately and consistently recognize truthfulness, our multi-billion dollar judicial system would be slashed dramatically. We would not wonder if the O. J. Simpsons and Scott Petersons of the world were guilty. If suspects were innocent, they would never become suspects. The Peterson trial cost taxpayers an overwhelming \$4 million. The pitiable, overburdened California taxpayers spent twice as much on the O. J. Simpson fiasco. This trial also divided Americans into two opposing camps: the “glove or no glove he is guilty as sin” camp and the “he was framed” camp.

The Quest for Truth

Diogenes (the Cynic) is not the only misanthrope looking for an honest man. Finding a reliable instrument or system for analyzing the truth/lie continuum has been a priority since man began to gather together in communities. Each civilization has attempted to resolve this quandary. One of our modern attempts is the polygraph, which dates to 1918. Polygraphs are becoming more common as a dimension of pre-employment assessments. Though used in the legal system, polygraph results are not admissible in court as evidence. This is primarily because results can vary according to the operator’s experience, skill and sensitivity.

According to legend, the polygraph is



based on an ancient Chinese test of honesty. The accused was given a hand full of rice to hold in his mouth. The theory was, if the subject was guilty his mouth would be dry and he would have difficulty spitting the rice out. However, guilt is not the only emotion that can initiate an interruption of saliva production. The autonomic system which controls glands, can be affected by any stressor, including fear and anxiety.

During the Cold War, the CIA and other secret squirrel organizations used so-called truth serums to gain information from reluctant spies. Many barbiturates fall under the truth serum category, including scopolamine, sodium amytal and sodium pentothal. The so-called truth serums are no longer used by Ray Ban-wearing feds because the drugs proved to

be unreliable. In addition, many barbiturates, such as sodium amytal have a high potential for dependence and addiction. Side effects and interactions with other medicines are not uncommon.

A clay tablet inscribed in ancient Babylon warned, "When a man lies, he looks down at the ground and moves his big toe in circles." If this were true every shy boy who grew up in the Midwest would be labeled a prevaricator. Each of us has his or her favored method for detecting veracity. People who stutter, avoid eye contact, protest too much, deny lying and the perennial movie favorite, have shifty eyes, are likely to be under suspicion. Regrettably, for seekers of truth, there are many perfectly reasonable explanations, other than lying, for these behaviors and for shifty eyes

– whatever that means.

In August of 2006, Nevada Highway Patrolman Eddie Dutchover used a more idiosyncratic lie detector when he pulled over a wanted polygamist, Warren Steed Jeffs. The officer noticed a furiously pumping carotid artery in Jeffs' neck. Dutchover said he knew he had found someone big. Dutchover was correct; Jeffs was on the FBI's 10 Most Wanted Fugitives List. "I knew some type of criminal activity was possibly afoot," Dutchover (who is obviously a Sherlock Homes fan) said after he stopped Jeffs. Unlike the patrolman, most of us are not skilled at spotting pumping carotid arteries. Conversely, many humans are exceptionally talented at perverting the truth. >>

>> Body Language as a Lie Detector

Humans use many forms of deception. Facial expression is a very complex and easily manipulated form of communication. Facial expression can be quite subtle. Few individuals are accomplished in correctly interpreting deceptive motives or emotions. To complicate matters, facial expression is achieved using infinite combinations of musculature, features, skin plasticity and complexion. Even the skilled Secret Service agent can be misled.

Body Language Test

Understanding body language can be critical for officer safety. There is more to body language than movement. Behavioral studies indicate that individuals establish a personal space circumference, which may change depending on the type of message they are sending. We establish a comfortable distance for personal interaction and nonverbally (unconsciously) define this as our perimeter. Personal distance is just as much a part of non-verbal communication as a smile or a snarl. By the way, notice if a smile uses all of the face muscles or just a few around the mouth. More muscles equal a more natural, unforced smile.

If one is distrustful (i.e., paranoia), his or her space will probably be larger. From basic training, law enforcement officers are taught to keep a safe distance from suspects. If we perceive danger or dislike, even if we are not consciously aware of that perception, we will probably increase our protected space.

Consider this: If a suspect moves into your personal space it may well be a sign of aggression or implied intimidation. There are four parts to tactical body language: facial expression, gestures, stance and personal space. Unfortunately, it is a two-way street – while you are watching a suspect's body language, he or she is simultaneously watching yours. Study your body language in a mirror. What messages do you send? You may be surprised.

Facial Indicators

Here are a few obvious facial signals: 1. nostril flare (arousal, anger). 2. grin (happiness, affiliation, contentment); grimace (fear); lip-compression (anger, high emotion, frustration); canine snarl (disgust); lip-pout (sadness, submission, uncertainty, seduction); lip-purse (disagree, disgusted); sneer (contempt, intimidation). 3. Frown (anger, sadness, concentration); brow-raise (intensity, curious). 4. Big pupils (arousal, fight-or-flight, drugs); small pupils (rest-and-digest); direct-gaze (affiliate, threaten, deception); gaze cut-off (dislike, disagree, annoyed, hide emotions, hide deceit); gaze-down (submission, deception, distraction). (Adapted from Givens, 1998-2002, Center for Nonverbal Studies)

Remember, you are not the only person who studies body language. Misleading body language can be used to do just that – mislead. Look at the individual's entire presentation when in doubt. Incongruity may be an attempt to conceal or mislead. As a Dallas cop told me, the truth is consistent. When the spoken word is at cross purposes with body language, normally it is safer to believe the body because body language is more likely to be unconscious.

Body Language Quiz

Are you skilled at reading body language? We will see. Take the quiz.

1. You have asked a suspect a question and he looks up and to the left. This might mean
 - a. he is focusing on your body language.
 - b. he is looking inside himself for an imaginative answer.
 - c. he has a headache.
 - d. he is trying to find the light at the end of the tunnel.
2. This body language tool, when used, will make you appear warm, friendly, open and confident.
 - a. arms unfolded
 - b. feet about 10 inches apart
 - c. nodding your head
 - d. smile
3. If a suspect is making little eye contact, it might mean
 - a. he is shy.
 - b. he doesn't want anyone to read emotion in his eyes.
 - c. he is sleepy.
 - d. he does not like you.
4. If a suspect is wringing her hands as you talk, it might mean
 - a. she is nervous.
 - b. her hands are dirty.
 - c. she is late for an appointment.
 - d. she is open and outgoing.
5. You are talking to a suspect and you lean toward him and nod occasionally. It probably means
 - a. you are near sighted.
 - b. you are self-centered.
 - c. you are paying close attention.
 - d. you are having trouble hearing.
6. If a suspect has her arms folded and legs crossed, it might mean
 - a. she is cold.
 - b. she is feeling romantic.
 - c. she wants to understand the person with whom she is speaking.
 - d. she is being defensive.
7. An officer standing tall with chest out and head high, might mean

- a. improper training.
 - b. aggression.
 - c. confidence.
 - d. a poorly fitted vest.
8. One angles in toward a person if
- a. he is being aggressive.
 - b. he thinks the other person is sexy.
 - c. he is trying to read emotion.
 - d. he thinks she is lying and wants to see if she is blinking.
9. You are talking to a suspect and she is filtering her answer through her hands. It might mean
- a. she is trying to hide bad breath.
 - b. she is lying.
 - c. she is self-conscious.
 - d. she is fearful.
10. We have such powerful brain circuitry for facial expressions that
- a. we see faces where there are none (i.e., moon, clouds).
 - b. we often misread expressions.
 - c. we get tired of reading expressions.
 - d. we smile and glare just to confuse suspects.
11. You stop a man driving a new SUV in Nevada and his carotid artery is pumping. It might mean
- a. he is wanted by the FBI.
 - b. he has been exercising.
 - c. it is the end of your shift, so you don't care.
 - d. he is stressed because he anticipates a speeding ticket.
12. You have asked a suspect a question and he looks up and to the right. This might mean
- a. he wants to appear helpful.
 - b. he does not understand your question.
 - c. he is trying to remember his attorney's name.
 - d. he is recalling the truthful answer to your question.
13. You ask a suspect if he killed his rich maiden aunt. He says, "No, I did not." This may mean
- a. he is very precise in his use of English.
 - b. he is grief stricken.
 - c. he is lying.
 - d. it means nothing.

Correct answers:

1) d, 2) d, 3) a, 4) a, 5) c, 6) d, 7) a, 8) b, 9) b, 10) a, 11) a, 12) c and d, 13) c

Here is more information for questions 12 and 13.

12. In both c and d he is looking inside for information stored there.

13. If a suspect uses a contraction, such as *I didn't do it*, in answer to your question, "*Did you kill your maiden aunt?*" he is more likely to be telling the truth than if he were to say, "*No I did not.*" Contractions seem to be more trustworthy.

Scoring your test:

Give yourself one point for every correct answer. You can give yourself more points, but it will make scoring confusing.

What does my score mean?

Score 1 – 4

I am afraid that you might find surviving on the mean streets more challenging than other officers. You are more likely to miss a body-language signal that precedes an aggressive act. Also, you are more likely to misjudge a suspect's intention and truthfulness. You may want to learn more about body language by visiting the Non-Verbal Communication Journal Web site. If that site is too academic for your taste try the Center for Nonverbal Communication Web site; it is quite interesting. To be safe, stay close to someone who scored 10 on the test.

Score 5 – 8

You are doing relatively well and can probably communicate and understand body communication with little effort. You may want to visit the reference sites listed above and increase your store of body language knowledge. What does it mean when someone looks up and to the right? See, I told you there was more to learn.

Score 9 – 13

You should be working for the Secret Service. You are unusually knowledgeable about body language. This knowledge will give you a distinct advantage in understanding your fellow creatures. Let me warn you, some of the nice officers from the first scoring group are going to be looking for you.

Conclusion

Would you like to know how to consistently identify dishonesty? According to body language expert Robert Phipps, "Darting eyes, palms not visible, shifting from one foot to another, hand covering mouth or fingers tugging at the ear are clues." Regrettably, as you know, these indicators are not always accurate. You should keep researching and learning about body language and lie detection. The more you know the safer you are, and in law enforcement that is your primary directive, to stay safe.

I suggest that you read *Frogs into Princes: Neuro Linguistic Programming*: Richard Bandler and John Grinder. I read it several years ago, and though it is not an easy read it contains some terrific information on understanding yourself and others. Also the sites listed under the first scoring category above are a treasure trove of useful information. Begin your own research study. Watch your fellow humans and make note of their behavior under different circumstances. We call those case studies. ■



UNIVERSITY POLICING

Every state university in Kentucky has a police department with trained, certified law enforcement officers who are responsible for protecting and serving the population in what many term their “small city within a city.”

And those officers are required to go through the same mandatory training, both as basic recruits and annually thereafter, as Kentucky’s other law enforcement officers.

But, university law enforcement places extra emphasis on community policing – an absolute necessity on campuses, according to university police chiefs.

Unfortunately, many university police departments are also pegged as training grounds for new officers rather than places to build careers, chiefs added. Looking for trained professionals

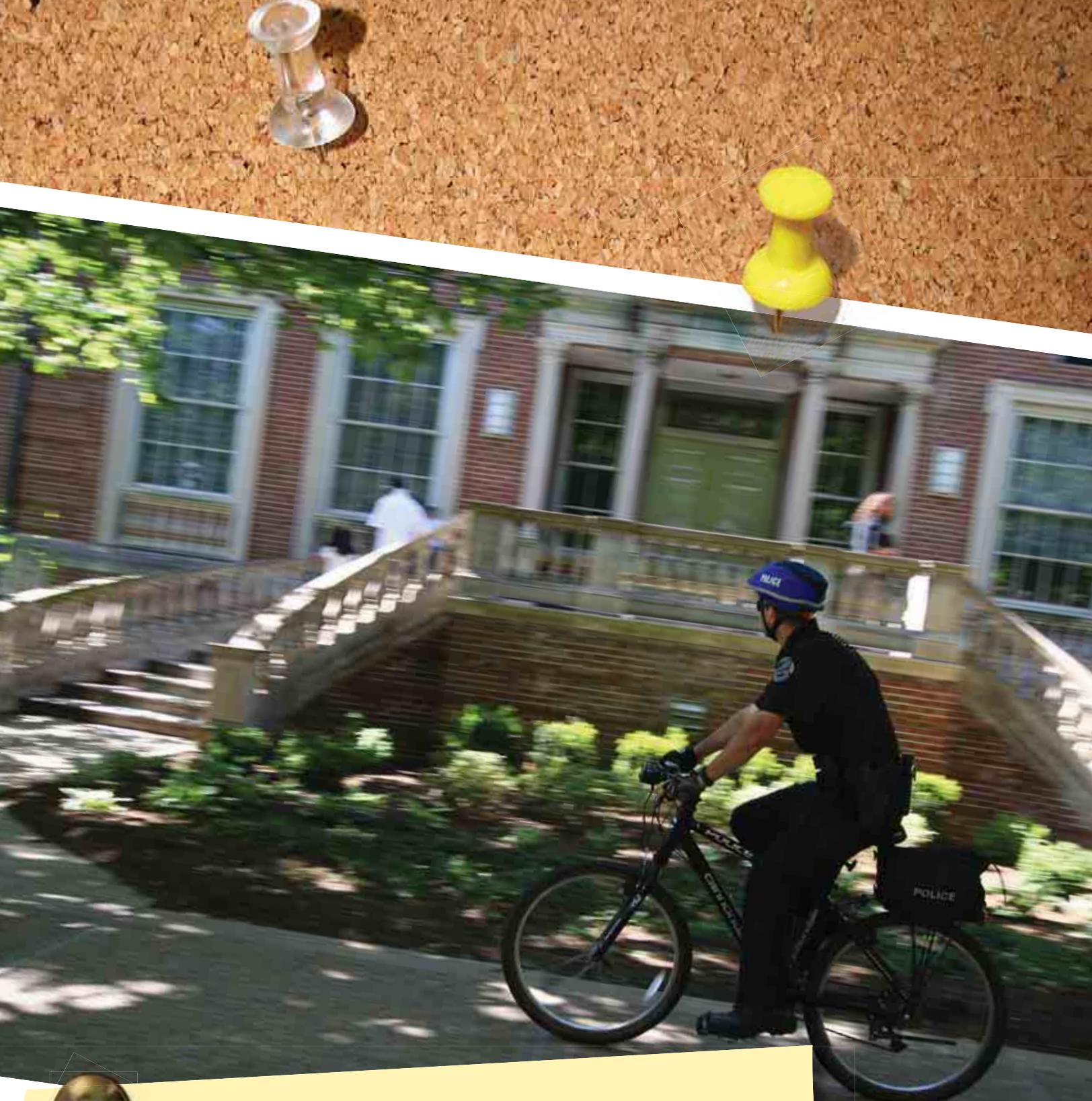
with proven community policing expertise, outside agencies are often eager to fill vacancies with campus officers. And campus officers, seeking higher pay, often respond.

Meanwhile, the governor has started two task forces focused on campus-safety issues, including the Governor’s Steering Committee on Campus Security, launched in the wake of April’s shooting rampage at Virginia Tech that took the lives of 33 students.

Serious policing on Kentucky’s college and university campuses has suddenly leaped into the headlines.

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▲ University of Kentucky Police Officer Nathan Brown patrols the heart of the university's campus by bicycle on a warm, sunny day. UK's patrol unit uses cruisers, bicycles, motorcycles and foot patrol to cover all of its property and roads on campus.

/Photo by Elizabeth Thomas

HIGHER LEARNING

UNIVERSITY POLICE FIGHT CRIME AND FOCUS ON COMMUNITY POLICING

/Jamie Neal-Ball, Public Information Officer

It's just after lunch on an overcast Thursday with a hint of rain in the air. University of Kentucky Police Detective Kevin Dolen surveys a five-car accident in Commonwealth Stadium's vast parking lot. Two students have collided, causing one vehicle to slam into three parked cars.

Dolen quickly but quietly takes charge of the situation. He jokes with one of the women involved, noting a license plate on the front of her Dodge Ram truck reading, "Ram This."

Just moments earlier, the other driver's mother asked Dolen about fault in the wreck; her daughter was listed as unit No. 1 in his report, which insurance companies generally consider the at-fault party, he patiently explained to her.

In his jurisdiction, Dolen said it's common for officers to hear from parents when working auto accidents and other cases since so many of the citizens are teenagers and young adults.

Since starting his shift at 8 a.m., Dolen has already arrested a motorist for driving with a suspended license, worked a hit-and-

run accident and patrolled in his cruiser and on foot.

"I love it," the detective, who also works patrol sometimes, said of being a law enforcement officer at the university. "It's a small-town atmosphere with all the big-city perks."

Those perks include knowing if you need backup assistance that an officer is nearby, unlike in a rural law enforcement setting, Dolen said. Officers also know where they will be working, while a city police officer may be assigned to an unfamiliar beat, he said.

Dolen is among the approximately 180 sworn law enforcement officers throughout the commonwealth who are working in the unique environment of a college campus.

In many ways, a university is like a small town within a town, with its own population, governing body, restaurants, departments for maintaining its infrastructure and its own law enforcement agency.

"We face basically everything you see within a city, from domestic violence to sexual assault, theft and alcohol issues," said Maj. Joe Monroe, UK's acting police chief.

Like other law enforcement agencies in the commonwealth, university police departments at the public universities are made up of professionally trained, certified officers responsible for handling crime in

their jurisdictions.

They answer calls for service and patrol their areas, just as other officers do, responding to crime reports, accidents and other incidents. They also enforce university regulations – like no-alcohol policies – when necessary.

But university police leaders said they have the advantage of tailoring their agencies' missions and services to fit the needs of the academic setting and population they police.

"When you police on a campus, you are policing an overall good group of adults," Morehead State University Police Chief Joseph Cline said.

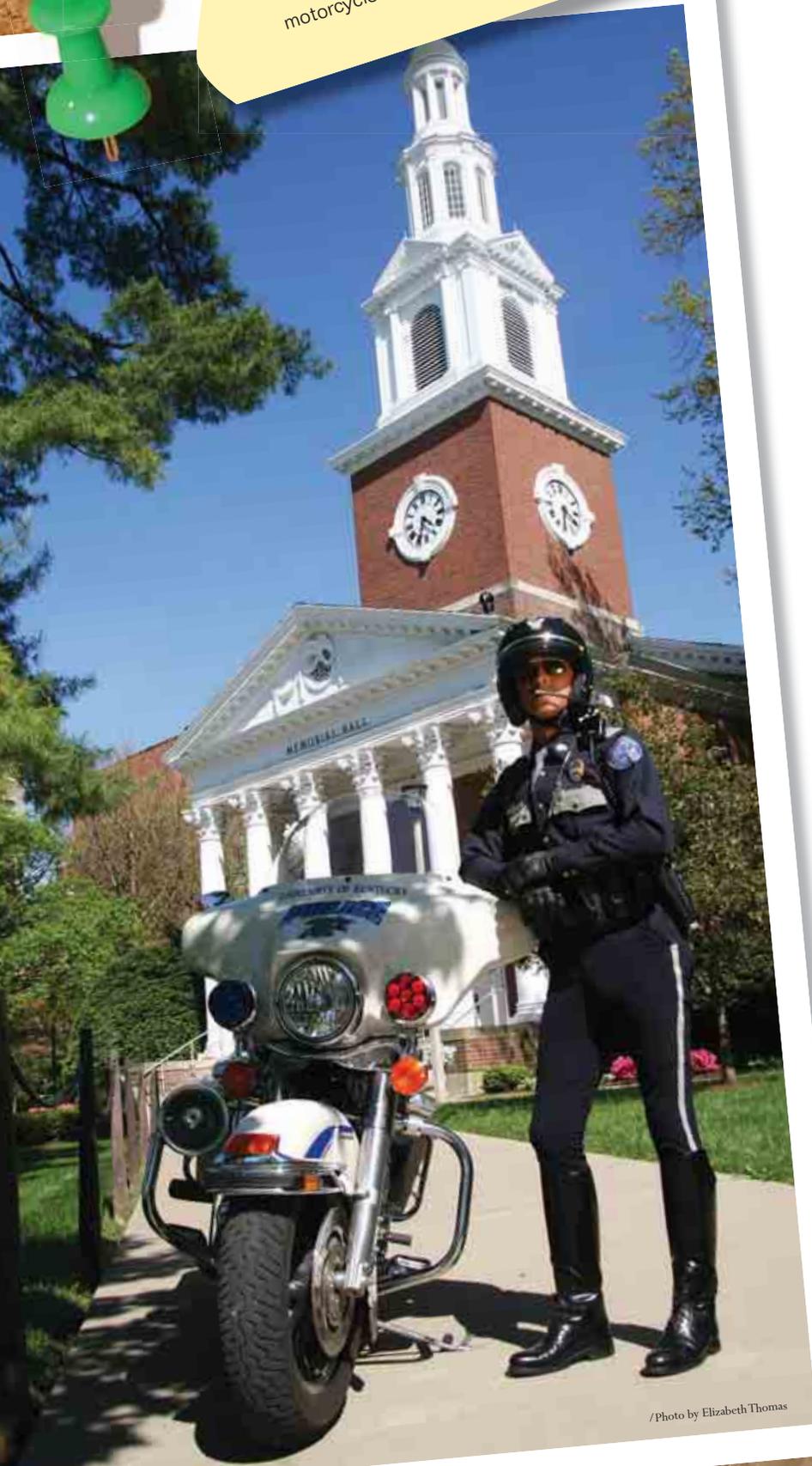
This allows the university police departments to focus heavily on crime prevention, 24-hour community policing and helping those they serve – students, faculty and staff, numerous university police chiefs said.

"Our role is to make the campus environment safe, secure – a place where you can study, have fun and learn in your initial experience away from home," Western Kentucky University Police Chief Robert Deane explained.

WKU officers are directed to be observant on campus, to be proactive about seeing problems and fixing them, and to interact with and get to know people in the community, he said. >>



▼ Sgt. Bob Pearl of the University of Kentucky Police Department poses with his patrol motorcycle in front of Memorial Hall on campus. UK has four motorcycle units.



/Photo by Elizabeth Thomas

»» These are community-policing activities that some other types of police agencies don't have the staff to handle, he said.

"Our goal is not just to go out and lock up criminals," Deane said. "There's a lot more personal one-on-one in university policing."

University police departments across Kentucky offer a variety of programming and services aimed at helping students avoid becoming crime victims and giving them a positive connection with their university police.

"They've got enough problems with schoolwork and homework to worry about, 'Is my car going to be stolen?' or, 'Am I going to have to walk to my car in the dark after a night class?'" Northern Kentucky University Police Chief Harold Todd said.

Most of the schools offer Rape Aggression Defense, a self-defense course for women, and make transportation available after dark to anyone who calls to request it. The majority of the universities also have emergency phones located throughout campus.

Officers also hold classes for students in residence halls and groups like fraternities to give them advice about protecting themselves and their property.

Theft is the primary crime on campuses because many students fail to lock their room and vehicle doors or leave their belongings unattended in libraries and cafeterias, according to many chiefs.

Community-policing activities on some campuses include regular safety checks at residence halls with officers walking the floors with resident assistants and, in an overt effort to help, they



may even help change students' flat tires.

"Expectations are high when you come to a university that you will be safe and secure," Eastern Kentucky University Police Chief Mark Welker said. "Unlike some other departments, we have more time to focus on that because we don't have the sheer number of calls for service that they do."

Most agencies schedule at least one safety walk a year with the student government association and others at their universities to check lighting and other issues.

At the University of Louisville, the police department holds campus cookouts, which up to 600 students, faculty and staff attend, University of Louisville Police Chief Wayne Hall said.

Since there are many places on campus that can't be reached by cruiser, U of L officers also travel around on Segways and

▲ Despite initial appearances, these Eastern Kentucky University officers are not preparing to open the doors to the first day of classes. Crowd control, particularly at on-campus concerts and athletic events, remains a constant duty for officers. Handling an unruly group of students merely rushing to grab the best seat in the house can be a tedious exercise in community policing for officers like Scott Winter (left) and Sgt. Jay Ingram (right).

mopeds. At UK, there are motorcycle officers, and all of the universities have foot and bicycle patrols.

"We expect every officer on our department to reach out to the students and others on campus," ECU's Welker said. "One of the ways to do that is to get out of the cruiser. Do foot and bike patrol, talk to people, get involved. Those are the things you have to do to connect with the campus community."

Not all law enforcement officers are cut out for the job because it involves so much community policing, university police

chiefs said.

"I think every one of my officers could go to a city police department and do a fine job, but I don't think many city police officers could be a university officer," NKU's Todd said.

While Todd said extra skills are required to be a university officer, some people have a misconception that they aren't trained, certified police officers.

"The general perception among the public is that university police are security guards, but we are the same as municipal police agencies," WKU's Deane said. "We >>>





/Photo by Elizabeth Thomas

▲ Officer Brian Spencer and Sgt. Bill Hunter of the University of Louisville Police department whiz by a campus emergency phone on Segways. U of L is the only state university police department in Kentucky to patrol with Segways. Students, faculty, staff and visitors to the university can use the emergency phones on campus to report an incident to the police or request an escort.

▶ Officer Brian Spencer, left, and Sgt. Bill Hunter talk with a couple of students at the University of Louisville. The university police officers said that students were more likely to start a conversation with them when they were patrolling on Segways.

But all of the university police departments in Kentucky began sending their hires for basic training prior to 1998, according to the Department of Criminal Justice Training's records.

» try to stress the point that we are trained police officers just like others."

The police officers at Kentucky's public universities meet the same standards as their city, county and state counterparts. This includes completing at least 18 weeks of basic training and 40 hours of continuing education, or in-service, annually.

"Today anyone who has the perception that university police are only security guards is grossly uninformed. That was certainly the case in the early history of college and university security and policing, but that changed drastically over the past 30 years," said Commissioner John W. Bizzack, Kentucky Department of Criminal Justice

Training. "It's been a slow evolution like with all major changes in the field, but today university police are selected and trained the same as all police officers in Kentucky. It is actually their selection, training and the more specialized mission that sets them apart and actually makes university policing more of a specialty in the field of law enforcement."

The Kentucky General Assembly passed legislation in 1998 requiring all potential law enforcement officers to pass pre-employment standards – the Peace Officer Professional Standards – and mandating that officers complete basic training and annual in-service courses.

UK Police started sending officers through basic training at what is now DOCJT in 1973, after state legislation was passed in 1972 authorizing universities to establish their own "safety and security departments" and hire peace officers with police powers.

WKU had officers in training by 1975. The other university police departments began requiring officers to attend training in the years following that.

These days, university police departments are structured like other agencies, with chiefs, assistant chiefs or majors, sergeants assigned to each shift, and, in most



cases, at least one investigator who handles the department's more in-depth cases.

Most of the university police departments in Kentucky are accredited agencies. They earned their accreditation through the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police, the same body that accredits municipal law enforcement agencies, sheriff's offices and others.

WKU's police department became KACP-accredited in 1993, making it the first university police department and fourth of all law enforcement agencies in Kentucky to gain that accreditation.

"I think that university policing turned a corner about 25 years ago in terms of professionalizing," said EKU's Welker, who came to Kentucky in 2004. "Before that, there was sort of a security guard look and feel to campus policing"

Welker, who has spent his career of 20-plus years in university law enforcement at private and public schools, said the change was a result of universities realizing the importance of having trained law enforcement officers, supporting the agencies and

seeking out professionals to lead the police departments. That call for professionals trickled down the ranks, he said.

"There were tremendous expectations when people sent their children off to college that they would be safe and secure. The best way to make that happen was to professionalize the police department," Welker said.

Dean Allen Ault of EKU's College of Justice & Safety, which the state has designated as a program of distinction, said that the quality of training officers receive is key to their professionalism.

"The training is really superb in Kentucky and has brought law enforcement light years ahead, and that includes university police," he said.

Universities can't settle for less than properly trained officers, he said, using the April 16 shooting at Virginia Tech as an example of what university police could face.

"Our university police just have to be well trained in what they do," Ault said. 🇺🇸

UNIVERSITY POLICE DEPARTMENTS SEEK "FRIENDLY" OFFICERS

It takes more than "typical law enforcement skills" to be a university police officer, according to Northern Kentucky University Police Chief Harold Todd.

Todd said he prefers officers on NKU's department to be friendly, positive and outstanding communicators with "a willingness to work within the community as opposed to just enforcing laws on the community."

"We're not looking for an introvert who wants to ride around in the car and write tickets," Todd said, adding that the university does need a balance of hard-nosed, introverted officers and friendly, community-oriented officers.

Chief Robert Deane of the Western Kentucky University Police Department agreed, saying that a university officer's job wasn't to use "heavy-handed police tactics," but to help students get their education, keep them safe and encourage them not to get into trouble.

Students who do commit infractions at the university aren't usually career criminals, but young people who did something stupid, Deane said.

Depending on the situation, the police may choose an avenue of enforcement that is uniquely available to university law enforcement in such cases – a referral to the university's disciplinary panel, Deane said.

"We try to look at all the options," he said.

Eastern Kentucky University Police Officer Cecilee Tangel said she had two college-aged children and liked to believe that someone was watching out for them like she did for EKU students.

"I don't really care about enforcement as much as I do their safety," she said. "We just want to keep them safe. That's all we want to do. We have so much discretion that we will be reasonable with them." ■



/Photo by Elizabeth Thomas

KACP GETS NEW EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



/Abbie Darst,
Public Information Officer

Michael Bischoff has taken on a new role with the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police.

As of February 1, Bischoff took over as KACP's executive director, in addition to serving as the association's accreditation manager.

Bischoff began his law enforcement career with the Fort Thomas Police Department in 1969 as a reserve officer. He retired from the department as police chief in 1998. Upon retirement, he was appointed the program manager of the KACP accreditation program. He has assisted more than 100 law enforcement agencies throughout the state in meeting professionally accepted standards and practices in law enforcement. Many of these agencies are in their second and third five-year certification. Bischoff became the legislative agent for the association in 2001, representing the association during the General Assembly sessions and keeping the membership informed of legislative developments.

Bischoff has a degree in psychology from Thomas More College. He is a graduate of the 136th session of the FBI National Academy and past president of the Kentucky chapter.

"Many agencies were concerned as to the continuation of the accreditation program, but let me assure you that the development which was already planned for the next two years will continue to provide the professional means to achieve the solid foundation on which to build your agencies," Bischoff said. "Most know my great admiration for this program, and this appointment only strengthens our abilities to provide continued improvements and service to our association."

ACCREDITATION PROCESS REFRESHER

The process of initial accreditation through KACP can be broken into four general phases:

The application phase begins with learning about what is involved in the process, by requesting a free information packet from the KACP. This packet will contain an application, a cover letter with instructions for completing the application, the participation agreement, information about fees and an agency profile questionnaire.

Bischoff recommends that the applying agency take the next step by setting up an initial appointment. The purpose of this first appointment is to identify any major hindrances with the agency's facilities. There are also several steps and suggestions that an agency can take to help ensure success in their self-assessment phase. First, keeping policies and procedures up to date and complete will help make any agency's accreditation process quicker and easier. The KACP requires agencies to review and update their policies and procedures every two years.

Once an agency has completed the self-assessment phase and is confident that it meets or exceeds the standards and the full payment has been received, the agency enters the on-site assessment phase. The on-site team leader will advise the agency if it is found to be in compliance with all the standards, and will submit the report of findings, conclusions and recommendations to the accrediting body.

If during the on-site assessment an agency is found not to be in compliance with any standard, the team leader informs the agency and suggests they offer additional proofs of compliance or gives a 60-day extension. The assessment team's report will be submitted at the time of compliance or upon the expiration of the 60-day extension. The report and recommendations are forwarded to the executive board for review and decision. ■

KENTUCKY POLICE DEPARTMENT

(502) 572-5746

edu/dps

ized: 19

credited since 2004

EASTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief Mark Welker

Phone: (859) 622-2821

Location: Richmond

E-mail: mark.welker@eku.edu

Web site: www.police.eku.edu

Number of sworn officers authorized: 26

Accreditation status: Working toward
KACP accreditation

MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY

Chief Joseph Cline

Phone: (606) 783-2035

Location: Morehead

E-mail: j.cline@moreheadstate.edu

Web site: www.moreheadstate.edu/police/

Number of sworn officers authorized: 16

Accreditation status: KACP accredited since 1996



ARRAY STATE UNIVERSITY
FOR THIS STORY PACKAGE

TASK FORCES FOCUSED ON CAMPUS SAFETY

/Jamie Neal-Ball, Public Information Officer

Two task forces established by Gov. Ernie Fletcher this year are focused on addressing campus-safety issues at Kentucky universities, including a group that was formed in response to the April shooting rampage that resulted in 33 people being killed at Virginia Tech.

That task force, the Governor's Steering Committee on Campus Security, is charged with reviewing emergency-response plans from each of the universities and making recommendations, such as alternative methods of communication for schools to communicate with students, faculty and staff in the event of an emergency.

At Virginia Tech, how and when stu-

dents and others were and should have been notified about the first two of the shootings on their campus has been a much-discussed topic since the incident.

"In light of this tragedy, it is reassuring to hear directly from our university presidents and others that preventive measures are being taken to help Kentucky's campuses be as safe and secure as possible," Fletcher said in announcing the task force. "Each representative had an emergency plan and had already taken steps to help ensure student safety on their campuses. It is important that we take these plans, discuss them as a group and put in place the most thorough plans possible to use in response to emergency situations."

The group, which is being led by Brig-

Gen. Norman Arflack, secretary of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, is also supposed to recommend ways to include private colleges and universities across Kentucky in the state's integrated emergency-response plans.

University officials, first responders and others will have the opportunity to participate in tabletop exercises to become familiar with the plans, according to the governor's office.

In that vein, the governor has directed the task force to discuss coordination efforts among universities, local law enforcement, emergency responders and state officials.

The group had its first meeting in May.



The governor's other campus-safety task force, which started its work in January, has a much broader job, its responsibility is to comprehensively examine safety and security at public and private postsecondary universities throughout Kentucky and make recommendations to Fletcher.

The group was assigned to review the adequacy of safety and security standards at the schools, focusing on the institutions' compliance with Kentucky laws, regulations and building and fire codes that pertain to residential and classroom buildings.

Its purview also will include safety policies and procedures regarding fires, crime and law enforcement investigations into serious campus crime.

In April, Fletcher asked the task force also to look at the Virginia Tech tragedy and recommend ways Kentucky can learn from it.

Gail Minger, whose son Michael died in a residence hall fire at Murray State University in 1998, heads the task force.

Minger said that after months of gathering information and hearing from students, faculty and staff during public forums at universities across Kentucky, the task force is putting data together and discussing recommendations.

The group will give its recommendations to the governor later this summer, she said.

One of the recommendations will likely be to continue the task force's work by forming an entity to oversee and advise the state on university safety and security issues.

Minger said she knew there wasn't anything that could safeguard universities at all times, but said that it is the task force's job and the state's responsibility to respond to the question, "How can we best manage risk on these campuses?"



The task force's mission includes developing recommendations for legislation; developing policies and initiatives for heightened security and safety for the protection of campus residents, facilities and the environment; and establishing broad systematic initiatives that will enhance safety and security across the commonwealth's campuses.

While the task force's recommendations aren't formulated yet, Minger said she expected them to address issues including sexual assault, alcohol, emergency evacuation plans, fire safety and incident response.

Not all first responders at universities are experienced in handling major crimes, and the schools should have policies regarding what authorities will respond in such incidents, including outside agencies, Minger said.

The task force's recommendations also may discuss the role of resident assistants, Minger said.

RAs at the residence hall front desks and on each floor of the halls are the No. 1 level of security, she said. But, Minger said, they may not be in the best position to handle that responsibility since they are also students and are busy with their schoolwork and other activities.

She said she thinks the task force will suggest more training at universities on complying with the federal Clery Act and Kentucky's Minger Act, too.

Clery requires colleges and universities across the United States to disclose information about crime on and around their campuses.

Minger lobbied for the legislation that became the Minger Act. Named for her son, it requires Kentucky colleges and universities to document and report campus crimes to campus employees, students and the public in a timely manner, among other things. ■

TRAINING GROUND

UNIVERSITY POLICE NEED BETTER PAY AND BENEFITS, CHIEFS SAY

/Jamie Neal-Ball, Public Information Officer

University police agencies are often viewed as training grounds for officers who eventually hope to move to bigger departments with better pay and benefits, according to some university police chiefs.

Maj. Joe Monroe, the University of Kentucky's acting police chief, said UK is among them.

"It will continue to be a problem until we become competitive with larger agencies on benefits and salaries," he said. "They (potential officers) want to see what's in it for them and what they are taking home."

Monroe said the department would like to raise its hiring standards for officers, such as requiring a college degree, but the agency has to consider that it may not be able to get qualified applicants based on the pay it offers.

UK, which is located in Lexington – the second-largest city in Kentucky – has lost many officers to the city police department, where officers have collective-bargaining power and hazardous-duty retirement pay, Monroe said. UK doesn't offer collective

▶ Chetland Wright, left, an Eastern Kentucky University Police recruit, participates in a defensive-tactics exercise called RedMan during his 18 weeks of basic training at the Kentucky Department of Criminal Justice Training. Wright's class, 382, is scheduled to graduate June 29.

bargaining or hazardous-duty pay.

At the University of Louisville, which is located in a city of about 250,000 people, Chief Wayne Hall said his agency also has problems recruiting and retaining officers because of pay.

"There is a small number of them who want to do this work, and we're fighting to keep them," he said.

Apparently, the dilemma is a two-edged sword. Officers want a better salary, and outside agencies want officers with the community-policing skills they have honed at the university, Hall said.

Hall said he thought his agency might have

the lowest starting salary in Kentucky for officers.

U of L has hired retired officers from other departments with mixed results. The agency has seen more absenteeism because of illness since hiring some older officers, Sgt. Joe Dittman said.

University policing could be a lifelong career, but salaries and benefits in many cases pigeonhole it as a training ground, said Commissioner John Bizzack of the Department of Criminal Justice Training, where university police officers receive their training.

Universities should consider increasing pay and benefits for their police officers if they are losing them to other agencies, he said.

"When university police departments lose people, it's not because of poor management or the atmosphere. It's because of poor salaries. It's human nature to want to get a better-paying job," Bizzack said.

There are some university regents who don't fully understand the training and other standards that their university officers are required to meet, and, therefore, don't push for





/Photo by Elizabeth Thomas

better compensation, Bizzack added.

The Kentucky General Assembly passed legislation in 1998 to include university police and sheriff's deputies in the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund, which provides incentive pay to officers who attend training. Prior to that, only city and county officers were part of KLEFPE.

"That change recognized the importance of university law enforcement," Bizzack said.

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, which is the governing body for law enforcement training and standards in the commonwealth, has also seen the vital role that university law enforcement plays. The council wants to add a university police representative to its membership, Bizzack said.

But university police and other specialized sects of policing haven't received the attention in budgets that city and county law enforcement agencies have in the past, he said.

"When they are all brought under the

same standards like they are now, the universality of how all law enforcement agencies work together changes, and they should be viewed as the same," he said.

Morehead State University Police Department's status as a training ground changed after the university raised the starting salary for officers to about the same as that for Morehead city officers a few years ago, Chief Joseph Cline said.

Cline said raising pay and benefits was among his goals when he became chief in 2003.

Eastern Kentucky University's police department also used to be viewed as a starting point for officers, EKU Police Chief Mark Welker said.

"There was clearly a time when it was seen as a training ground, but the increase in salaries and the university's commitment to increasing the professionalism of the department had a significant impact," he said. "I am pleased to say that our department at all levels is compensated well."

EKU President Joanne Glasser said the

university recognizes the police department's role "in establishing a more safe and secure living, learning and working environment."

"We make every effort to support our police department by providing it with appropriate funding, staffing, facilities and resources, as well as competitive salaries and benefits," she said. "In turn, we've been able to recruit and retain very qualified and competent officers."

EKU Officer Scott Winter said he left the Kentucky State Police after a year to join the university's force in 2004 because he wanted a different atmosphere and thought the salary was good.

Now he's taking advantage of one of the incentives of being a university officer — free college courses. University police officers may take up to six hours of college classes per semester for free.

Winter, who just finished a semester of Spanish and self-defense classes at EKU, said he plans to work toward getting a master's degree in public administration through the university in the future. 🍌



Chief Norm Mayer

Charles “Norm” Mayer has served as chief of the St. Matthews Police Department for 19 years. Prior to serving St. Matthews, he worked for the Louisville Police Department for 26 years, where he rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. In addition he has served in sworn positions with the Jefferson County Sheriff’s Office, the Kentucky Department of Transportation, and the Jefferson County Commonwealth Detective’s Office. Mayer has a bachelor’s degree from the University of Louisville, and is a graduate of the 98th session of the FBI National Academy, the Secret Service Dignitary Protection School and numerous short-term training classes at the Southern Police Institute. He is a veteran of the U.S. Navy and the Marine Corps. Mayer has been married for 51 years to Mary, and they have one son, who is currently a sergeant on the Louisville Metro Police Department.

“We believe in the dignity and worth of all people.”

How have you seen law enforcement change in your 52 years of service?

I began my law enforcement career with the Jefferson County Sheriff’s Office in 1953 and worked in the office. By 1956 I realized that I would rather be out policing on the streets, and I joined the Louisville Police Department. At that time the minimum requirements to be an officer included: a minimum height of 5’8”, at least 140 pounds, at least a 10th grade successful education, and be between 21 and 36 years old. The starting salary was \$259.50 per month. At that time we had a 12-week basic training course put on by the Louisville Police Department, and after that we rode with a partner. There were no field training officers like today; you were just assigned to ride with an officer who needed a partner. We rode in two-man cars equipped with radios and the men on the walking beats used call boxes to report in, as there were no portable radios. The police radio was the only equipment in the car as opposed to all of the tools cars have today like cameras, computers, prisoner shields, etc. The only tools or weapons we carried with us were a revolver, a wooden nightstick and handcuffs. We did not have the array of equipment that officers carry today, like a portable radio, pepper spray and Tasers. There were no computers either. When I worked as a homicide detective, I used a manual typewriter with four sheets of carbon paper to make the necessary copies of my reports. I prefer the manual typewriter to this day.

Another area that has changed dramatically in my career has been the creation of specialty units. The only specialists we had years ago were detectives. Other than that, the beat officer took care of the runs on his beat as well as made hospital runs. Now, there are many specialist units – like gang units, school resource officers, SWAT teams, evidence collection units, etc. Of course, the types of crimes committed have changed as well. Now we must deal with more violent crimes and perpetrators who are often armed and have a propensity to use weapons during the commission of a crime. There are more drug-related crimes, more cars on the road, and more people to deal with, also.

The most important change I have seen is in the area of training. After our 12-week training session, all of our training was on the job. There were no advanced courses for anything. Now, the basic training and in-service training officers receive through the DOCJT is, in my opinion, the best in the country.

How does your agency help to honor and remember fallen law enforcement heroes and their families?

The St. Matthews Police Department has been

blessed in that we have not had a line-of-duty death. Our Fraternal Order of Police Lodge #31 attends the local and national law enforcement memorial services.

What is the mission statement of the St. Matthews Police Department?

Our mission statement is: We believe in the dignity and worth of all people. We are committed to the provision of high-quality, community-oriented police services with sensitivity; the protection of constitutional rights; problem solving; teamwork; continuous improvement; openness; planning for the future; and the provision of leadership to the police profession.

What are some ways that law enforcement officers prove valuable to their communities?

Law enforcement officers prove valuable to their communities by making people feel safe in their homes and secure in their lifestyles. Officers are also there in times of crisis to perform needed services to citizens and help them through these times. In addition, officers perform valuable community services such as educational programs for school children and community members, providing information for those moving into the community and helping with community events by providing a safe way for traffic and pedestrians to move together.

What is the most rewarding part of serving as a member of the Peace Officer Professional Standards Committee of the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council?

The most rewarding part of serving as a member of the POPS Committee of the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council is the ability to interact with members of the police community from all over the commonwealth. In my six years on the council, it has been wonderful to exchange ideas with others and to see programs implemented that help to upgrade policing across the commonwealth.

Tell us about your newly implemented special response team?

In assessing a need for a special response team, I took into consideration the response necessary for a shooting in a school setting. After personally visiting the schools in St. Matthews and reviewing their safety procedures, it became apparent that the police department needed to change and upgrade our response to this type of crime. With the assistance of the Jefferson County Sheriff’s Office, we are in the process of training and equipping 15 officers and hope to have this team fully operational by May.



Sheriff Thomas Bartley

Thomas Bartley has 17 years of law enforcement service – seven years as deputy sheriff and 10 years as sheriff. He and his wife, Bonnie, have been married for 35 years and have eight children – seven sons and one daughter. They also have eight grandchildren – five grandsons and three granddaughters.

“When the opportunity arose for me to serve...in my own hometown, I knew my dream had come true.”

What are your thoughts on the DARE program?

This year 300 school children in Washington County will benefit from Drug Abuse Resistance Education. This program gives kids the skills they need to avoid involvement in drugs, gangs and violence. I have a specially trained deputy that oversees the Washington County DARE program. This program teaches children how to resist peer pressure and live productive, drug- and violence-free lives. This program is curriculum based to provide knowledge and facts about drugs and violence. The DARE curriculum is designed to be taught by law enforcement officers whose training and experience give them the background needed to answer the sophisticated questions often posed by young students about drugs and crime. Prior to entering the DARE program, officers undergo 80 hours of special training in areas such as child development. This program has success rates across America and has had an impact on the decrease of violence and drugs within our own community. I feel that it is important to educate the young generation and provide them with facts that will enable them to make informed decisions in the future. I believe that if we educate at an early age, then we are proactive instead of reactive at a later date.

What is the mission of the Washington County Sheriff's Office?

The mission of our office is to protect and serve the citizens of this county at all times in every situation.

What do you consider your major accomplishments as a sheriff?

An accomplishment is reached each time that one of my deputies or I take a drunk driver off the road, enforce the law in domestic violence situations, make visits with social services to complete well checks on the minors of this county, and so on. I feel that I accomplish my goal of serving as sheriff every day when I act in some way to protect and serve my community.

Where and why is your department relocating?

We have been housed in and served this community for more than 15 years in a building that does not provide adequate space. We are relocating one block from where we are currently housed, and by doing so we will have the space needed to establish office space for each deputy and me. This is a good move on behalf of Washington County fiscal court, however,

with any change there are always some adjustments, and it will be a huge adjustment to not be adjacent with the circuit and county clerk's offices.

What steps have you taken to promote community involvement?

It is my philosophy that community involvement is a must in order to protect and serve. We (law enforcement) must earn the respect of citizens in order to provide the highest level of protection. My office engages in many community activities, including: sponsoring and chairing a relay for life team, working with all elementary parent/teacher organizations, monitoring all high school ball games and dances, and serving in many capacities as guest speakers. In addition to serving the school in extra-curricular activities, my office sponsors a sheriff's ranch for underprivileged kids. One way that we do this is through a golf scramble where proceeds are donated to the ranch. My office also supports the local Lions Club. I have three deputies that serve in this club for the betterment of our small community.

What aspects of your life helped shape your career as a law enforcement executive?

The support and guidance from my wife of 35 years has definitely had an impact on who I am in all roles of my life. I also have had a life dream to serve people in the capacity of law enforcement. When the opportunity arose for me to serve in this field in my own little hometown, I knew my dream had come true. I always wanted to be an officer because I have always had an inner instinct to serve and protect. When I was in school, many, many, many years ago, I was only involved in altercations when I was protecting classmates who were not big enough or strong enough to protect themselves. I guess you could say that I was born to protect.

Your deputies participated in the assessment conducted by the Kentucky Community Preparedness Program. What are your thoughts on homeland security?

My deputies and I were trained because we have to be ready for anything in all situations. I do not feel that we are a target for a terrorist attack, but we could be a target for other attacks. As trained professionals we are ready in any situation to serve and protect. The training has also impacted our knowledge on how to respond in domestic violence situations.



Chief Robert Scott, Jr.

Robert Scott graduated from the Kentucky State Police Academy on December 21, 1973. He worked as a trooper assigned to the Dry Ridge Post until he was assigned to the special investigations unit in 1980. In 1987 he was chosen Kentucky's Police Officer of the Year by Attorney General David Armstrong. He worked 14 years undercover including three years with the FBI Violent Crimes Task Force. While with the KSP, he received the Meritorious Service Award and twice received the Commissioner's Medal. In 1995 he was chosen as Trooper of the Year. Scott resided with his wife, Mareka, who is a lieutenant at the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport Police Department. He retired from the KSP with 27 years of service.

"We are here to protect and to serve the citizens and their needs have to come first."

How has the Falmouth Police Department progressed in the last three years?

In the past three years, I feel that the Falmouth Police Department has progressed in many ways. As a result of the generosity of several police departments in northern Kentucky and a supportive mayor and city council we have been able to upgrade our patrol fleet and equip our officers in such a way as to allow them to do their jobs in a safer, more professional manner. We have upgraded our computer system and are now completing all of our reports on the computer. We are completing all of our reports through the Kentucky State Police computer program KYOPS which consists of E-Crash, E-Crimes, E-Nibrs and E-Call Response, and have recently been fortunate to receive a grant allowing us to equip some of the fleet with mobile data terminals and hope to complete the rest of our fleet later this year. All of our patrol units are equipped with Doc-u-cams and radar units. We conducted a 15-month undercover drug investigation in our city, resulting in the arrests and convictions of 23 individuals, and we were the lead agency involved. We have worked hard to develop a good working relationship with the KSP and the Pendleton County Sheriff's Office. We are a small community and in order for us to best serve our citizens, we all know the importance of working together. Of all the accomplishments the Falmouth Police Department has made, I think that I am most proud of the fact that in July 2005, our department was accredited through the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police.

Why do you speak as highly of your administration staff as you do your officers?

Anyone who has ever run a business, whether it be in the private sector or in the public sector, knows that they can only be as successful as the people who work for them. A police department is no different. As I mentioned in our list of accomplishments, we were successful in conducting an undercover investigation which involved a number of arrests. We involved our office manager in preparing case reports and helping to develop a case format that flowed smoothly and could easily be followed by all interested parties such as the jurors and attorneys. At the same time she was assisting the department in putting together an operations and procedures manual as well as creating all of the forms and completing all paperwork necessary for us to pursue our accreditation status. When our officers attend special training classes involving work, which is now completed on our in-office computers, our office manager always attends and very often comes back with a better understanding of the procedures and is able to assist some of the officers who are not as familiar with computers. At that point, our

office manager becomes a teacher and is a great asset in helping our officers understand how to accurately complete their paperwork which makes them better officers. When we were pursuing accreditation, our officers and the office manager came in and painted and cleaned the police department. We built an evidence collection area and an evidence room that other departments pursuing accreditation have since duplicated. Everything that has been accomplished by our department in the past three years has been accomplished by all of the employees of the Falmouth Police Department.

How do you promote community involvement?

The Falmouth Police Department has recently completed our first citizens police academy. We conducted a joint Rape Aggression Defense training in Falmouth with the Alexandria Police Department and we have an annual bicycle safety class that we provide to the Pendleton County Summer Recreation Program. We assist with the Pendleton County Shop with a Cop program at Christmas, and we purchase winter coats for children as they are needed. We assist with the Child Identikits at the beginning of each school year and help with various other programs throughout the year. We have a ride-a-long program and an open-door policy to my office during business hours.

How is your department structured?

The rank structure of the Falmouth Police Department is: the citizens of Falmouth, the mayor of Falmouth, the city council, chief of police, assistant chief, sergeant and officers. It is important to remember that we are here to protect and to serve the citizens and their needs have to come first.

What is your mission statement?

To provide efficient and courteous police services in the highest degree on a 24-hour basis.

To enforce the law in a fair and impartial manner, recognizing the legal limitations of police authority and the constitutional rights of all persons; and to constantly seek to upgrade the professional status of the law enforcement profession.

How does your agency honor fallen law enforcement heroes and their families?

Our department attends as many memorial services as possible. I attend the memorial service at the DOCJT and the memorial at the KSP Academy and at least one of my officers attends the memorial services in Washington on two occasions. All of our officers pay honor to the fallen heroes by wearing badge bands, and our flag is flown at half-staff. 🇺🇸

New Chiefs of Police Across the Commonwealth

JAMES PENDERGRAFF -- MADISONVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

James Pendergraff was appointed chief of the Madisonville Police Department effective February 5. Pendergraff began his career in law enforcement at the University of Kentucky in 1975. In 1979 he was employed by the Madisonville Police Department and retired as captain in May 1997. After retiring from the Madisonville Police Department he worked for the Hopkins County Sheriff's Office as a court bailiff, served as chief of the Russellville Police Department for six years and was the law enforcement liaison for the Governor's Highway Safety Program for western Kentucky. Pendergraff has a master's degree in public administration and a bachelor's degree in criminal justice from Murray State University. He also has an associates' degree in the arts from Madisonville Community College.

Pendergraff is working to enhance and meet the needs of the community and department. Projects include hiring for the department, seeking state accreditation, improving the evidence and property room, developing a citizens police academy, developing a countywide chaplain program, revising the department's policy and procedure manual, enhancing internal department building security and working on a home fleet program.

WAYNE TURNER -- LUDLOW POLICE DEPARTMENT

Wayne Turner was appointed chief of the Ludlow Police Department effective February 5. He is a 20-year veteran of the Fort Thomas Police Department. Prior to becoming a police officer in Fort Thomas he worked as a police officer for the Crescent Springs Police Department and Villa Hills Police Department. During his law enforcement career he has served as a patrol officer, hostage negotiator, detective, patrol sergeant, grants administrator, firearms instructor, pre-employment background investigator and patrol lieutenant. Turner holds associate and bachelor degrees from Thomas More College.

Turner's immediate plans for the agency include modernization of the department's resources and equipment. He is working to establish mutual partnerships among citizens, community leaders and members of the police department to work collaboratively to resolve conflicting issues at the lowest levels possible.

TIMOTHY CHANDLER -- BEATTYVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Timothy Chandler was appointed chief of the Beattyville Police Department effective January 1. Chandler began his law enforcement career in Ohio at the Hamilton County Sheriff's Office. More than three years later he moved to Kentucky to work for the Owsley County Sheriff's Office. In 2001, Chandler went to work for the Beattyville Police Department. He became the K-9 officer for the department and was promoted to sergeant.

Chandler said he strives to continue the reputation of the Beattyville Police Department. He plans to continue working with Operation UNITE and other agencies in fighting the ongoing

drug issues in Beattyville and Owsley County. Chandler is working to get a new K-9 officer and a school resource officer at the department.

RICHARD SANDERS -- JEFFERSONTOWN POLICE DEPARTMENT

Richard Sanders was appointed chief of the Jeffersontown Police Department effective February 4. Sanders started his career in law enforcement at the Jefferson County Police Department in 1971. In 1983 he went to work for the federal Drug Enforcement Administration and continued his career there until February 3 a total of 24 years. Sanders plans to continue with the tradition of the department and make improvements as needed.

SCOTT ADAMS -- WHITESBURG POLICE DEPARTMENT

Scott Adams was appointed chief of the Whitesburg Police Department effective January 1. He started his career in law enforcement at the department in 1987 and worked his way up to the position of chief. He holds a bachelor's degree in history from Morehead State University.

Adams plans to increase the number of officers at the department. He also plans to improve the quality and amount of the officers' equipment.

DARRELL PAUL -- LEBANON JUNCTION POLICE DEPARTMENT

Darrell Paul was appointed chief of the Lebanon Junction Police Department in January. He began his law enforcement career as a trooper for the Kentucky State Police and retired after 32 years. In August 2004, Paul went to work for the Lebanon Junction Police Department as assistant chief. Paul holds an associate's degree from Eastern Kentucky University in Police Administration and a bachelor's degree in Police Administration with a minor in Industrial Security.

Paul plans to get the community more involved in public safety issues. He is working to increase communication between the public and the department. Paul plans to work with the Kentucky State Police Drug Task Force in Bullitt County to help with drug issues in the community.

ROBBIE K. HALL -- NEWPORT POLICE DEPARTMENT

Robbie Hall was appointed chief of the Newport Police Department effective February 5. He has a 23-year career in law enforcement. Hall worked for the Newport Police Department from 1979 to 2002. He served as Newport city commissioner from January 2003 until December 2006. Hall holds a bachelor's degree in Police Administration from Eastern Kentucky University and a master's degree in Police Administration from Northern Kentucky University.

Hall plans to complete the department's re-accreditation for the Kentucky Association of Chiefs and CALEA this year. He plans to finish the reorganization of the department for more efficient operations.

Closer to the Goal



UCKY LAW ENFORCEMENT
ORIAL FOUNDATION
ANSION AND RELOCATION



Memorial Expansion



Underway

/Larry Ball, KLEMF Executive Director



As chairperson of the recently formed Fallen Officer Trust Council, Sylvia Lovely has assisted KLEMF in raising funds to cover the expense of relocation and expansion of the monument. Lovely also serves as the executive director/CEO of the Kentucky League of Cities. The KLC was one of the first organizations to make a significant contribution to the project.

▼ Left: This picture was taken in March, shortly after construction began on the new Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial relocation and expansion. Center: By April, the original monument had been moved and the two wings had been added. The semi-circle seating had also been completed. Right: This photo, taken in early May shows the relocation near completion. The brick pavers have been added and sod has been laid down.

KLEMF is deeply grateful to businesses and individuals that support its programs. Donors who make a gift or pledge of \$50 or more will be recognized as members of the Fallen Officers Trust. The recognition levels are:

- Legion of Highest Commendation\$100,000 and above
- Legion of Valor\$50,000 and above
- Legion of Honor\$25,000 and above
- Legion of Distinguished Service\$10,000 and above
- Legion of Recognition\$5,000 and above
- Legion of Support\$50 and above

Contributions to KLEMF can be made by contacting a member of the Board of Directors, the Fallen Officers Trust Council or by mailing gifts directly to KLEMF, Funderburk Building, 521 Lancaster Avenue, Richmond, KY 40475-3102 or via the Web site at www.klemf.org.



/Photos by Elizabeth Thomas

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation has joined with a group of community leaders throughout the state to honor officers who have given their lives or been injured in the line of duty. The Fallen Officers Trust Council was recently formed to assist KLEMF in raising funds to cover the expense of relocation and expansion of the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial located at the Department of Criminal Justice in Richmond.

The council is led by Chairwoman Sylvia Lovely, who serves as the executive director/CEO of the Kentucky League of Cities. KLC was one of the first organizations to make a significant contribution to the project. Other council members include: Andrew Baird, first vice president of Hilliard Lyons; Pete Chieri-

cozzi, senior vice president of Wausau Paper; Ben Elder, security director for Overbrook Farm; Don Evans, air traffic/broadcaster at WLAP and WLEX and a Lexington police officer; Bill Hamilton, deputy director of the KLC; Mark Turner, director of national accounts at Swisher International; Joe Walker, chair of the Kentucky Sheriffs' Association and Mike Wilder, president of Wilder Funeral Home.

The council is also working to secure private contributions for KLEMF's scholarship program. The program provides tuition assistance for survivors of fallen officers, as well as current, retired or disabled officers and their immediate family members who are striving to improve their lives through higher education and job training. Donors also have the opportunity to make donations to KLEMF's emergency assistance fund for injured officers and families of fallen officers.

To date, KLEMF and the Fallen Officers Trust Council have raised more than \$150,000 for the memorial project, which is currently under construction in front of the John W. Bizzack Law Enforcement Complex. A dedication ceremony for the new memorial is in planning, and at that time three additional officers who died in 2006 will be added to the memorial along with several historical names. The additions will bring the total names inscribed on the monument to 382, representing peace officers who have lost their lives in the line of duty throughout Kentucky history.

KLEMF is proud to work with such a prestigious and dedicated group of individuals who recognize the invaluable contributions that law enforcement officers make to the quality of life for citizens and communities across the commonwealth, said Don Pendleton, DOCJT Training Support Division director. 🇺🇸

RESPECT.

HONOR.

REMEMBER.

Kentucky officers receive national recognition
for exceptional duty, service and valor

/Abbie Darst, Public Information Officer



/Photo submitted

Exemplary service and devotion to duty are not enough to describe the tremendous adversity that Kevin Trees has overcome in pursuance of his dream career as an officer. A Louisville Metro Police Department officer since 1999, Trees has experienced more difficulties and triumphs than most officers experience in a lifetime. For his resilience and determination, the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund selected him as the Officer of the Month in January. Trees will receive his recognition award in May 2008.

Recognizing that not all heroes are called upon to make the ultimate life sacrifice, the NLEOMF Officer of the Month program was instituted in 1996 to honor living law enforcement officers who distinguish themselves through exemplary service and devotion to duty. Since its inception, only three Kentucky officers have been recipients.

Just months after graduating from the Louisville academy, Trees began making a name for himself within the department. Within his first two years he received two LMPD Lifesav-

ing Awards for risking his life in two separate fires while searching for and rescuing residents caught in the blazes.

When he wasn't busy saving lives and risking his own, Trees took the initiative to begin cleaning up the drug infested 4th District in Louisville. Tired of arresting the same people in the same places continually, Trees collaborated with city officials and landlords to target vacant houses that were consistently used for drugs and prostitution. With the backing of a city nuisance ordinance and the city inspec- >>

>> tions department, Trees set up a system that held the landowners more responsible for these drug houses by issuing them large fines and potential 12-month vacancy orders. His efforts were extremely effective. Several houses were boarded up due to infractions, while nearly 50 others resolved the problem before vacancy was ordered.

A mere three years after joining the department, Trees found himself accepting the 2003 Louisville Metro Police Department's Officer of the Year Award.

These remarkable accomplishments only set the stage for the direction Trees' life was about to take. Three weeks after receiving LMPD's Officer of the Year Award, Trees was involved in a near-fatal motorcycle accident.

After years of intense therapy and more than 30 operations, Trees was forced to have his right leg amputated above the knee. Though many thought this devastating injury would end Trees' career, he had other plans. Trees' remarkable spirit and determined will allowed him to not only master his new prosthetic leg, but also to pass the department's rigorous

physical fitness test.

"It's just the way I'm wired," Trees said about his drive to become a full-time officer again. "Helping people and making a difference is what motivates me...it's not money and it's not pride, but helping people – going home at night knowing you saved a life. I love being a cop; I love the camaraderie. I know that sounds cliché, but I love what I do."

Trees was reinstated as a full-time duty officer by April 2006.

"It's both humbling and heartening to see a man of Officer Trees' caliber," LMPD Chief Robert C. White said. "Despite the accident, he has persevered in his commitment to serving the Louisville Metro Police Department and our citizens. Officer Trees is an inspiration to the rest of us and he is certainly most deserving of the NLEOMF Award."

Trees' most recent undertaking has been pursuing a lifelong dream of flying. As a child growing up in Florida, he used to stare at airplanes flying over head and envision himself as a pilot or an astronaut. Having recently com-

pleted his Federal Aviation Administration written examinations, Trees is currently working toward his practicum and should obtain his official license by the end of the summer.

"It's been a lifelong dream to fly, so to be there has really been surreal – to get to fly around and do something you really wanted to do," he said.

In the midst of his struggles, including a recent illness due to an infection in his right leg, Trees still focuses on how he can serve and help others.

"I was flattered when I received this award, but I had gotten a lot of awards before the accident, and getting those was cool, but now these awards and recognitions are more for people to see and be encouraged," Trees said. "If it helps one officer then I'm even more grateful – as long as it helps other people then I'm happy."

Trees' experience did help to encourage another officer in Connecticut who lost his leg in an accident. He read an article about Trees and contacted him for information, encouragement and support.



/Photo submitted

BLUE KNIGHTS KENTUCKY CHAPTER XI

FIFTH ANNUAL LAW ENFORCEMENT MEMORIAL MOTORCYCLE RIDE

The Blue Knights Kentucky Chapter XI will host the fifth annual law enforcement memorial motorcycle ride on Saturday, September 8.

TIME: Registration is from 10 a.m. to noon. The ride begins at 12:30 p.m.

LOCATION: The Department of Criminal Justice Training facility in Richmond, where the memorial is located.

FEE: \$25 per driver and \$15 per passenger. The fee includes a T-shirt for the first 175 registrants, memorial program, meal at the end of the ride, year bar and a police-escorted ride through the beautiful scenery of central Kentucky's horse country.

A car and bike show also will be set up at the registration site. The show will include police cars, police bikes and public bikes. The entry fee for the show is \$10 per vehicle.

For additional information on the memorial motorcycle ride, contact Joe Gilliland at (859) 622-5073 or Tom Blankenship at (859) 622-4372.

NLEOMF also named Lexington Division of Police Officer Deborah Wagner the November 2006 Officer of the Month. Wagner has also made quite a mark on her department in the 29 years she has served. Wagner is passionate about serving her community. No matter their age, social background or circumstance, Wagner strives to help everyone she encounters and does so to the best of her ability. It was this passion and commitment that provided Wagner with the NLEOMF honor.

“The best part of my job is the people,” Wagner said. “I encounter people from all walks of life and different backgrounds and experiences, and they have very different needs. To be able to help people in need get connected to the right resources is the most meaningful part of my work. There are so many people who need help, who need some direction and a kind voice to help them overcome obstacles or ride out the waves in their lives. Helping people attain opportunities to improve or change their circumstances can make a huge difference.”

“In turn, those who benefit from our help want to help us as law enforcement officers,” she continued. “It is amazing how many people will call and share information about things going on in their neighborhoods that you would never have learned without first building their trust. This excellent rapport with the citizens enhances our ability to reduce and/or prevent crimes.”

It is also this rapport that helped Wagner establish the Lexington Citizens Police Academy in 1997. After 10 years, her enthusiasm and leadership have allowed her to direct more than 30 CPA classes with more than 1,750 citizens. Of that group, more than 20 CPA graduates have gone on to become Lexington police officers, and her program protocol has become the model for other departments to initiate their own CPA programs. Wagner also established the Lexington CPA Alumni Association and, in 2003, was appointed a member of the national CPAAA executive board. Moreover, Lexington’s CPAAA was awarded the Association of the Year award in 2006.

“Officer Wagner has done an exceptional job of making our agency and community come together to bring out the best that Lexington has to offer,” Lexington Division of Police Chief Anthony Beatty said. “Her selfless dedication exemplifies why she is the recipient of this prestigious award.”

Since the beginning of her career, Wagner has been driven to create opportunities for others to better themselves. In the early 1980s, she suc-



/Photo submitted

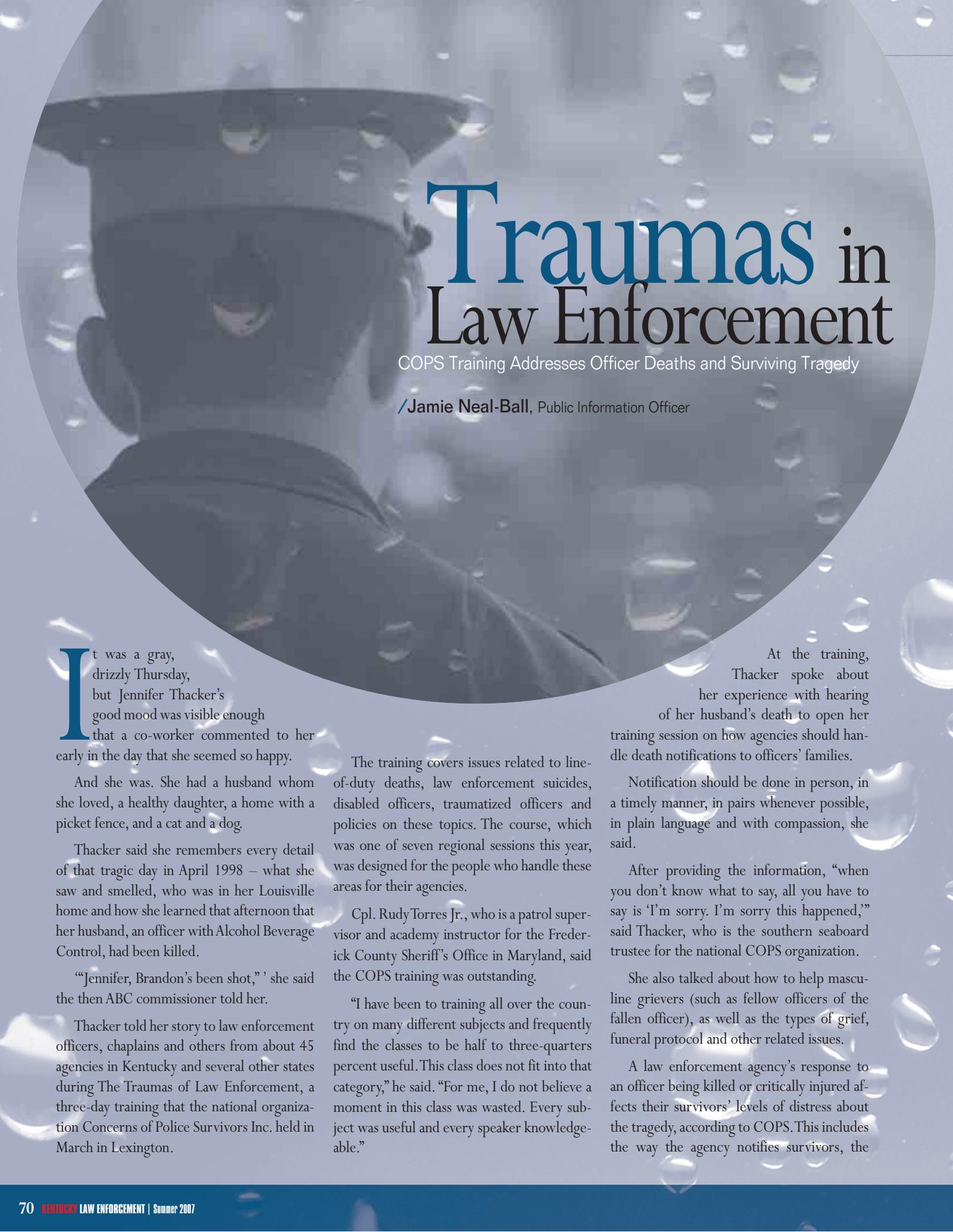
cessfully recruited six females into the academy, a department record that held until 2001. She also served as the department’s DARE officer. Believing that children hold the key to making their community a safer place for all its residents, she spent 14 years recruiting students into the Lexington Police DARE 911 Band, which touched the lives of more than 90,000 students with its musical drug-free and safety messages.

Another program that Wagner implemented in her community was the Crime-Free Multi-Housing program, which is designed to help keep drugs and other illegal activities off rental properties. The program is a one-day seminar that is free to participants and gives rental property owners the opportunity to learn best practices for applicant screening, becoming proactive property managers and crisis resolution during the eviction process.

“I love my work at the Lexington Division of Police, but without all my fellow officers, the members of the citizen police academy, and especially those who blazed the trail, my work would

not be successful,” Wagner said. “I was honored to receive this prestigious award from the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund for November 2006. I accepted the award in honor of all officers from our department and especially for the officers who have made the ultimate sacrifice for our community. They are truly law enforcement heroes. It is difficult for me to accept awards because I feel everyone is special. I am just doing what I love to do – help people. I am just one person, but I always try to give 110 percent. I always receive so much more than I give, and I am grateful to my coworkers and my community for this blessing.”

In addition to Trees and Wagner, Jefferson County Police Department Det. Larry Powell was honored as an NLEOMF Officer of the Month in September 1998. For more information on the NLEOMF officers of the month, please visit www.nleomf.com/THETFUND/officerofmonth.htm. 🍷



Traumas in Law Enforcement

COPS Training Addresses Officer Deaths and Surviving Tragedy

/Jamie Neal-Ball, Public Information Officer

It was a gray, drizzly Thursday, but Jennifer Thacker's good mood was visible enough that a co-worker commented to her early in the day that she seemed so happy.

And she was. She had a husband whom she loved, a healthy daughter, a home with a picket fence, and a cat and a dog.

Thacker said she remembers every detail of that tragic day in April 1998 – what she saw and smelled, who was in her Louisville home and how she learned that afternoon that her husband, an officer with Alcohol Beverage Control, had been killed.

“Jennifer, Brandon's been shot,” she said the then ABC commissioner told her.

Thacker told her story to law enforcement officers, chaplains and others from about 45 agencies in Kentucky and several other states during The Traumas of Law Enforcement, a three-day training that the national organization Concerns of Police Survivors Inc. held in March in Lexington.

The training covers issues related to line-of-duty deaths, law enforcement suicides, disabled officers, traumatized officers and policies on these topics. The course, which was one of seven regional sessions this year, was designed for the people who handle these areas for their agencies.

Cpl. Rudy Torres Jr., who is a patrol supervisor and academy instructor for the Frederick County Sheriff's Office in Maryland, said the COPS training was outstanding.

“I have been to training all over the country on many different subjects and frequently find the classes to be half to three-quarters percent useful. This class does not fit into that category,” he said. “For me, I do not believe a moment in this class was wasted. Every subject was useful and every speaker knowledgeable.”

At the training, Thacker spoke about her experience with hearing of her husband's death to open her training session on how agencies should handle death notifications to officers' families.

Notification should be done in person, in a timely manner, in pairs whenever possible, in plain language and with compassion, she said.

After providing the information, “when you don't know what to say, all you have to say is ‘I'm sorry. I'm sorry this happened,’” said Thacker, who is the southern seaboard trustee for the national COPS organization.

She also talked about how to help masculine grievers (such as fellow officers of the fallen officer), as well as the types of grief, funeral protocol and other related issues.

A law enforcement agency's response to an officer being killed or critically injured affects their survivors' levels of distress about the tragedy, according to COPS. This includes the way the agency notifies survivors, the

emotional support it provides to them and the information the agency gives survivors on insurance and benefits, COPS Executive Director Suzie Sawyer said at the training.

Departments should be prepared with policies and plans in place for these situations, she said.

The first meeting with the officer's family about benefits should take place within days of the funeral, and paperwork requesting benefits should be filed within two months of the death, Sawyer said.

Agencies should stay in contact with survivors to provide emotional support, she said. Someone should call them monthly, and co-workers should visit them and share stories about their officer, Sawyer said.

"COPS believes this is an agency responsibility," she said.

Widows who take part in COPS support groups have shared about how officers or other co-workers of their husbands would cross the street so that they wouldn't have to talk with them because they likely didn't know what to say or felt guilt about the officer's death, Sawyer said.

Conference attendees also heard from motivational speaker Jason Schechterle about his life after surviving a trauma. Schechterle is a former Phoenix Police Department officer who was severely burned in 2001 when his police car burst into flames after being hit from behind by a taxicab.

"I'm blessed with the opportunity of a second chance," he said.

For more on his story, visit www.officer-jason.org

Ed Sulzbach, a retired FBI agent who lec-

tures on surviving trauma and other related issues, was the speaker for the entire second day of the COPS training.

Here are some of the tips Sulzbach offered for, as he said, "pressing on with life in the face of tragedy:"

- Volunteer. "Being around folks who are less fortunate than you puts your problems into perspective."
- Develop your prayer life. "Having a meaningful relationship between you and God gives you peace of mind and eases your soul."
- Balance your life. "You need time to get away from work and family to recharge your batteries and renew you." Sulzbach, who said his getaway was sitting at his kitchen counter reading books while drinking coffee, said, "It can be different things for different people."
- Keep your sense of humor; it will allow you to go on five more minutes, 10 more minutes and so on each day.
- Be there to care for someone else who is hurting.
- Don't let things that are out of control get you out of control.
- Eat well.

Rev. Robert Douglas, executive director and founder of the National P.O.L.I.C.E. Suicide Foundation Inc. and a former police officer, spoke at the conference about officer suicide.

"In our profession as well as in the general population, people think about suicide as something that affects someone else," Doug-

las said. "Not true."

Douglas said officer suicide was the No. 1 issue that needs to be addressed in law enforcement nationally, but that many agencies aren't acknowledging it.

"The biggest enemy that law enforcement has today is not on the street, it is not the suspect," he said. "The biggest enemy that law enforcement has today is the enemy within."

The top reason for officers killing themselves is relationship problems, Douglas said.

"We teach them to be warriors, but not how to talk with their families, their wives and children," he said.

Therefore, one of the ways agencies need to address officer suicide is to have their officers trained in how to transition from the street skills they use for work, like lying to suspects to get information, to being themselves with their loved ones, Douglas said.

COPS, which was established in 1984, provides resources to assist surviving families of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty, offers training to law enforcement agencies on survivor victimization issues and educates the public on the need to support law enforcement and survivors of officers killed in the line of duty.

For more information about COPS, contact the national office at (573) 346-4911, or visit the organization's Web site at www.nationalcops.org.

For information about the Kentucky chapter of COPS, visit www.kentuckycops.org, contact President Priscilla Walls at (859) 333-1655, or call Thacker, who is the benefits coordinator, at (502) 494-4246. Thacker's e-mail is jenniferthacker_COPS@msn.com.

“A law enforcement agency's response to an officer being killed or critically injured affects their survivors' levels of distress about the tragedy.”

Learning to Share

Kentucky Team Visits Scotland to learn about information sharing and community policing best practices / **Chuck Melville, Advanced Individual Training Branch Manager**

In December 2006, Alexandria Chief Mike Ward proposed a visit to Alexandria to look at community policing issues. This Alexandria is not the county seat of Campbell County in northern Kentucky. It's a bit farther north and east. The Alexandria Ward wanted to visit is located on the banks of Loch Lomond, in the Vale of Leven near Glasgow, Scotland.

The week of March 19 to 26, a group of public safety practitioners from Kentucky made a trip to Scotland to observe their law enforcement and fire operations.

The trip was organized by Ward and coordinated by Sgt. Neil Henson of the Metropolitan Police in London, England. Henson has visited Kentucky several times and lectured for the Regional Community Policing Institute on the topics of problem solving and community partnerships.

The team also included: Mari Harris, Kentucky Office of Homeland Security; Chuck Melville, Kentucky Department of Criminal Justice Training; Ed Brodt, RCPI at Eastern Kentucky University; Jeff Pohlman, fire chief of Alexandria, Kentucky; and Steve Minshall, chairman of the Alexandria Fire District.

The goal of the law enforcement members of the team was to learn how the police in Scotland have implemented the concept of intelligence-led policing into their overall community safety strategy.

During the visit the team spent time with police agencies and the community councils in the Glasgow and Edinburgh areas. The Strathclyde police cover the city of Glasgow, which is the largest of the eight agencies that police Scotland.

The Lothian and Borders police departments patrol Edinburgh.

"We learned more than we ever expected to," Ward said. "In fact, I believe any preconceived expectations we had prior to going were far exceeded on all levels. We learned we were doing some things very well. For instance, in our collection of data, we collect the heck out of data, but we don't do anything with it. We are so caught up in controlling our own records, our data, our information source. We don't share well."

Despite the immense size of the departments, both in manpower and area served, the police in Scotland are very involved and responsive to the needs of their communities. They have established partnerships that touch every part of society and jointly work to improve the

lives of the populace they serve.

The team from Kentucky was welcomed and hosted by the West Dunbartonshire Council while in the Glasgow area. The council brings together the various partners in community safety and works together to accomplish a very impressive list of actions aimed at reducing and preventing crime. A common link the visitors observed in every police station and council meeting the team visited was the commitment and the enthusiasm by all parties involved. The

▼ The Edinburgh Castle in Edinburgh, Scotland. A group of public safety practitioners from Kentucky went to Scotland in March to observe their law enforcement and fire operations.



citizens appeared to buy into the program and were helping themselves by working with the community councils and the police to identify and reduce problems in their neighborhoods.

In each area, the team was invited to meet with police officials and community groups to observe their activities and to see some of the results. The information generated by the police officers on the street and the many partners throughout the communities forms the data that is analyzed to help direct public resources to not only control crime, but also to actively prevent it. The United Kingdom has developed legislation mandating that police organizations have a methodology to collect and employ information and to disseminate it to the people who can best make use of it. The document that outlines the methodology is the National Intelligence Model.

The Police Reform Act of 2002 is the statutory basis for the establishment of the NIM. The NIM is a business model for law enforcement. It takes an intelligence-led approach to policing, and is a critical element of the national strategy to reduce crime in Scotland.

Ed Brodt, RCPI described the importance of the analysis portion of the NIM.

In addition to being evaluated, information is also analyzed through NIM. Analysis involves identifying critical links and associations that assist in understanding crime patterns, offending behavior and incident problems, he said.

From that analysis intelligence products are developed and considered at either strategic or tactical tasking and coordination group meetings. This analysis is then fed into the organizational memory and becomes a part of the organization's information sources.

"The system is designed to ensure that analysts have access to fresh data," Brodt said. "Reports generated by analysts can be expected to contain data as recent as the previous day. Commanders can be sure they are acting on the most current information available."

Harris, KOHS, said information sharing is critical.

"Resources must be utilized effectively and efficiently by law enforcement agencies," she said. "The Scottish police have taken a philosophy, a thought and actually put it into action through legislation of the National Intelligence Model."



/Photos by Chuck Melville

KOHS hopes to put into action many of the ideas and examples shared and discussed from our Scotland visit, Harris said.

Ward said that Kentucky law enforcement has a great opportunity to share data, too.

"Our Intelligence Fusion Center has an opportunity to provide real analytical work on a regional and statewide basis, but we are not doing it, or if we are, local agencies are not benefiting from it," Ward said. "Intel has been strangled in this state for years. My data may help you solve a crime in your community, but how would you know if we don't share it or if you don't have access to it and if someone is not analyzing the data from a community-safety perspective. We, again, do a great job of vetting data for

▲ The team traveled through Glasgow in this Scottish police van.

▼ An overlook of Edinburgh from the Edinburgh Castle in Scotland.

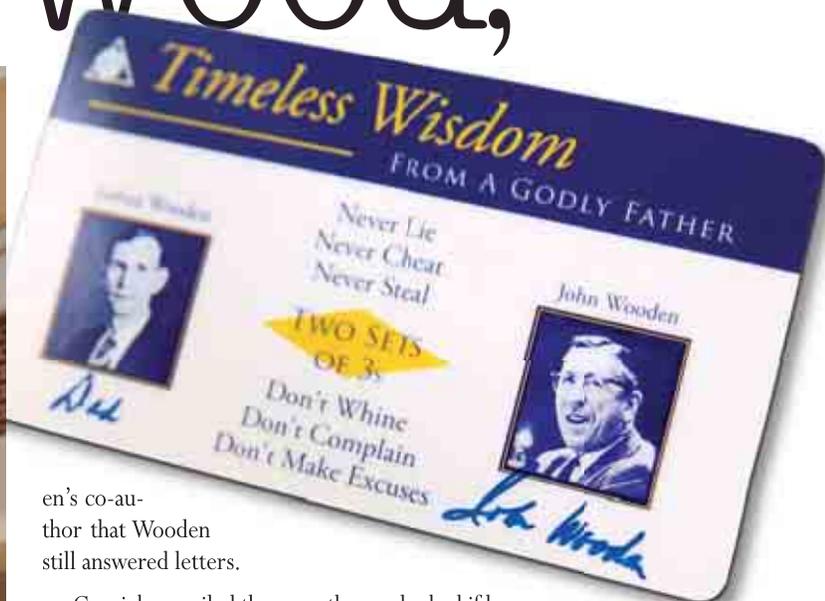


anti-terrorism and to some degree, drug enforcement (depending on your location and participation in task forces) but we are not good at day-to-day community problem solving."

Community safety information must not be controlled by one agency, it must be open and shared with everyone, Ward said. 🇺🇸

/This article was reprinted with permission from the March 26, 2006 edition of the Cincinnati Post.

Dear Wizard of Westwood,



en's co-author that Wooden still answered letters.

Garnick e-mailed the co-author and asked if he could write to Wooden for his class assignment. The co-author not only provided Wooden's address, but his phone number.

So Garnick decided not only to write to Wooden, but also to call him at his home in the Los Angeles suburb of Encino.

"I decided to give it a shot and see if I could get some leadership advice over the phone," Garnick said.

Garnick called and when a man said "Hello," Garnick responded, "Hello, Mr. Wooden?"

The answer was "Yes," and Garnick said, "Let me tell you who I am and why I'm calling."

After describing the five-week Department of Criminal Justice Training leadership course in Richmond, and the cold call assignment, Wooden replied, "Wow, that sounds interesting."

Garnick said he told Wooden, "I chose you because I wanted to get your leadership philosophy and find out what made you successful."

That led to a 20-minute conversation between Wooden and Garnick.

"He couldn't have been more polite," Garnick said.

Among the leadership advice that Wooden gave Garnick was, "Be there for your people. Let them know they can come to you at any time. Be a teacher. Do all you can to motivate. Make sure your people understand they work with you, not for you."

Garnick said he was impressed that Wooden didn't talk about himself, but how his leadership principles could help Garnick.

"It was a very memorable experience," said Garnick. "I was flab-

For a recent police leadership class in executive writing, Newport Police Department Sgt. David Garnick had to write what's called a cold call letter.

That's a letter to someone who doesn't know you, but someone you want to correspond with.

Garnick decided to augment his cold call letter with a cold telephone call and, to his surprise and delight, his cold initiatives received warm responses.

The police sergeant chose to contact John Wooden, the legendary former UCLA basketball coach who led the Bruins to 10 national championships.

Wooden coached with a quiet, disciplined form of leadership and today, at age 96, he is still sought after as a speaker at leadership seminars. Known fondly as the Wizard of Westwood, Wooden's books on leadership are widely read.

Garnick, 36, a 13-year police officer who wants to advance his career, said he was reading Wooden's books when he noticed a comment by Wood-

bergasted that I was talking to John Wooden. And it was such a great conversation.”

A few days after the phone call, Garnick received a letter from Wooden, who also enclosed an autographed “confidence card” imprinted with a photograph of Wooden and his father and some advice that Wooden said he got from his dad:

“Never lie, never cheat, never steal, don’t whine, don’t complain, don’t make excuses.”

While Wooden made his national reputation at UCLA, he got his start in northern Kentucky.

In 1932, fresh out of Purdue University, where he was a three-time All-American basketball player, Wooden’s first coaching job was at Dayton High School, where he also taught English.

Garnick said he chatted a little bit on the phone with Wooden about his time in northern Kentucky, and Wooden fondly recalled that his daughter was born in the old Booth Hospital in Covington.

Garnick said he’s framing the letter he received from Wooden and even keeping his phone bill from the call.

“I’m a big John Wooden fan,” he said. ➡

◀ Sgt. Dave Garnick of the Newport Police Department contacted Coach John Wooden for his CJED leadership class.

◀ Autographed confidence card Wooden sent to Sgt. Garnick after their phone conversation with advice from Wooden’s father.

Book List

Wooden: The Author

Wooden/A Lifetime of Observations and Reflections On and Off the Court, Copyright 1997

The Essential Wooden/A Lifetime of Lessons on Leaders and Leadership, Copyright 2007

Wooden on Leadership, Copyright 2005

They Call me Coach, Copyright 2004

*Beyond Success/The 15 Secrets to Effective Leadership and Life Based on Legendary Coach John Wooden’s Pyramid of Success
By Brian D. Biro with foreword by John Wooden, Copyright 1997

*“Beyond Success” is given out to students that take the APS Leadership Update Class at DOCJT. The class is scheduled for July 9-13, 2007. In the Leadership Branch’s schedule the teaching block is called: Guideposts of Leadership is the Pyramid of Success.

WOODEN ON LEADERSHIP™

THE PYRAMID OF SUCCESS

"Success is peace of mind which is a direct result of self-satisfaction in knowing you made the effort to become the best of which you are capable."
John Wooden, Head Coach

12 LESSONS IN LEADERSHIP

1. Good Values Attract Good People
2. Love Is The Most Powerful Four-Letter Word
3. Call Yourself A Teacher
4. Emotion Is Your Enemy
5. It Takes 10 Hands To Make A Basket
6. Little Things Make Big Things Happen
7. Make Each Day Your Masterpiece
8. The Carrot Is Mightier Than A Stick
9. Make Greatness Attainable By All
10. Seek Significant Change
11. Don't Look At The Scoreboard
12. Adversity Is Your Asset

www.CoachJohnWooden.com

SSL Graduate Completes Master's Degree



St. Matthews Police Department Lt. Kathy Eigelbach is the first School of Strategic Leadership graduate to complete her master's degree. Eigelbach, who has been with the St. Matthews Police Department for 18 years, spent three years working toward her Master of Criminal Justice at Eastern Kentucky University.

The School of Strategic Leadership, the Department of Criminal Justice Training's challenging leadership course, brings together training and higher education. SSL is aimed at the top level of law enforcement leadership in the state. It consists of five college courses, taught by Eastern Kentucky University professors, during a three-semester period.

Eigelbach graduated from the first session of the SSL program, which began January 8, 2005 and ended on February 1, 2006.

John Wooden has several formulas for achieving success in leadership and in life. The Three Bes of Leadership and a Leader's Toolkit are just a couple of examples of the knowledge Wooden shares in his books.

The three Bes of Leadership

- ▷ **Be** slow to criticize and quick to commend.
- ▷ **Be** more concerned with what you can do for others than with what they can do for you.
- ▷ **Be** more concerned with getting ahead than with getting even.

1 Keep courtesy and consideration for those you lead foremost in your mind.

2 Laugh with, not at, others.

3 Optimism and enthusiasm are more powerful than sarcasm and cynicism.

4 See those moments when you can offer a sincere compliment to those who don't get many compliments.



Book Review

THE ESSENTIAL WOODEN: A Lifetime of Lessons on Leaders and Leadership

by John Wooden and Steve Jamison (192 pages, McGraw-Hill, 2007)



REVIEWED BY / Ken Morris, Instructor, Leadership Development Section

Be more concerned with your character than your reputation, because your character is what you really are; your reputation is merely what others think you are. — Coach John Wooden

Coach John Wooden always played to win and he wanted to win every game he played and coached. But even though he played to win, winning was never how he measured success, nor how he measured the success of those under his supervision.

The scoreboard smiled down on Wooden's University of California, Los Angeles basketball teams more often than not. He won 10 national championships in 12 years, seven national championships in a row, coached an 88-game winning streak and a 38-game winning streak in national championship tournament play. His teams played in 12 final-four games in 14 years and had four perfect seasons. The only losing season he experienced was his first coaching position with the Dayton, Kentucky, Green Devils during the 1932-1933 season. Never again did he have a losing season. His records will probably be intact for the next 500 years.

Be more concerned with your character than your reputation, because your character is what you really are; your reputation is merely what others think you are. — Coach John Wooden

However, what makes him such a great leader and role model is a standard that goes above winning. This spectacular achievement came from a leader and master team builder who never mentioned the word winning to his teams. He wanted their complete focus on a higher standard – the one that means even more than winning.

In the book, "The Essential Wooden," Wooden embraces the belief that success, as measured by each one of us individually, "is the peace of mind derived from making the absolute and complete effort to do the best of which you are capable." He believes the quality of a person's effort to realize their full potential is what counts first and foremost. Everything that has been written by or on Wooden sets out this concept and explains why it is different than beating an opponent in basketball, business or life.

In the book, assistant coach Eddie Powell observed, "Coach Wooden would be more upset at our team if we won but didn't play to our potential than if we lost playing at our best." This radical approach to leadership is what set Wooden apart from others in a universe of winning at all cost, winning is the only thing or just win baby.

In "The Essential Wooden," he reflects on the day he graduated from a one-room country school in Indiana. His father gave him a piece of paper with a simple creed written on it. He still has the piece of paper. The creed had an immense impact on the shy, quite young man, yet the simple but powerful words awakened in him a vision of leadership and remarkable consistency. The words were, "Be true to yourself. Make friendship an art. Make each day your masterpiece. Build a shelter against a rainy day. Help others. Drink deeply from good books, especially the Bible. Pray for guidance and give

thanks for your blessings every day."

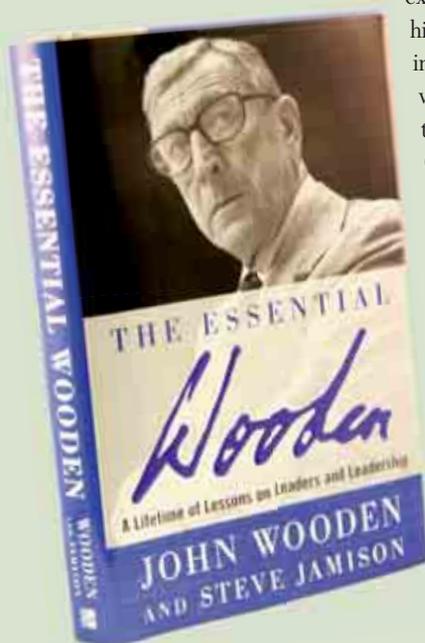
Through time the creed became his identity.

There is nothing fancy about what Wooden taught about leadership and team building. There is nothing that requires a special gift, privilege or access to power. He only required dedication to certain principles and concepts. Those principles make up his Pyramid of Success, which is laid out in the book.

He knew a method of instruction was needed to help teach the qualities he deemed necessary for success. Working with a statement made by Peter Drucker, the great management writer, who answered the question, "Who were the greatest managers of all time?" he answered, "The builders of the great pyramids." He thought the great pyramids were built to last, as was his principles of success. He then developed his Pyramid of Success based on the philosophy of the great pyramids.

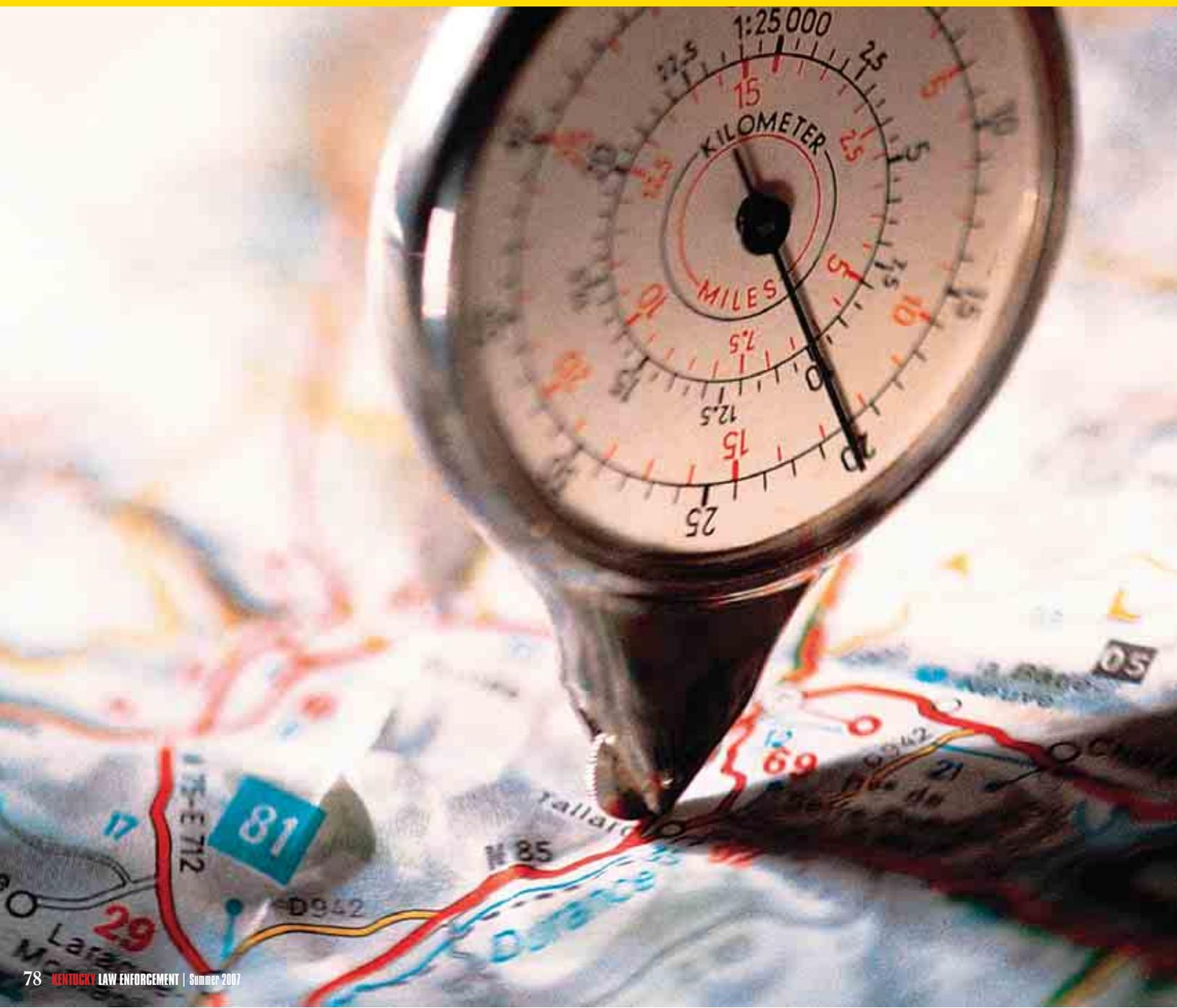
Although the book goes into great detail about Wooden's leadership successes and how he managed great players with egos bigger than UCLA, the essence of the book is the Pyramid of Success. He chose 15 fundamental values as blocks for the Pyramid of Success. They are, in his mind, prerequisites for a leader and any organization whose goal is to perform at the highest level they are capable. The foundation blocks are industriousness (cornerstone), friendship, loyalty, cooperation and enthusiasm (cornerstone). The next level consists of self-control, alertness, initiative and intentness. The third level includes condition, skill and team spirit. The fourth level is composed of poise and confidence, and then at the top, competitive greatness.

The pyramid's principles work for every generation all over the world and have even been translated into Chinese. 🇨🇳



SEARCH IN AN EMERGENCY

/Shawn Herron, Staff Attorney,
Legal Training Section



On November 25, 2006, James Kim, a former resident of Louisville and his wife Kati along with their two daughters, Sabine (7 months) and Penelope (age 4) left Portland, Oregon, and set out along the Oregon coast, planning to arrive late in Gold Beach. Unfortunately, the family took a wrong turn and found themselves blocked by snowdrifts on a narrow logging road.

For a week they awaited rescue. Desperate, James Kim left his family early on December 2, to find help. He never returned. The family was rescued by helicopter two days later; Kim's body was discovered four days after he waded into the snow on that lonely back road.

The Emergency Response

The Kim family was first reported missing, by friends, to the San Francisco, CA, Police Department late in the day on Nov. 29. That information was relayed to the Portland, Oregon Police Bureau, which sent out a notice to all Oregon law enforcement agencies late the next day. At that time, there were no clues concerning their whereabouts other than that they were probably in western Oregon, "a possible search area of 16,604 square miles."

On Dec. 2, a discovery by the local cell phone company narrowed the search to a 531 square mile area, and placed the family as mostly likely being lost in the vicinity of Bear Camp Road, in Josephine County, the area where Kati Kim and the children were found, two days later.

Lessons Learned

As a result of public concerns over the handling of the search, the local sheriff's office asked the OSSA to do a peer review of their efforts. The OSSA produced a lengthy report, including a number of lessons learned that may be of use to Kentucky law enforcement officers who may find themselves involved in a similar effort.

The Oregon Office of Emergency Management is statutorily charged with assisting with search and rescue, but the sheriff's offices have primary responsibility. In Ken-

tucky, search and rescue is also authorized under emergency management law, in KRS 39F, and is delegated on a county basis to the county emergency management office under the direction of a county search and rescue coordinator. Kentucky also has a state SAR coordinator.

The ICS System

The report noted that the search management team did not formally implement the Incident Command System until Monday, December 4. Many responders interviewed also admitted confusion in identifying who was serving as incident commander at any specific time. The initial reason for this confusion seemed to be because the potential search area initially extended over at least five counties.

An incident that crosses jurisdictional lines suggests the appointment of an area commander. In area command, an overall command structure is created, to which multiple incident commanders report and through which they coordinate resources and information. An "extended incident" which covers multiple, 24-hour, days demands a number of qualified individuals for each position in the ICS structure. The report noted that the "duties of OSP and the duties of involved sheriff's offices were not clearly understood by all personnel involved in the mission."

The shortage in qualified planning staff meant that the search managers wasted valuable daylight hours planning and briefing for the day's search, rather than planning for the search during the overnight hours so that the search teams could make use of all available daylight. The proper use of ICS suggests that planning personnel should operate at least one shift in advance.

The report noted, in addition, that there was no effort made to post an organization chart, issue position tags or vests, or otherwise identify the roles of the individuals in the Incident Command Post, and that in at least one instance, the ICP was closed before all search teams had returned from the search area and had been debriefed.

Search Management

In most well-publicized searches, managing

spontaneous and self-dispatched volunteers, who are often untrained, unskilled and improperly equipped for the weather and the terrain, is a major challenge. This incident was further complicated by the use of non-public, hired resources provided by the Kim family. James Kim's father, Spencer Kim, is the founder and chairman of a major aerospace products corporation and provided several private helicopters to the effort. Eventually, those private resources became well integrated. Kim's ability to obtain such "high powered resources," including using his contacts to re-task a Department of Defense satellite for high-resolution images of the area, "caught people (the local authorities running the search) off guard."

In addition, civilian search volunteers may leave false clues and divert search efforts. It is critical that volunteers are properly trained and equipped, and be accounted for, so as not to become an emergency within the emergency. In Kentucky, there are well-qualified volunteer ground and dog search teams, as well as Civil Air Patrol squadrons. These resources are activated through the county emergency management agency and the Kentucky Division of Emergency Management's Duty Officer. In fact, these teams usually have far more training and specialized equipment for search than law enforcement agencies.

Coordinating aviation and ground search teams over the various ways to report location data from GPS units proved confusing as did amateur radio operators, serving as communicators, converting data as latitude, longitude, minutes and seconds rather than latitude, longitude and decimal minutes.

Information Management

After the Portland authorities issued an all-points bulletin for the Kim family, the news media picked up the story. Initially, the PPB stated that the SFPD was the lead agency and that the media should contact San Francisco for information and with tips. At some point on December 1, it was decided that tips would be directed instead to the OSP tip line, and that toll-free number began to be published on Web sites and Teletype transmissions.

One of the critical breaks in this case occurred when a cell phone technician for Edge >>

» Wireless, the primary carrier in the area, realized that he might be able to assist in the search by obtaining a “general determination of distance and directional proximity of the cell phone from the tower.”

Agencies should also anticipate that a search of this magnitude, generating national attention, will result in a tremendous amount of information, both good and bad. With the prevalence of the Internet as a mode of communication, agencies might consider having a general e-mail address for citizens to contact the agency with tips, and during an incident of this nature, take care to sift through the information that will inevitably flow into the agency to ensure that tips get prompt attention.

Communication Management

The OSSA report noted that the “lines of communication between the investigative team and the search management team were not clear.” Agencies involved in the search were located in both Oregon and California, and information flowed into the Portland Police Bureau, the San Francisco Police Department, the Oregon State Police and the individual sheriff’s offices, at a minimum. Other police agencies across the area received tips and were tasked to follow up on investigative leads. Ensuring that accurate and timely information was directed to the appropriate agency for follow-up was a difficult process.

Although the report does not go into a great deal of detail about the radio communications used by the various responders, it was noted that the private helicopters were using the general aviation frequencies (a band of VHF frequencies referred to as Airband or Victor). Military aircraft from the Oregon National Guard would likely have been using the VHF frequencies designated for military aviation. Ground search and rescue would have been working from a different set of VHF frequencies. One of the private helicopter pilots indicated that he had the SAR frequencies “dialed in” so he could communicate with searchers on the ground. It isn’t stated, but is quite likely, that some of the law enforcement agencies did not have the ability to communicate directly, by radio, with

the SAR command center, and that would certainly be the case in Kentucky, as well, where interoperable radio communication is just as limited.

Communications also means sharing information with the news media and the public. OSP provided a public information officer, but an incident of this magnitude required more personnel to manage the demands of the media, make sure that information released is both timely and accurate.

Among the miscellaneous issues mentioned in the report:

- a concern over the uniforms worn by local SWAT team members who inserted by helicopter into the area. They were wearing camouflage uniforms and were difficult to see against the background by the helicopter pilots.

- certain businesses, including the hotel where the Kims had stayed in Portland, refused to release any information about their stay.

- OnStar, which was contacted on the chance that the Kims’ vehicle might be so equipped, was very cooperative, but unfortunately, the Kim’s vehicle did not come equipped with OnStar.

- The Kim family was also forced to take legal action to have access to James and Kati Kim’s financial records, and only then were allowed to verify certain credit card transactions needed to track their movements.

¹Unless otherwise noted, all quotes are from the Oregon State Sheriff’s Association, After-Action Report released on January 18, 2007. The entire report may be found at <http://www.co.klamath.or.us/sheriff.html>

²The use of Area Command is covered in ICS-400 level, Advanced, ICS courses.

³Extended Incident Command is covered in ICS-300 level, Intermediate, ICS courses. The Report noted that the “mission required the assistance of an expanded and extended Overhead (search management) Team.” Often such Overhead Teams come from other areas, in mutual aid.



Podcasting for Law Enforcement

/Shawn Herron, Staff Attorney, Legal Training Section

P

odcasting, both audio and video, is a quick, easy and fun way to share information, either for entertainment or for education, or a combination of both.

The term “podcasting” is a blend of the word broadcast and Ipod, the name of Apple’s popular portable music player. It also plays upon the meaning of the word, pod, which means a container of some sort. Originally, the Ipods, and other MP3 players, were used almost exclusively for music. However, podcasting blossomed in the summer of 2004, when a number of developers introduced software to expedite the process. The term became understood to mean the automatic download and synchronization of audio content – also called a RSS feed. (The audio content could be music, but podcasting involves primarily spoken content).

By the spring of 2005, the major elements of a podcast were established. A Web site with a link to enable listeners to easily download the content to a portable audio player, effectively an on-demand audio feed. Within a few months, Apple had added podcasts to its iTunes music store – although, as a general rule, podcasts are free to listeners, rather than requiring a fee like most iTunes music downloads. Using iTunes made it simple for users to subscribe to, organize and download selected podcasts. In the fall of 2005, Apple released its first Ipod with video capability, and other manufacturers have followed suit. You don’t have to have an Apple Ipod to enjoy podcasts. Most other MP3 or similar players can also be loaded with this content. In addition, podcasts may be downloaded to a computer, or to a CD, and listened to in that

format, on a regular CD player.

So, what does all this mean for law enforcement officers? The following are a few suggestions on sites of particular interest to law enforcement officers, but new sites on a variety of topics are being added every day.

News

Many news outlets have RSS (audio and video) feeds. Just look for the XML or RSS block on the screen and proceed from there.

Education

Learn out Loud – Founding Documents includes:

Declaration of Independence, U.S. Constitution, U.S. Bill of Rights and others.

www.learnoutloud.com/Catalog/Politics/U.S.-Government/The-Founding-Documents-Podcast/19473

Learn out Loud features audio content and audio books on a vast array of topics. There is a fee for some of the material on this site, but the site above is free.

White House Office of Drug Control Policy

www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/podcast/

A Walking Tour of the National Law Enforcement Memorial in Washington

www.nleomf.org/TheMemorial/walktour.htm

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)

www.fletc.gov/training/programs/legal-division/podcasts

FLETC is regularly adding new episodes to

this site, particularly on search and seizure.

TASER, Inc. – Real TASER stories

www.taser.com

Spanish Lessons

www.coffeebreakspanish.com

Entertainment (but educational also)

www.podcop.net

www.copcast.net

www.lineofduty.com.

This site features an entertaining video program called Crime Time Video.

General Podcasting Information

www.voices.com/podcasting/history-of-podcasting.html

www.itunes.com

www.podcasting.com

www.podcastingnews.com

www.wired.com 🍌

References:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_podcasting

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Podcasting>



An orange square with waves indicates that an RSS feed is present on a web page. This icon was introduced by Mozilla Firefox and by mutual agreement the same icon has also been adopted by Microsoft Internet Explorer and Opera.

XML

This little symbol indicates an XML feed.

for NEW LEGISLATION 2007

/Steve Lynn, DOCJT Assistant General Counsel

The 2007 Regular Session of the Kentucky General Assembly adjourned sine die on March 27. The following bills of interest to law enforcement were passed during the session. At the time this article went to press, statute numbers had not yet been assigned by the Legislative Research Commission. Unless otherwise noted, all of the following bills will become effective June 26.

Senate Bill 65 - Registration of Internet Name and Address of Sex Offenders

A popular series on the NBC television news show Dateline is the investigative report, "To Catch a Predator," where reporters work with law enforcement officials to catch sexual predators who use the Internet to meet or contact victims. Senate Bill 65 requires registered sex offenders to provide all e-mail, instant message, chat and other Internet communications identities used by them. Further,

this information will be posted on the Kentucky State Police Sex Offender Registry Web site.

Senate Bill 83 - Speed Limits

This bill amends KRS 189.390 to establish a maximum speed limit of 65 miles per hour for interstate highways; 55 miles per hour on all other state highways and 35 miles per hour on roads in a business or residential district. It further authorizes the secretary of the Transportation Cabinet to increase the speed limit to 70 miles per hour on certain Interstate highways and parkways.

Senate Bill 88 - Internet Pharmacies and Drug Forfeitures

This bill made several changes to the statutes that address Internet pharmacies and created new criminal offenses for possession of a medical record with intent to unlawfully obtain a controlled substance, theft of a medical record and falsification of a medical record.

Also of great benefit are the changes to the

Kentucky asset forfeiture rules for state and local agencies confiscating assets related to illegal drug activities. Property not retained for official use may be sold. A law enforcement agency that seizes cash is permitted to retain 85 percent of the total to be used for law enforcement purposes, while the Office of Attorney General or Prosecutors Advisory Council receives 15 percent. An agency is permitted to retain, for official purposes, or sell forfeited vehicles, with the agency retaining the proceeds.

Senate Bill 100 - Police Promotional Tests in Consolidated Local Governments

Senate Bill 100 amends KRS 67C.319, relating to police force merit systems in a consolidated local government, to specify that "seniority" is not "time in grade," and deletes the requirement of five full years of service. This bill further allows the examiner to set cut-off scores if the number of applicants exceeds the number of positions available, set parameters

for the establishment of cut-off scores, and allows tie scores to advance in the application process.

Senate Bill 104 - Mental Illness Crisis Intervention Training for Law Enforcement

This bill formally establishes the process for the development and presentation of a 40 - hour Crisis Intervention Team training program for law enforcement officers in order to intervene in situations involving persons who may have a mental illness, substance abuse disorder, mental retardation or developmental disability. The training program is not mandatory for certified peace officers, but shall be available to all agencies and officers who wish to receive this specialized training.

Senate Bill 126 - Peace Officer Arrest Powers in Other Jurisdictions

Senate Bill 126 amended KRS 431.007 to authorize certified peace officers to retain their power of arrest when their assistance is offi-

cially requested by a law enforcement agency in another Kentucky county. The provisions of this bill are limited only to peace officers certified pursuant to KRS 15.380 to 15.404.

Senate Bill 144 - Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement

Senate Bill 144 confirmed Executive Orders 2006-496 and 2006-805 and formally transferred the Department of Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement from the Transportation Cabinet to the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet.

Senate Bill 153 - Certified Court Security Officers

This bill is expected to be of great benefit to Kentucky sheriffs. Senate Bill 153 established the position of certified court security officer under the office of sheriff. For many years, deputy sheriffs assigned to court security or bailiffs were exempted from peace officer certification requirements, and there was much confusion over their authority and the duties they could perform, as well as limita-

tions regarding full or part-time status. Senate Bill 153 established an 80-hour training course that all court security officers must attend. It also established minimum qualifications that must be met by applicants, including passing a background check, a polygraph, drug screen and suitability screening. Applicants are not required to meet the physical training standards that Peace Officer Professional Standards certified officers must meet. A benefit of the new law is the fact that it establishes the specific duties that a certified court security officer can perform, such as transporting prisoners, and the duties that they cannot perform. The bill as enacted does not grandfather existing officers of the class, but allows for a six-month extension to meet the screening standards. While certified court security officers are not eligible to participate in Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund, they may work as a full-time employee of sheriffs' offices and not affect agency participation in the program. >>

>> Another provision of Senate Bill 153 is the inclusion of commonwealth detectives as those that must be a certified peace officer under KRS 15.380.

House Bill 78 - Employment Transfers of Grandfathered Peace Officers

This is another bill that is expected to be of benefit to officers and agencies. Under the old POPS statutes, an officer that had never completed law enforcement basic training and had grandfathered POPS certification could not change employment and transfer to another law enforcement agency without completing basic training. This bill permits a grandfathered officer that is currently employed to transfer to another agency subject to POPS certification if the transfer is made within 60 days.

The bill includes a temporary retroactive clause to July 1, 2004. Under this retroactive provision, officers who previously held grandfathered POPS certification and left law enforcement employment between July 1, 2004 and June 26, 2007, the bill's effective date, are also granted 60 days in which to return to employment with a law enforcement agency subject to POPS certification. It is important to note that this retroactive provision treats former grandfathered peace officers as if they resigned on the effective date of the bill. Therefore, they must obtain employment with another agency by August 25, 2007, or be barred from the benefits of this bill. Officers or agencies that have any questions about the retroactive provision are urged to contact Steve Lynn or Larry Ball in the KLEC POPS office.

House Bill 94 - Report and Clean Up of Meth Lab Sites

House Bill 94 addresses evaluation of contamination of buildings or structures which have been used as meth lab sites. The bill requires state or local law enforcement to notify the local health department by fax or e-mail on the day that it becomes aware of a property that has been contaminated by use as a clandestine lab. The local health department is required to quarantine or protect the public from the site until it has been cleaned up under standards prescribed in the bill. This

bill further requires clean-up contractor certification.

HB 358 - Peace Officer Certification Changes

This bill contained numerous provisions relating to the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet. Of utmost importance to law enforcement are sections that for the first time authorized the KLEC to conduct administrative hearings for the purposes of revoking peace officer certification for: (1) failure to meet or maintain training requirements; (2) willful falsification of information to obtain or maintain certified status; (3) certification as a result of an administrative error; (4) plea of guilty to, conviction of, or entering of an Alford plea to any felony; (5) prohibition by federal or state law from possessing a firearm; or (6) receipt of a dishonorable discharge, bad conduct discharge, or general discharge under other than honorable conditions from the United States Armed Forces.

Additionally, it imposes new obligations on agencies who wish to hire officers who have previously been certified, but are now on inactive status. Regardless of whether an officer has completed basic training and previously been certified, the following minimum requirements must be met before active certification can be restored: (1) be a U.S. citizen; (2) possess a valid driver's license; (3) be fingerprinted for a criminal background check; (4) not have been convicted of any felony; (5) not be prohibited by federal or state law from possessing a firearm; (6) have received and read the Kentucky Law Enforcement Officers Code of Ethics as established by the KLEC; (7) have not received a dishonorable discharge, bad conduct discharge, or general discharge under other than honorable conditions from the United States Armed Forces; (8) have been interviewed by the employing agency; and (9) not have had certification as a peace officer permanently revoked in another state.

Another provision of House Bill 358 prohibits a pre-certified officer from being employed as a peace officer for a period of one year if they fail to complete law enforcement basic training within the time periods established by law. ■

Search Incident to Arrest

In 1993, in the case of Clark/Nutter v. Com.,¹ the Kentucky Court of Appeals concluded that the “search incident to arrest” exception to the search warrant requirement did not extend to the search of a passenger compartment after an individual’s arrest for a traffic violation. Nutter was arrested following a traffic stop for speeding, when the officer learned that the driver had only a learner’s permit and there was no other licensed driver in the car. When the arresting officer searched the car, he found other contraband, drugs and stolen property that resulted in the placement of felony charges in addition to the traffic charges against Clark, who was the passenger, and Nutter. The Kentucky Court of Appeals reasoned that since previous case law on the subject, Com. v. Ramsey,² and New York v. Belton,³ involved initial arrests for criminal offenses (possession of marijuana and DUI, respectively), rather than traffic violations, those cases did not support a search incident to arrest for traffic violations. The court also found that since Clark

and Nutter were already secured when their vehicle was searched, there were no exigent reasons for an immediate search.

Over the ensuing years, Kentucky trial courts followed the precedent set by this case and denied officers the fruits of passenger compartment searches based upon search incident to arrest, when the initial arrest was for a traffic violation rather than a criminal offense. However, since 2000, several cases have been decided that have whittled away at the Clark decision. In Com. v. Wood, the Court found it necessary to distinguish its decision from that reached in Clark, noting that Wood’s arrest was “typical for the offense of driving on a license suspended for DUI.”⁴ In addition, although Wood was in custody, the search followed immediately upon the arrest, and there remained, with the vehicle, a passenger who was apparently not arrested. The Court of Appeals then reversed the decision of the trial court, which had followed the precedent in Clark and suppressed

the further evidence found in the vehicle.

In the unreported case of Com. v. Dublin, again the trial court followed the Clark precedent and suppressed evidence found following a vehicle stop based upon the officer having a warrant for one of the occupants.⁵ Once again, the Court of Appeals set the facts apart from Clark and noted that “the search followed soon enough to come within the Belton rule.”

The following year, in Com. v. Evans,⁶ the Court looked to the recently decided case of Thornton v. U.S.⁷ The Court ruled that “police officers are allowed to search the passenger compartment of a vehicle after making a lawful custodial arrest of a recent occupant of that vehicle.” The Court agreed that the “concerns for officer safety and evidence preservation are no less when a suspect is arrested while standing next to the vehicle than when an arrest is made while the suspect is still in the vehicle. Further, although the Court acknowledged that its decision was “based primarily upon Thornton and Belton,” it needed to address the trial court’s reliance upon Clark.

The Court stated:

Recently, several cases have come before this Court based upon Clark. In each of those cases, the circuit court has suppressed evidence based upon a search of a vehicle incident to an arrest relying upon Clark. We believe the reasoning set forth in Clark is flawed and has not been followed in any reported cases since it was tendered. In contrast, the reasoning set forth in Belton and Chimel, and the recent cases of Wood and Thornton (and many other cases) clearly reaffirm the principle that a search of an automobile incident to a lawful arrest is valid.

In effect, Kentucky law has effectively overturned the decision in Clark v. Com., and a search incident to arrest of the passenger compartment of a car, following the valid arrest of an occupant of that vehicle, is permissible. ■

¹868 S.W.2d 101 (Ky. App. 1993)

²744 S.W.2d 418 (Ky. App. 1987)

³101 S.Ct. 2860 (1981)

⁴14 S.W.3d 557 (Ky. App. 2000).

⁵2004 WL 2414026 (Ky. App. 2004)

⁶2005 WL 1314116 (Ky. App. 2005)

⁷124 S.Ct. 2127 (2004)

/Shawn Herron, Staff Attorney, Legal Training Section

In recent weeks, the DOCJT Legal Section has fielded several questions on the following cases. In the interest of sharing the information with everyone, the following summaries are offered.

On January 12, 2007, the Kentucky Court of Appeals decided the case of Hardin v. Com., 2005-CA-000051-DG. Michael Hardin was originally convicted in Nelson District Court for Driving Under the Influence (DUI and failure to have his rear license plate illuminated). That decision was appealed to the Circuit Court, which affirmed the conviction, and Hardin then appealed to the Kentucky Court of Appeals, arguing that the arresting officer’s testimony regarding the results of the field sobriety tests (the one-leg stand, the walk-and-turn and a counting test) were inadmissible because the trial court did not require the officer to be qualified as an expert witness.

The appellate court noted that the two physical tests administered to Hardin were both standardized tests developed by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration for use in assisting law enforcement officers in determining intoxication, and the opinion described each in detail. The Court held that under the Kentucky Rules of Evidence, the arresting officer’s observations of a subject undergoing field sobriety tests qualified as lay opinion testimony and that a “law enforcement officer should be allowed to testify as to his observations of a defendant

when performing these procedures.” The Court did agree that the use of the term “test” might be questionable, but did not find it to be a reversible error. Further, the Court held that the arresting officer’s stated opinion that Hardin was intoxicated, based upon his “common observations of slurred speech, blood-shot eyes and the odor of alcohol” was also admissible.

The decisions of the Nelson County District and Circuit Courts were affirmed.

In a related unpublished case, Bridgers v. Com., 2005-CA-001690-DG, the arresting officer observed Bridgers weaving. Bridgers was subjected to field sobriety tests, including the horizontal gaze nystagmus, and was ultimately arrested for DUI. Bridgers was convicted in the Spencer District Court, and that decision was affirmed by the Circuit Court. Bridgers appealed, arguing that the field sobriety tests were technical evidence and that an officer must be qualified as an expert before their observations can be admitted. The appellate court agreed with the trial court that the commonwealth was not required to make a showing that the field sobriety testing was scientifically reliable and that officers “may offer both lay and expert testimony that a defendant was intoxicated.” (See also Com. v. Rhodes, 949 S.W.2d 621 (Ky. App. 1996.)) The opinion also addressed a related issue concerning the Intoxilyzer 5000EN. The appellate court upheld the decision of the Spencer County courts and upheld the conviction. ■

FOCUS OF THE INVESTIGATION

Status and the *Miranda* Warning Rule

/Thomas W. Fitzgerald, Staff Attorney, Legal Training Section

Many times the question is asked: If the focus of the investigation is on a particular person, must the *Miranda* warnings be given before questioning can be initiated by law enforcement personnel? The simple answer NO, was affirmed by the Kentucky Supreme Court in the *Callihan*¹ case decision.

In the *Callihan* case, Richard Callihan “resided with his girlfriend, Danielle M., her daughter, L.M., and her two sons, A.M. and E.M. An investigation into Callihan’s treatment of Danielle’s children began in May 2001 after the Department for Social Services received a complaint regarding his disciplinary methods.” The information “resulted in a police investigation in which Kentucky State Trooper Greg Virgin and DSS worker Bentley Ratcliff interviewed L.M. and E.M.”

After speaking with Danielle M.’s daughter and one son, Virgin and Ratcliff requested that Callihan speak to them. Callihan “agreed and voluntarily went to Ratcliff’s office at DSS that evening at approximately 7:30 p.m. The first twenty to thirty minutes of the interview were not recorded or transcribed.” Virgin informed Callihan “that he wanted the door closed for privacy reasons because a nearby custodian was vacuuming the floors.” Callihan was advised at the start of the interview “that he was not under arrest, that he was free to leave at any time, and that he had no obligation to answer questions”. Trooper Virgin also stated that he informed Callihan “that he would not be arrested that day.” Callihan then admitted “to sexually abusing E.M. and L.M.”

At that time, Trooper Virgin informed Callihan of his *Miranda*² rights and immediately received Callihan’s permission to record the remainder of the interview. Callihan then “again admitted to sexually abusing E.M. and L.M.” Callihan was

permitted to leave after the interview, but was arrested by the police the following day. The issue in part of the case concerned Callihan’s contention that “the trial court erred in overruling his motion to suppress his taped confession. He asserts that the confession is defective because it was obtained without the benefit of *Miranda* warnings after the police had focused a criminal investigation on him.”

Interestingly, the Court first reviewed the United States Supreme Court’s recent decision in the *Seibert*³ case. In *Seibert*, the “police questioned a criminal suspect and intentionally withheld *Miranda* warnings until after she confessed. Almost immediately after the initial confession, they informed her of her *Miranda* rights and then asked if they could record her statement. She agreed. The Court held that her confession was *Miranda*-defective even though she gave the second confession after receiving *Miranda* warnings.” Therefore, the Court held that the “question first” technique only served “to weaken *Miranda*’s safeguards against the admission of coerced confessions,” and was an improper police procedure.

The Kentucky Supreme Court stated that it rejected Callihan’s argument “that the mere fact that he was the focus of a criminal investigation entitled him to *Miranda* warnings prior to police questioning.” Citing the *Moran*⁴ case, which quoted language from the *Miranda* case that provided: “In *Miranda v. Arizona*, the Court recognized that custodial interrogations, by their very nature, generate ‘compelling pressures which work to undermine the individual’s will to resist and to compel him to speak where he would not otherwise do so freely’”.

In rejecting Callihan’s argument, the Kentucky Supreme Court also stated: “Although this Court has never explicitly rejected the “focus of the investigation” test regarding the necessity of *Miranda* warnings, **we do so now** (editor’s emphasis). This is not a change

in the law, but a reaffirmation of our adherence to the custodial interrogation requirement.” What this means is that for the purpose of Fifth Amendment *Miranda* warnings to apply, law enforcement officers must be conducting an in-custody interrogation of a person. A simple formula to consider:

**CUSTODY + INTERROGATION =
Miranda WARNINGS**

While the terms custody and interrogation are subject to interpretation by decisions of the Courts, in the *Callihan* case the opinion says “the trial court’s finding that appellant was not in custody at the time of his confession is conclusive, relieving police of their obligation to inform him of his *Miranda* rights.” Also cited in *Callihan* was the *Brown*⁵ case, where the Kentucky Supreme Court said that a defendant is “not entitled to *Miranda* warnings because she was not subject to custodial interrogation.”

Law enforcement officers must review the facts of their specific situation to determine if they have both custody and an interrogation – both are needed to require the Fifth Amendment *Miranda* warnings. If there is no custody, or no interrogation, then the *Miranda* warnings under the Fifth Amendment do not have to be provided.

Officers who have questions concerning their situation and circumstances are encouraged to contact their local legal advisor, or they may send an e-mail request for information to the Department of Criminal Justice’s Legal Training Section at docjt.legal@ky.gov.

¹*Callihan v. Commonwealth*, 142 S.W. 3d 123 (Ky., 2004)

²*Miranda v. Arizona*, 86 S.Ct. 1602 (1966),

³*Missouri v. Seibert*, 124 S.Ct. 2601 (2004)

⁴*Moran v. Burbine*, 106 S.Ct. 1135 (1986)

⁵*Brown v. Commonwealth*, 780 S.W.2d 627 (Ky., 1989)

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Trooper Island is part of a long-range program of public service to the disadvantaged youth of Kentucky. It is a non-profit organization that serves approximately 700 boys and girls ages 10 to 12 each summer.

Participants must be at least 18 years old. The winner is responsible for all taxes and license fees. This raffle is being conducted via Charitable Gaming License #0000633.

72nd Annual Conference

August 26, 27, 28 & 29
The Holiday Inn- University Plaza
1021 Wilkinson Trace
Bowling Green, Kentucky

The 72nd Kentucky Peace Officers' Association Conference and Exhibition is scheduled for August. Calibre Press said that Dave Smith (Buck Savage) and Jeff DeCunto will be back this year to conduct the Street Survival Edged Weapons course. Changes in the schedule of events have been made this year which will benefit conference attendees.

First the Kentucky Firearms Competition will be held Sunday, Aug. 26. The Lexington Police Department will host an active-shooter class in the afternoon and the Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center will be there with their firearms training simulator. The Golf Tournament will be conducted Monday, Aug. 27, followed by the annual barbecue hosted by the chiefs. The 16-hour, officer survival course and the exhibition will be held Tuesday and Wednesday. The class is certified by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council.

Many more vendors are expected to participate in the exhibition this year. This is always an interesting show and an opportunity for officers to learn about the new technologies being developed in the law enforcement field.

Tuesday night will be the annual awards banquet. As usual, the banquet will be free of charge to our conference attendees. This will be a great conference with training and networking opportunities. For further conference information, please call Doug Czor at (859) 979-5117.

**Kentucky
Peace
Officers'
Association**

A person wearing a red shirt and dark pants is standing on a shooting range, aiming a handgun at a target. The target is a silhouette of a person on a stand. There are other targets in the background. The scene is outdoors with a blue sky and some trees in the distance.



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Department of Criminal Justice Training
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