

SHERIFF DANNY GLICK

LARAMIE COUNTY, WYOMING 2015-2016 NSA President

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inside

Priority Enforcement Rebuttal Neighborhood Watch Security System **Baltimore Conference Highlights**

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NSA 2015-2016 President's Message



Sheriff Danny Glick NSA President 2015-2016

Our Baltimore summer conference celebrating the 75th year of the National Sheriffs' Association is "in the books" and what a conference it was with many firsts; our Executive Director, Jonathan Thompson's first summer conference, the POTUS forum, and me...the first Wyoming Sheriff to serve as President of the National Sheriffs' Association. I am truly humbled by this honor and pledge to you my undying dedication and loyalty to the Office of Sheriff and the National Sheriffs' Association.

I'd like to thank our host Sheriff, Sheriff John Anderson, the Maryland Sheriffs' Association and all of the local law enforcement agencies that were onsite during the conference. Their presence was well represented by the professionalism they demonstrated and willingness to interact with visiting attendees.

What an honor it was to share in this 75th year celebration with immediate past president, Sheriff John Aubrey. His leadership during this past year has been greatly appreciated, and set a new course for the National Sheriffs' Association as we move into the future. I would be remiss if I didn't recognize the NSA Staff for their hard work and tireless attention to detail leading up to, and throughout the conference....well done by all!!

Over the last several years we have worked to identify the mission of, and set new goals for, the National Sheriffs' Association. We've also worked on a short and long term strategic plan for ourselves and the Association. As with those that have preceded me as President, I will work tirelessly to accomplish those goals and objectives. I would invite you to the NSA website for constant updates, and view what we've been working on to benefit you and the nation's Sheriffs. The next time we meet in person will be at the Winter Conference, this January in Washington D.C. I look forward to seeing you there, and hearing from you in the meantime – president@sheriffs.org. Don't forget to start planning for next summers' conference in Minneapolis where our 3^{rd} Vice President, Sheriff Rich Stanek will be our host. Until we meet again... \bigcirc

God Bless and be safe,

Danny

Executive Director's Commentary



Jonathan F. Thompson NSA Executive Director and CEO

Our 75th Anniversary Conference in Baltimore is now a memory. However, it is filled with several firsts including our first Presidential Forum. Equally important was the level of national media attention we received as a result of the Forum and other topics we addressed in Baltimore. The newly established Sheriffs Education and Legal Policy Fund (see page 35) is now specifically designed to raise awareness of the issues our members believe need further enlightenment, and potential legal response.

I am pleased to say that the National Sheriffs' Association is forcefully re-positioning itself as the pre-eminent law enforcement entity in the Nation. We are quickly becoming the voice of reason, insight, experience and trust on everything from border security to treating the mentally ill in jails; and from asset forfeiture to excess military equipment.

An unmistakable component of these debates continue to plague the Office of Sheriff: Encroachment upon your local prerogatives.

Specifically the Administration desires to severely restrict and regulate your access to and use of excess military equipment. Added to this are the Administration's inclusion of new and dramatic asset forfeitures rules. Combined these rules are a stinging rebuke of each sheriff's ability to determine the level of assets and resources needed to perform his/her job. We have a fundamental philosophical disagreement. The Administration wants to decide how, when, where, and with what you perform your duties. We believe, and state constitutions direct, that you have the authority.

If these efforts succeed, each Sheriff will need to make difficult decisions about how to acquire and use policing equipment. Start now to inventory your excess military equipment. If you are seeking to apply for equipment in the coming months, I urge you to re-evaluate that decision, your non-military equipment purchases could very likely be regulated with the same rules of use as those supplied by the federal government.

And we are also concerned about reports that the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives is reevaluating having local chief law enforcement officers approve <u>all</u> existing and future Class III weapons purchases—commonly referred to as the 41p framework. Our work in March stopped this effort but several reports now suggest this action is back on the fast-track.

You are the true muscle behind regulatory and legislative initiatives to protect your authority. Over the next few weeks and months I will be challenging all of our members to pick up the phone, send an email, or visit your House of Representatives' member, Senator and others in Washington. While these may seem like insignificant changes—they represent a strategic shift in power away from local law enforcement to that of federal direction by using mandates hidden in grant rules.

Get ready, we must take action on these and potentially several additional issues. We need your active help! 📀



Executive Director and CEO JONATHAN F. THOMPSON

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Sheriff Danny Glick

Laramie County, Wyoming

Sheriff Danny Glick's Acceptance Speech during the Annual Banquet on June 26, 2015. . .

Thank you Governor Mead for taking the time out of your busy schedule to travel to Baltimore and share in this occasion, and a special thanks to your security team from the Wyoming Highway Patrol.

I don't know if you as Sheriffs have ever had the opportunity to speak after your Governor, but if you haven't, it's not the greatest experience. Usually the media is rolling up their equipment as you walk to the podium, and the message that you've worked ever so diligently on loses some of its meaning.

I've had that experience in Wyoming quite often as Governor Mead is a big supporter of all things law enforcement, and in deference to the office he holds, he speaks first, I understand and appreciate the protocol.

Just recently we appeared together at the "May Mobilization - Click it or Ticket" event in Cheyenne. I knew the Governor was the keynote speaker and when asked, I declined the opportunity to speak, thinking I'd finally figured out a way to forgo the trauma of having to speak after the Governor. In fact I didn't even prepare any "crib notes." I was standing in the crowd, behind the cameras, the Governor spoke and was his usual eloquent self, and then the other speakers started filing to the podium, making presentations that contained all of the very viable and pertinent data that the public should be made aware of...in our effort to promote further compliance and save lives. Just like clockwork the media began rolling up their equipment and I was standing there feeling very smug about my plan to not have to speak after the Governor, yet again. The Moderator walked up to the podium after the last speaker, looked into the crowd, directly at me, and asked, "Sheriff Glick, would you like to say a few words to us? The whole crowd turned and looked at me. I trudged to the podium and as I walked past the Governor, he just looked at me and smiled.

So here we are Governor, you got to speak first, yet again, and I get to follow, yet again. The only difference this time it doesn't look like everyone is rolling up their equipment, "AND I BROUGHT MY NOTES." Governor Mead, thank you for sharing this evening with me and the Sheriffs of the National Sheriffs' Association.

What an honor it is to be here and share this 75th year of the National Sheriffs' Association with Sheriff John Aubrey and all of you. Tonight is a first – I'm the first Wyoming Sheriff to hold the Office of President of the National Sheriffs' Association and I'm truly honored.

I'd like to echo my thanks to Baltimore Convention Bureau, Baltimore law enforcement, Maryland Sheriffs Association, our new Executive Director and all of the NSA Staff that has worked so diligently to make this such a successful conference, and of course those of you that have stayed on after the Governor spoke.

Early in my career as a Sheriff and then later a member of the National Sheriffs' Association I met two guys that really had an influence on me becoming more involved with the Sheriffs Association. One was past NSA President, Paul Fitzgerald. A long time ago I met Paul at a conference and we "hit it off." Paul expressed to me the need for representation of Western Sheriffs in the NSA and here we are.

The second guy befriended me shortly after I was elected to the Board of Directors. What an honor it was to have someone like Arizona Sheriff, Larry Dever became one of the guiding forces in my NSA career. As you know we lost Larry a few years ago, and there will never be a replacement of that friendship for me. He was a very special person, a well respected Sheriff, and a great voice for the National Sheriffs' Association on all matters but especially that of illegal immigration. Larry told me then, jokingly, of course, because who'd elect a Wyoming Sheriff to the Executive Board, when I became President to make him one promise, to keep my speech short; this one's for you Larry.

I mentioned earlier what an honor it is to be standing in front of you as President of the National Sheriffs' Association. But the honor I've been lucky enough to receive started 13 years ago when my constituents elected me to my first term as Sheriff. What an awesome responsibility and one that I don't take lightly – and as I did them, I pledge to you my undying loyalty to the Office of Sheriff and the NSA.

VSA'S 2015-2016 PRESIDEN

In recognition of first terms in office, would all of our Sheriffs that are in their first term please stand and be recognized. Ladies and Gentlemen, the future of the National Sheriffs' Association. Congratulations and thank you for your efforts.

For you first term Sheriffs there are many challenges that you will face but none greater than keeping an active mind, interaction with other Sheriffs and depending on their historical knowledge when you need their help, and constant learning processes. One such opportunity just happens to be offered by the NSA, the National Sheriffs' Institute or NSI, offered to first term Sheriffs. I often get a chance to travel to Colorado to speak to those attending the training, and I'm happy to report after being able to visit with some of our new Sheriffs over the years, our future is bright. I'd like to recognize the efforts of those that have attended NSI, and for those of you that haven't attended and would like to please contact the NSA Headquarters, you won't be sorry for the experience. In the 34 years I've been in law enforcement I

don't know if I've ever seen so many different circumstances meld together at the same time and have such a negative effect on law enforcement. I'd like to read you a quote from a man that was one of the greatest orators I've ever listened to, a man that loved this country and what she stands for with every fiber of his being. Arguably, the leader of this country when she was at her strongest, former President Ronald Reagan.

Now before any of you jump up and run for the door due to political beliefs - understand this about me, when it comes to my political affiliations, in my mind we're Sheriffs working towards a common goal. I don't care whether you're Republican or Democrat, male or female, tall or short, rich or poor. In fact I'm color blind, I don't care what color your uniform is well, that is except for one color. I recognize this color - the color gold. My greatest wish is with all of our efforts we work together to alleviate the chance of any tarnish on that badge, and keep her shining bright. President Reagan said, and I quote; "We must reject the idea that every time a law is broken, society is guilty rather than the lawbreaker. It is time to restore the American precept that each individual is accountable for his actions."

In today's world those words were never more true. At a time when our voice, as subject matter experts demands that we be at "the table" providing the expertise and knowledge we possess, we're being villainized and not being invited to the table, for a multitude of reasons. But our new Executive Director



New NSA President 2015-2016, Sheriff Danny Glick (Laramie County, WY). "The respect factor between law enforcement and this administration has eroded to the point that it has been recommended by them that we need to 'soften our uniforms' to be more acceptable to the public we serve." said Sheriff Glick in an interview after the banquet.



and NSA Staff are changing that injustice by redoubling their efforts to identify new venues where our voice needs to heard and getting us a seat at the table.

The respect factor between law enforcement and this Administration has eroded to the point that it has been recommended by them that we need to "soften our uniforms" to be more acceptable to the public we serve.

So here is the "softer uniform" they've requested. This Administration thinks this is what will work to solve the issues they have "deemed important" when in truth this is what they've done to us. (See photo of Sheriff Glick's vest.)

I would present to you that this Administration is looking through a glass rather than in a mirror when they are pointing a finger at Sheriffs and law enforcement in general to blame for the issues confronting them today.

I wonder sometimes how a thought process evolves to the point where we are - my point being, when an Administration treats law enforcement as an after-thought, and vilifies us for enforcing the laws of the land - tragedy is the result, and the biggest tragedy is the loss of innocent lives. This past week nine innocent citizens were murdered by a terrorist. The president extolled the horror, and we agree. But where was he and others in the Administration when the Police and Sheriffs of our Country were searching 24/7 to find the alleged shooter. No commentary of "well-done" or "thank God" or even "thank you." I believe our President lost an opportunity to show the praise and respect necessary to those that risked everything to find and apprehend this criminal. Earlier tonight we tipped a glass in respect for those of ours that have made that "ultimate sacrifice." When will this Administration recognize that their actions and the lack of support they are showing law enforcement across this great country of ours is one of the biggest contributing factors to this growing issue?

I wish I could stop there and say there aren't any other issues with this Administration but I can't. The truth is that they have interjected a very, very dangerous addition into our profession – politics. The only time politics has a place is when we are running for the Office of Sheriff. Yet, we are dealing with political agendas on a daily basis. We are all aware of the battles we've been having:

- second amendment rights
- illegal immigration
- the release of illegal immigrants from our jails and back into our communities
- inmate phones
- public lands issues (these are near and dear to us in the west where vast percentages of our counties and states are public lands and subject to Federal guidelines where we, the Sheriffs, are the first call and point of contact for the public when they feel their privilege to travel and recreate on those lands are being hampered or infringed upon)

- 1033 programs and the so called militarization of law enforcement
- jails vs. prisons
- drones
- asset forfeiture, and
- marijuana legalization

I'd like to digress a moment if you would allow. I'm an old dope cop and the legalization of any drug to me is just unacceptable. After making those buys over the years and seeing what children were being subjected to I can't believe any of those legalization groups have the well being of kids in mind. And to see those same kids, the elderly, or terminally ill used as a marketing tool or as sales pitch and to make those of us who are anti-legalization look like the bad guys is inconceivable to me. We in law enforcement have a voice in this issue - the special interest groups, have a voice - big business, has a voice - even the user, has a voice. There is one voice that is not being heard, that of our children, who is going to be advocate for them? I say us, what say you? The numbers and data out of Colorado for children being negatively affected by marijuana are staggering, and yet money is talking. One such piece of data is there has been a 500% increase in children under 5 years of age being poisoned by their contact with marijuana products. There are many more facts contained in a Rocky Mountain HIDTA report available on line.

There is one group here I'd like to recognize that is an advocate for our children, Fight Crime Invest in Kids. Martha Brooks is our representative from out west. Thank you guys for being here and working for our children. Sheriffs if you're not a member please contact this fine group of folks, and sign up. It is painless and doesn't cost anything, other than you going out into your communities to meet with your kids and signing on to letters of support.

So what is the answer? First, I'd like to share a short a short statement from another American Hero that never rang more true than for Sheriffs today. This last March we were lucky enough to have Gene Kranz as a keynote speaker at our Western States Sheriffs Association Conference. For those of you that don't recognize Gene's name, he was the Flight Director for Apollo 13 on that fateful day when "his astronauts" made this world famous utterance, "Houston we have a problem." Gene gathered his scientists together and asked how do we get them home and FAILURE IS NOT AN OPTION. I submit to you those are powerful words and a daunting task.

Our National Sheriffs' Association has taken a new and aggressive posture. We will meet with, talk with, debate and even argue with the Administration whenever and wherever necessary on these and any other issues that are pertinent to law enforcement. But, the debate can't be one sided and without legitimate interaction or give and take from both sides. Our job, that to which we are all elected, is to protect the communities where we live. The President and the Congress make policies, but it is those of us in this room, and the hundreds of thousands deputies across this country that have to enforce the laws. Are we perfect? Absolutely not. But every day we show up, prepared for the worst our society has to offer, and often times it is us and our brethren in blue that offer the best our society has to offer. A warm embrace, an apology for the hurt, the shoulder to cry on, the knowledge that one day the next interaction may be better. We know this risk is real and yet we take that chance. We serve not for the glory, not for the headlines, but for the satisfaction of knowing we are doing our part to keep this country the greatest in the World. Today I call upon each of you, and your deputies, to remember why we serve.

The reasons are different sometimes, but for us the outcome has to be the same: justice, fairness, honor, integrity and above all, a belief in our law enforcement community.

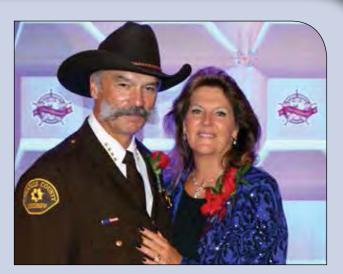
I think we've continued on that journey by coming together at this conference and discussing the issues that are affecting us within our own jurisdictions and nationally, and working towards a positive outcome. We've identified our mission, we've created our goals and objectives, and short and long term strategic plans for ourselves.

Since I've been associated with the NSA there have been Sheriffs that have undertaken the forward thinking, futuristic processes to move us to where we are today. Since I've had a seat on this Executive Board, I've had the privilege to work with some of the best minds in law enforcement today, (THINK ABOUT THAT...THE BEST MINDS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT TODAY) dedicated to the wellbeing of Sheriffs and the National Sheriffs' Association. Can you imagine what we could do if every State Association would "groom" one representative, an Executive Director, President or member Sheriff, to become the subject matter experts that I discussed earlier. They would be available to the Executive Director and the NSA Staff upon notice, to travel where needed to discuss the law enforcement issues that affect us in our operations. That time is here and now. I'm asking for you to go home and discuss this needed option with your membership, and call the NSA Office to offer their services.

In fact let's take one more step that will speed this process; everyone that is able stand up and face away from your table, reach out and shake hands with another member of "Our Family," and never be strangers again.

I think with all of us standing together we can carry the National Sheriffs' Association forward for another 75 years, and remember what Gene Kranz said, "Failure is Not an Option."

God bless you, God bless the National Sheriffs' Association and God bless these United States of America. Thank you. 😒



Sheriff Danny Glick and his wife, Pamla



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Photo Credit: Dan Galbraith, Harford County Sheriff's Office, Maryland

Security at Conference

The Maryland Sheriffs' Association and the Baltimore City Sheriff's Office stepped up to the plate during the conference to provide the NSA members with excellent security while in the Baltimore Convention Center and at the Hilton Hotel where the Presidential Forum took place. With Major Sam Cogen (Baltimore City Sheriff's Office) taking the lead, we had representatives from the following agencies:

- ATF explosive expertise alerting to K9s
- DHS mobilized oversight intelligence
- ICE provided agents inside the Convention Center
- Federal Air Marshals for travel home
- FBI field intelligence
- Federal Protective Services (FPS) mobile command vehicle and information sharing
- Secret Service provided proactive support
- Maryland Fusion Center provided threat assessment
- DHS Portal monitored social media

And from the Baltimore Sheriff's Office, we had 52 allied officers deployed during the Presidential Forum, in addition to deputies from Washington County, Wicomico County, and Harford County, Maryland. We also had 40 Maryland State Troopers, a platoon from the Baltimore City Police Department and a K9 unit from Baltimore City.

The NSA thanks you all for your support and presence during our Annual Conference.



Criminal Justice Reform Roundtable on Friday, June 26.

NSA Leads National Roundtable on Criminal Justice Reform in Baltimore, Maryland

By Jessica Howell, Research and Development Assistant, National Sheriffs' Association

On June 26th, during the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary Conference of the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) in Baltimore, Maryland, Sheriff John Aubrey, NSA President, convened a national Roundtable on Criminal Justice Reform. Attending this by-invitation-only meeting was the leadership of national stakeholder organizations representing the professions and fields of law enforcement, prosecutors, victim advocacy, mental health, jails and community corrections, juvenile justice, county administrators, etc., as well as federal government, foundation, and civil rights representatives. The Roundtable was moderated by Dr. Lorenzo Boyd, School of Criminology & Justice Studies at the University of Massachusetts Lowell, and NSA Executive Director Jonathan Thompson.

NSA President Aubrey called the nation's leadership in the criminal justice system together for this Roundtable to address the current crisis in the system as tragically evidenced by numerous recent incidents in towns and cities across the country, including Baltimore. According to NSA Executive Director Thompson, "There is an urgent need to address the interrelated elements of the criminal justice system – not solely law enforcement tactics and procedures – that have brought us to this nationwide brink of distrust of the criminal justice system by some communities and lawlessness in the streets. And, given the void in leadership from other quarters, it is up to law enforcement leaders to begin devising a strategy to repair the damage, reform the system, and reestablish mutual trust and respect in our communities." Against the backdrop of these strategic objectives, the Roundtable moderators sought to identify from participants the five top priorities to achieving criminal justice reform that could serve as a foundation for all the represented organizations in collaboratively proceeding forward.

As a collective, the Roundtable participants highlighted (without ranking) the following areas in need of improvement, and initiatives in need of implementation, for criminal justice reform to be attained: (1) the mental healthcare system; (2) criminal justice data collection, analysis, and translation; (3) building community trust and legitimacy; (4) a national commission to study the entire criminal justice system and make recommendations for reform, and; (5) community safety.

In brief overview of these priorities, improvements to the mental healthcare system are needed so that persons with mental illnesses receive appropriate treatment - thereby protecting them from harm to themselves and others - as opposed to responsibility for persons with mental illness falling, by default, to ill-equipped responding officers and jail administrators. Also, there is a need for more and better data collection, analysis, and translation so that policy changes are evidenced-based. Furthermore, some communities in our nation distrust not just law enforcement but the legitimacy of the overall criminal justice system; accordingly, there is a need for a thorough examination of the system, understanding of differing perceptions, acknowledgement of problems, and commitment to building solutions. In this regard, the Roundtable noted the need to establish a national commission to conduct a comprehensive examination and deliver a report (with recommendations for reform) on the state of criminal justice in the U.S. And finally, there is a need to ensure individual safety for all members of our communities and to be especially mindful of crime victims as consumers of the criminal justice system.

Although stakeholders at the NSA Roundtable came from many different fields, common ground was found in the selection of these five top priorities for criminal justice reform. Moreover, there was a commitment to reconvening and acting on the priorities. Thus, as NSA President, Sheriff Aubrey thanked the Roundtable participants for their contributions at this most important — and one of the last — meetings of his presidency, and the incoming NSA President, Sheriff Danny Glick, expressed his appreciation to participants for their commitment to continuing to move the process forward. Finally, NSA Executive Director Thompson acknowledged the more than 30 distinguished professionals around the table for their thoughtful and candid dialogue, and recognized his co-moderator, Dr. Boyd, for bringing an academician's perspective to the discussion. In closing, Mr. Thompson called for a re-convening of the Roundtable participants in the very near future, and welcomed and pledged his and NSA staff support to any other organization that might want to serve as host for the next Roundtable. 🗘





All conference photos except those indicated otherwise were taken by Dan Galbraith, Harford County Sheriff's Office, Maryland. Dan volunteered his time and we are very thankful for his time and energy.

NSA Prayer Breakfast and Worship Service



Members of the Chaplains Committee provided some musical entertainment to kick off the breakfast. From left to right: Chaplain Steve Cannon (Jail Ministry Inc., Texas), Matthew Wade (Calhoun County, AL), Sheriff Blake Dorning (Madison County, AL), and Chaplain Tim Eldred (Madison County, AL)



Chaplain J. Joseph Hart, Director of Spiritual Support Services at Greater Baltimore Medical Center spoke during the worship service.

Opening General Session





Presentation of Colors by the combined Maryland Sheriffs' Offices Honor Guard

Thank you to the combined Maryland Sheriffs' Offices Honor Guard for their presentation of the colors during the opening general session.

Deputy Christopher Hill, Allegany County Deputy Sheriff Louis Barber, Baltimore City Sergeant Michael Duvall, Baltimore County Deputy First Class Vaughn Evans, Calvert County Deputy First Class John Bozzuto, Carroll County Deputy First Class John Lines, Cecil County Sergeant Louis C. Schmidt III, Charles County Deputy First Class Marlin Parker, Dorchester County Deputy First Class Chad Marshall, Frederick County Deputy Jamie Friend, Garrett County Deputy First Class Christopher Aycock, Harford County Deputy Steve Anderson, Howard County Sergeant Dennis Hickman, Kent County Lieutenant Maxwell Uy, Montgomery County Sergeant Thomas Davies, Montgomery County DSIII William Debley, Montgomery County DSIII Paul Eng, Montgomery County DSIII Michael Trigiani, Montgomery County DSIII Van Vaughn, Montgomery County Corporal Geoffrey Kennedy-Nichols, Prince George's County Corporal William Wood, St. Mary's County Deputy First Class Joseph Timms, Talbot County Deputy First Class Damien Broussard, Washington County Corporal Burley Williams, Cpl. Burley Williams



Sheriff John Aubrey, NSA President, welcomes attendees to the conference



Kelly Siegler, former prosecutor specializing in cold cases, gives the keynote address



Attendees visiting the exhibit hall



Governor Mike Huckabee answers questions submitted by NSA members

For our 75th Anniversary Conference, NSA held a Presidential Forum. The event gave our members the opportunity to hear the presidential hopefuls and what they will do for law enforcement if they are elected president of this country in 2016.

Mike Huckabee, Dr. Ben Carson and Jim Webb spoke during the Forum for about 15 minutes each and then our moderator, Jonathan Thompson, and members from the audience asked them questions. NSA teamed up with Cisco and Verizon to provide the event virtually via their WebEx Event Center and C-SPAN streamed the event live. If you would like to view the C-SPAN videos, please contact Susan Crow at scrow@sheriffs.org.

We had excellent media coverage of the event from the national and local press. This is a first in the history of NSA, to hold an event of this kind and to also have the coverage we did from the press.



Governor Mike Huckabee meets with NSA President, Sheriff John Aubrey and NSA Executive Director, Jonathan Thompson prior to the presidential forum



Dr. Ben Carson addresses attendees on day two of the Presidential Forum



Senator Jim Webb takes questions from the press



Dr. Ben Carson answers questions from Sheriffs in the audience



NSA also held a straw poll including all the candidates who were invited to the straw poll. Voting was open to those in attendance as well as members who viewed through Cisco's WebEx Event.

Straw Poll Results

NSA members voted in the first-ever straw poll, giving top support to Mike Huckabee, Jeb Bush, Hillary Clinton and Ben Carson. "Presidential candidates had a fantastic opportunity at our presidential forum to talk directly to those who are protecting Americans – and the law enforcement community was enthusiastic to hear from the candidates," Jonathan Thompson, NSA Executive Director and CEO, said.

"Moving forward, our 3,081 elected sheriffs from across the nation and 20,000 members want to hear more presidential candidate ideas on immigration and border security, treating the mentally ill in our jails and other important criminal justice and public safety issues from those running for president. We are eager to continue the dialogue," Thompson said.

Below are the results the NSA straw poll at the conference and presidential forum.

Overall Poll (Both Republican and Democratic)

Mike Huckabee 18.2% (93% Male, 7% Female) Jeb Bush 16.2% (92% Male, 8% Female) Hillary Clinton 14.3% (73% Male, 27% Female) Ben Carson 11% (84% Male, 16% Female) Scott Walker 9.7% (90% Male, 10% Female)

Top 4 Republican Candidates

Mike Huckabee 24.8% Jeb Bush 22.1% Ben Carson 15% Scott Walker 13.3%

Top 5 Democrat Candidates

Hillary Clinton 61.8% Joe Biden 20.6% Bernie Sanders 11.7% Jim Webb 2% Martin O'Malley 2%





NSA Business Session

Candidates for the Board of Directors address attendees before the election.



Sheriff Adam Christianson, Stanislaus County, CA



Sheriff Alex Underwood, Chester County, SC



Sheriff Justin Smith, Larimer County, CO



Sheriff Steve Sparrow, Oldham County, KY



Meet and greet with vendors, NSA leadership, and first time attendees



Lt. Col. Dave Grossman speaks during the Deputy Symposium Opening Super Session.





Spouse's Brunch Gift baskets to be raffled off during the breakfast





NSA members vote in the general election to elect new board members and the NSA sergeant-at-arms





Left to right: Newly elected board members Sheriff Steve Sparrow, Oldham County, KY and Sheriff Alex Underwood, Chester County, SC and newly elected sergeant-at-arms Sheriff Carolyn "Bunny" Welsh

Sheriff Daron Hall, NSA Sergeant-at-Arms announces the results of the general election





NSI and FBINA Graduates Reception sponsored by Justice Federal Credit Union.

Annual Banquet



Sheriff John Aubrey and his wife, Bobbie





NSA President 2014-2015, Sheriff John Aubrey gives his farewell address



Jody Eberhart, AmChar Wholesale, presents Immediate Past President, Sheriff John Aubrey with an NSA commemorative pistol



Wyoming Governor Matt Mead administers the oath of office to president-elect, Sheriff Danny Glick



Sheriff John Aubrey presents the President's Gavel, Pin, Badge, and Ring to President Danny Glick



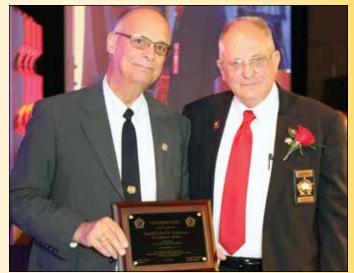
This group of Wyoming Sheriffs, deputies and staff joined Sheriff Glick for the banquet.



Maryland Sheriffs' Association group enjoying the Annual Banquet



Former first lady, Bobbie Aubrey presents incoming first lady Pamla Glick with roses



Sheriff Douglas Mullendore, (Sheriff of Washington County, Maryland and President of the Maryland Sheriffs' Association) accepts a NSA lifetime membership from Sheriff John Aubrey for our Host Sheriff John Anderson (City of Baltimore, Maryland)



The newly elected NSA Sergeant-at-Arms, Sheriff Carolyn "Bunny" Welsh (Chester County, Pennsylvania) and the group from Pennsylvania



2015 NSA President's Award

Sheriff Jerry "Peanuts" Gaines and Bobby Timmons

Sheriff John Aubrey (NSA President) gave his President's Award to Sheriff Jerry "Peanuts" Gaines and Bobby Timmons. Mr. Timmons was unable to attend.



The President's Award is given to an individual or individuals in recognition of their contributions to, and support of, the NSA President during his year in office. Sheriff John Aubrey has said many times, you cannot do it by yourself and "No Sheriff Stands Alone." For the 2015 President's Award, Sheriff Aubrey selected two people. Sheriff Jerry "Peanuts" Gaines or Kentucky and Bobby "Boss Hogg" Timmons, Executive Director of Alabama Sheriffs Association. These two encouraged Sheriff Aubrey to

run for the NSA Board and then for Sergeant-at-Arms. Sheriff Aubrey feels that their support and help was a major reason he was elected. Bobby "Boss Hogg" did not make the conference in Baltimore, but will be presented his award at the Kentucky Sheriff's Conference in September. Sheriff Aubrey wanted to let both of them know the he remembers how he where he is today.

THANK YOU TO OUR CONFERENCE SPONSORS

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NSA Law Enforcement Lifetime Achievement Award

John Walsh

John Walsh is presented with the NSA Law Enforcement Lifetime Achievement Award



This year, NSA is presenting the first annual "Law Enforcement Lifetime Achievement Award." This prestigious award honors an individual whose professional career and/or personal advocacy work have greatly contributed to the law enforcement profession, the men and women who serve, and the communities they protect nationwide.

John Walsh has been selected to receive this inaugural award. Mr. Walsh was selected based on a lifetime of dedication to and work in support of law enforcement, including his relentless championing of justice for all in our great country, and, most especially, the protection of our treasured children.

Mr. Walsh is the Emmy[®]-winning, internationally renowned host and executive producer of America's Most Wanted - the groundbreaking reality program that's helped law enforcement capture more than 1,100 dangerous fugitives and brought home more than 50 missing children since its debut in 1988. Currently, Walsh is featured Sunday nights on CNN's The Hunt.

Mr. Walsh never sought the role of a crime fighter and victims' advocate, but this has been his life's mission since July 27, 1981 – the day his only child, Adam, was abducted from a mall near his home in Hollywood, Florida. Adam was found murdered two weeks later.

The case remained unsolved for 27 years. But in December, 2008, after a long investigation that was re-opened by the Hollywood Police Department - and with assistance from dedicated active and retired criminal justice professionals -Adam's case was finally closed. Long-time prime suspect Ottis Toole was undeniably named as the killer of Adam Walsh. The Walshes' experience showed them that the nation was in desperate need of leadership in the fight to protect children. Out of their pain, the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) was created in 1984, after President Ronald Reagan signed the "Missing Children's Assistance Act." The NCMEC is the premier child protection non-profit, providing invaluable resources to parents, children and law enforcement in the United States and internationally. The charity consistently receives an A rating for its spending of more than 90 cents of every dollar raised on programming. The NCMEC's incredible partnerships with the public and private sector demonstrate its reputation as an effective non-profit.

A hero to law enforcement, Mr. Walsh has been honored numerous times by many local, state and federal agencies. In addition to being named "Man of the Year" by both the U.S. Marshals Service and the FBI, Mr. Walsh was also made an honorary U.S. Marshal. He is only the third man to receive this honor in the organization's two hundred-plus-year history.

Although he's never held political office, Mr. Walsh's been the driving force behind major pieces of child protection legislation. This hard work led to his being honored five times by four presidents: Ronald Reagan (twice), George H.W. Bush, Bill Clinton, and George W. Bush.

Mr. Walsh and Revé were blessed with three more children after Adam: Meghan, Callahan and Hayden. Mr. Walsh and his wife continue to fight for victims' rights and for justice throughout the United States and wherever children or crime victims are in need.

FERRIS E. LUCAS AWARD - SHERIFF OF THE YEAR

Sheriff John Lenhart Shelby County, OH

Sheriff John Lenhart, Shelby County, OH, addresses attendees after being awarded the Ferris E. Lucas Award for Sheriff of the Year



Sheriff Lenhart served five terms as Shelby County Sheriff before retiring in 1991, after which he went on to hold several state positions in law enforcement. In 2010, the Shelby County Sheriff's Office went through a very traumatic time when the sitting sheriff was indicted and eventually removed from office. The sheriff's office had lost the respect and trust of the citizens. At the time John Lenhart was helping to find someone to replace the sheriff and it was at this time that it was stated that there was only one person who could fill the seat and restore honor to the office; when asked who that could be, the finger was pointed to John Lenhart. John was eventually appointed as sheriff and fulfilled the remainder of the term and would run and be elected as sheriff of Shelby County with a landslide victory.

Sheriff Lenhart restored the integrity, respect, and honor to the office of sheriff and has stood firm against all those who tried to tear apart the pride his deputies have for the uniform they wear.

Sheriff Lenhart trained approximately 125 school teachers for their CCW, with his deputies writing the curriculum and lesson plans for the program. Not only did the teachers receive training in the classroom, but also went through extensive firearms training on the range. This program is the first of its kind in the state of Ohio, the program allows for teachers to become part of the "response team" to active shooters in the schools.

He has placed seven of his deputies in Sidney City Schools to not only provide security but also serve as mentors to the students by teaching math, reading, and other subjects in the classroom. Three of his staff has also been trained as instructors in ALICE, which has also been taught in in each of the county schools and every county office.

In addition to his work on school safety, Sheriff Lenhart has worked hard to find ways to generate more money for his office during some hard fiscal times. The programs include, housing federal inmates, city work program, Ohio Department of Transportation work program, Metropolitan Housing work program, and various other projects. These projects allowed Sheriff Lenhart to give his staff a raise for the first time in five years.

Sheriff Lenhart has spent many years in law enforcement, but he is also a farmer who works hard on his farm along with his family. He has brought those skills to the Shelby County Jail and started a garden that is used to help supply fresh produce to the jail's food services as well as giving inmates the opportunity to learn about gardening.

Sheriff Lenhart's wisdom and advice are often requested by those who know him and even by those who do not because everyone knows that when they talk to him, their confidence will be respected, they will receive good advice, and they know that he will tell it like it is in a respectful way, that is his trademark.

The National Sheriffs' Association established the Ferris E. Lucas Award in 1995 to recognize an outstanding sheriff of the year for contributions made to improve the Office of Sheriff on the local, state, and national levels, and for involvement in the community above and beyond the responsibilities required. The award is given in memory of Ferris E. Lucas, NSA Past President (1944-46) and executive director (1964-82), who completed 50 years of distinguished service and leadership in law enforcement. This year's award is sponsored by Pursuit Products, Inc.

CHARLES "BUD" MEEKS MERIT AWARD FOR Deputy of the Year

Detective John McCulloch Franklin County, PA

The Charles "Bud" Meeks Merit Award for Deputy Sheriff of the Year is presented to Deputy John McCulloch, Franklin County, PA



Deputy John McCulloch found himself helping fellow campers when a deadly tornado turned his vacation upside down. He was one of several vacationing first responders moved to help when a tornado and high winds hit the Cherrystone Family Camping Resort on the Delmarva Peninsula in July 2014. He was among the first to tend to the three people who died in the tragedy.

In the days before the tornado, McCulloch and his girlfriend, Megan Ott, were enjoying their first trip to Cape Charles. They shared a camper trailer with her parents, Brian and Lynn Ott.

On July 24, Deputy McCulloch woke up, found it was raining and decided to sleep in when his cell phone went off. He heard a message from the National Weather Service: This is a tornado warning; seek shelter now. He thought, "I'll keep an eye on things. No big deal."

Three minutes later, Brian Ott was holding the door shut against a powerful wind. Then, the wind and rain stopped. Outside it was almost pitch black with a wall of gray, as far as you could see, moving toward the campers.

The "wall" slammed into the camper and slid it sideways for about 10 feet. Hail, ranging in size from marbles to baseballs broke windows and peppered the metal sides.

Once they made sure everything was reasonably okay at their campsite and their friends' next door, Deputy McCulloch said, "I went from victim mode to work mode."

Out of his hammered car, he grabbed a small first aid kit and a "go bag" with food, water, his off-duty handgun and extra ammo. He looped his badge across his chest and made for the screaming he heard in the distance. He ran full speed to a place where a small group of people was gathering. An off-duty New Jersey police officer and a vacationing volunteer firefighter arrived at the same time, but they had no equipment. A three-foot diameter tree had fallen on a yellow dome tent. A woman was on the ground. She had severe head trauma. A thick branch protruded from her chest. Deputy McCulloch checked her vitals anyway. He then looked over at the man half-pinned under the tree. He thought he felt a pulse and prepared to begin CPR, and checked again, still no pulse.

Deputy McCulloch checked the boy lying next to the man. He was taking short, gurgling breaths. Massive head trauma prevented other intervention. Deputy McCulloch tapped his foot and tried to talk to him. After kneeling with the boy for about seven minutes, Deputy McCulloch heard emergency personnel trying to cut away trees to get into the campground. He briefed the two nurses, the paramedic and Maryland deputy sheriff who had made their way to the campsite.

He took his bag and went from campsite to campsite for the next three hours doing basic triage. There were no other casualties, just people banged up.

He met a local deputy sheriff who told him they were dealing with a mass casualty incident. Staging areas were assigned to those critically injured, the walking injured and everyone else. Deputy McCulloch helped direct campers to the right spots.

Initial reports noted two deaths and 36 injuries from an EF-1 tornado. It began as a waterspout over the bay and had top winds of 80 to 100 mph. Part of the campground also was hit with 65 to 75 mph downbursts of straight-line winds, according to the National Weather Service. More than 1,300 people were at the waterfront campground at the time of the tornado, according to Virginia State Police.

The Charles "Bud" Meeks Award for Deputy Sheriff of the Year was established to recognize deputy sheriffs who have demonstrated conspicuous bravery in the performance of their duties. The award is given in memory and honor of Charles Bud" Meeks, who served as executive director of the National Sheriffs' Association from 1989 to 1997 and in 2000. This year's award is sponsored by Motorola, Inc.

CHARLES "BUD" MEEKS MERIT AWARD FOR Deputy of the Year

Deputy Michael Norris and Deputy Jeff Wilson Monroe County, GA

The Charles "Bud" Meeks Valor Award for Deputy Sheriff of the Year is presented to Deputy Jeff Wilson and posthumously to Deputy Michael Norris of the Monroe County, GA Sheriff's Office



On Saturday, September 13, 2014, deputies Jeff Wilson and Michael Norris responded to a home in southern Monroe County to provide assistance to a man threatening suicide with a handgun.

When both deputies arrived at the home, a family member was standing outside speaking to Monroe County dispatchers on the telephone. Because a weapon was known to be involved, per standard practice, Monroe County dispatchers contacted Emergency Services who were standing by with an ambulance.

The deputies walked to the front door of the house, with their weapons drawn, in order to make contact with the suicidal man. Deputy Norris pushed the door open with his foot and the man inside the home quickly fired upon the deputies, immediately shooting Deputy Norris in the head and leg. The man continued firing at Deputy Wilson as he attempted to dodge the man's gunfire. While attempting to take cover behind his patrol vehicle, Deputy Wilson was shot three times. Deputy Wilson returned fire and shot the gunman in the leg at which point the gunman surrendered. Loosing blood rapidly and nearly losing consciousness, Deputy Wilson managed to disarm the gunman and handcuff him before passing out.

Emergency Services responded and transported Deputies Wilson and Norris to the Medical Center of Central Georgia. Deputy Norris was declared brain dead the next day. Per Deputy Norris' wishes his organs were donated. Deputy Wilson, who was shot three times, is currently undergoing physical therapy and is expected to make a full recovery. Deputy Jeff Wilson began his career with the Monroe County Sheriff's Office in 2010 as a jail officer. He is currently assigned to the Patrol Division. He is married to Donna, and they have four children.

Deputy Michael Norris began his career with the Monroe County Sheriff's Office in 2012 as a jail officer. Upon completion of his Basic Law Enforcement Training in March 2013, he was assigned to be a school resource officer for the 2013-2014 school year and was transferred to the patrol division in June 2014. He leaves behind a wife, Logan, and parents, Bennett and Fran Norris.

The Charles "Bud" Meeks Award for Deputy Sheriff of the Year was established to recognize deputy sheriffs who have demonstrated conspicuous bravery in the performance of their duties. The award is given in memory and honor of Charles Bud" Meeks, who served as executive director of the National Sheriffs' Association from 1989 to 1997 and in 2000. This year's award is sponsored by Motorola, Inc.

LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPLORER POST ADVISOR OF THE YEAR AWARD

Master Deputy James Cole Orange County, Florida

Left to Right: Jonathan Thompson, NSA Executive Director; Tony Pellegrino, Vice President of Mid-Atlantic Sales for Global Tel*Link; Master Deputy James Cole, Orange County, FL; Sheriff Jerry Demmings, Orange County, FL; Sheriff John Aubrey, NSA President



During Master Deputy Cole's 32 years with the Orange County Sheriff's Office, he has diligently worked to make a difference in the lives of the citizens of Orange County. His career with the sheriff's office began in 1980 as a reserve deputy. In 1995, he was hired as a full time deputy sheriff. In 2010, he became the senior advisor for the Orange County Sheriff's Office Explorer Post 2061

Master Deputy Cole visits schools, sharing information about the explorer program, distributing flyers for upcoming events and handing out brochures on how to become an explorer. In the past year, he has coordinated over 125 prospective explorer interviews.

Master Deputy Cole holds meetings and training sessions twice a month consisting of two hours of classroom instruction and practical hands-on training. Additionally, he instructs four courses throughout the year which consists of eight hours of firearms training for the explorers. Explorer Post 2061 training classes consist of classes such as basic law enforcement operations, crime scene protection and collection of evidence, handcuffing, defensive tactics, first-aid and CPR, ten codes and radio signals, traffic stops, and felony traffic stops.

Master Deputy Cole receives over 80 requests a year for Explorer Post 2061's participation. They volunteer to assist in events organized by the Orange County Sheriff's Office such as SWAT Round-up, Kicks for Guns, the annual Law Enforcement Memorial, Cops and Kids Shopping Event, and the AutisticHandicapped Children's Holiday Party. The Post's honor guard participates in the opening ceremonies for agency award presentations and the Civilian Police Academy.

Explorer Post 2061 also assists in community events such as festival parking, neighborhood trash pickup, and safety fairs. They receive donations for their services and use those funds to send the Post to competitions throughout the state.

Explorer Post 2061 is active in the Florida Sheriffs' Explorer Association and regularly attends the delegate conferences and the Florida Sheriffs' Explorer Association State Competition.

Master Deputy Cole is highly respected by Orange County Sheriff's Office employees, his chain of command, and his Explorer Post 2061. He is dedicated to teaching youth, assisting those in need and protecting the citizens of Orange County. His efforts have made a significant difference within the Orange County Sheriff's Office and have substantially impacted the lives of the many young people he has mentored throughout the years.

NSA established the Law Enforcement Explorer Post Advisor Award in 1988 to recognize a post advisor for outstanding contributions to a law enforcement explorer post sponsored by a sheriff's office. Candidates are judged on their recruiting efforts, size of post and tenure of explorers, written program plans, explorer training, and post activities. This year's award is sponsored by Global Tel * Link.

CHAPLAIN OF THE YEAR AWARD

Chaplain Gregory Clayton Orange County, Florida

Left to Right: Jonathan Thompson, NSA Executive Director; Tony Pellegrino, Vice President of Mid-Atlantic Sales for Global Tel*Link; Chaplain Gregory Clayton, Orange County, FL; Sheriff Jerry Demmings, Orange County, FL; Sheriff John Aubrey, NSA President



Chaplain Clayton became a member of the Orange County Sheriff's Office Chaplains Unit in October 2009. The unit consists of 32 volunteer chaplains from various religious backgrounds, who respond to calls when needed. In addition to his hundreds of selfless hours volunteering with the Orange County Sheriff's Office, Chaplain Clayton is the pastor of Open Door Ministries of Orlando. He has been ministering/pastoring for over 20 years.

Chaplain Clayton is proactive and vigilant when it comes to his duties. His unit receives over 80 requests for service a year from the Orange County Sheriff's Office and the community. When a chaplain is requested, he is always one of the first to respond.

Chaplain Clayton tirelessly volunteered over 650 hours in 2014 to assist with agency employee funerals, hospital and home visits, serious line of duty injuries, ceremonies, and invocations. He continues to serve families in need long after the services are over. He attended the required training and received the Florida Attorney General's Victim Services Practitioner Designation.

Chaplain Clayton has volunteered many hours at community events such as the Rescue Mission's Annual Thanksgiving Dinner, 40 Days of Prayer, National Night Out, Annual Faith Based Breakfast, the Orange County Sheriff's Office Crime Summit, Holiday Plan, and Officer Safety Expo.

This year's award is sponsored by Global Tel * Link.

Court Security Agency/Professional of the Year Award

Sergeant Joe Thompson Wicomico County, Maryland

Left to Right: Jonathan Thompson, NSA Executive Director; Tony Pellegrino, Vice President of Mid-Atlantic Sales for Global Tel*Link; Sergeant Joe Thompsen, Wicomico County, MD; Sheriff Mike Lewis, Wicomico County, MD; Sheriff John Aubrey, NSA President



The Wicomico County Courthouse processes over 300,000 people throughout the year. The enormous amount of people highlights the need for a highly trained security detail. Sergeant Joe Thompson, Supervisor of Judicial Protection, approached his sheriff with two ideas to modify their best practices, prepare for the worst-case scenario and train for a favorable outcome.

For decades the Wicomico Circuit Courthouse was gazed upon as a historical building and many felt it should be open to the public with little accountability for security measures. Sergeant Thompson stressed the importance of preventing, preparing for, and managing the impact of serious violence in courthouses.

Sergeant Thompson organized the first ever critical incident training response for his employees in 2013. The exercise consisted of a hazardous material leak on the 4th floor of the Wicomico Circuit Court. Employees had to make decisions to solve problems and several lessons were learned that day. The after action review resulted in enhanced security procedures for the court.

Sergeant Thompson continued to research information to help prepare his staff for critical incidents. The topics he focused on include courthouse violence, structure fires, and domestic incidents.

In 2014, the Wicomico County Sheriff's Office responded to two incidents involving an explosive device targeting the Wicomico County Circuit Courthouse. The first incident was a bomb threat which shutdown the circuit court and evacuated all persons in the building. Sergeant Thompson coordinated response with the Salisbury Police Department and the Dorchester and Worcester County Sheriff's Offices. The courthouse was searched with bomb sniffing dogs and no explosives were found.

In the second incident, a package thought to be suspicious caused a disruption at the Wicomico County Circuit Court. An immediate response by law enforcement enabled Sergeant Thompson an opportunity to investigate the incident. It was later determined that storage boxes were left in the wrong area with no malicious intent.

These incidents highlight the efficiency and effectiveness of an organized response to critical incidents. Sergeant Thompson's leadership and dedication illustrates the significance of training for worst-case situations. His synergistic approach to critical incidents has improved the unified response of public safety to help ensure the safety of all who visit the Wicomico County Courthouses.

This award was created to recognize an individual for their innovative contributions made to their jail or correctional facility. The award is sponsored by Aramark Correctional Services.

CORRECTIONAL/JAIL INNOVATIONS OF THE YEAR AWARD

Sergeant Richard "Todd" Balley Pinellas County, FL

Left to Right: Jonathan Thompson, NSA Executive Director; Sergeant Richard "Todd" Bailey, Pinellas County, FL; Sheriff Robert Gualtieri, Pinellas County, FL; Sheriff John Aubrey, NSA President



In 2013, Sheriff Robert Gualtieri was approached by the local board of county commissioners and asked to provide misdemeanor probation services to the citizens of Pinellas County. This enormous responsibility necessitated the need for a supervisor that was capable and willing to take on such a project.

The individual who was tasked with the responsibility of evaluating whether or not the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office could effectively construct, implement, and administer these services was Detention and Corrections Sergeant Bailey. Sergeant Bailey began to devise an operational plan, which has ultimately led to the creation of the Misdemeanor Probation Unit (MPU) of the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office. The MPU opened its doors for the first time in September 2013.

Only the second Florida sheriff's office to take on the responsibility of overseeing probationary services, Sergeant Bailey had little guidance and no real "blueprint" to model a program. However, as of today, the MPU employs 36 individuals who are responsible for supervising over 2,500 defendants on any given day.

Early on in the development of the program, Sergeant Bailey recognized the necessity to identify individuals who are high risk for recidivism and will most likely not be successful in completing their probationary term. Additionally, it was the goal of Sergeant Bailey to genuinely assist those probationers who have acquired destructive behaviors, which directly contribute to a propensity for engagement in deviant and unlawful conduct.

Sergeant Bailey implemented several best practices to get this new unit off the ground. Misdemeanor probation while under the management of the previous provider routinely experienced caseloads in excess of 250 offenders per probation specialist. Not only was staff overwhelmed, the process was chaotic and ineffective because new probationers had to be fit into already tight schedules. Sergeant Bailey employed a separate designated intake center for new offenders. This process relieved the probation specialists from unscheduled reporting of new offenders and led to a more manageable work environment.

After meeting with existing service providers, Sergeant Bailey was instrumental in getting providers to decrease their fees or change their policy on extended payment plans. He also opened the MPU facility's classrooms to service providers for conducting substance abuse screening, anger management counseling, and shoplifting classes in an attempt to assist with convenience and cost reduction for services.

Sergeant Bailey also implemented a commercially purchased software program to conduct recidivism risk assessments on all offenders entering the program. The MPU uses the information the program provides to set up individualized levels of supervision for offenders.

Sergeant Bailey has made a dramatic difference in the structure, success, and reputation of the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office and its Misdemeanor Probation Unit. He has worked seemingly endless hours to provide a program with as much efficiency and effectiveness as possible.

RESERVE DEPUTY OF THE YEAR AWARD

Special Deputy Dean Allen Youngman Daviess County, KY

Left to Right: Jonathan Thompson, NSA Executive Director; Special Deputy Dean Allen Youngman, Daviess County, KY; Sheriff Keith Cain, Daviess County, KY; Sheriff John Aubrey, NSA President



Special Deputy Youngman's law enforcement career began after returning from active duty with the U.S. Army in Vietnam, when he entered law school and was appointed as a full time investigator with the Lexington-Fayette County Alcoholic Beverage Control Authority. After graduating from law school he was appointed as a Daviess County Special Deputy Sheriff, serving in that capacity until becoming an Assistant State's Attorney in 1982.

He returned to full time military service from 1987 to 2003. Throughout much of his career Special Deputy Youngman was involved in developing firearms training programs. After the attacks of September 11, 2001, he oversaw the creation of a special firearms training program for National Guard soldiers. During this time he also directed the development and implementation of a close-quarters firearms training for National Guard soldiers that became the national model for such training.

In 2004, Special Deputy Youngman was re-appointed as a Daviess County Special Deputy and currently serves as the senior firearms instructor for the department. His primary responsibility has been to develop and manage an enhanced firearms training program for the Daviess County Sheriff's Office.

In addition to being a qualified military and NRA Range Safety Officer, Special Deputy Youngman is a certified Life-fire Shoothouse Instructor/Instructor Trainer and is a graduate of the Kentucky Department of Criminal Justice Training (DOCJT) Law Enforcement Firearms Instructor Program. He has also completed numerous firearms training courses at institutions such as the Gunsite Academy in Arizona, Rangemaster in Tennessee, the Kentucky DOCJT Rapid Deployment course, and the Glock law enforcement firearms instructor and armorer courses. He is a certified DOCJT Concealed Deadly Weapons Instructor, TASER Instructor, and an NRA certified handgun instructor. Special Deputy Youngman serves as the executive director of the Defense Small Arms Advisory Council, a trade association comprised of most of the U.S. based military firearms manufacturers.

When many would withdraw after retirement, Special Deputy Youngman dedicated himself to his commitment of establishing a professional firearms training program with the Daviess County Sheriff's Office. In addition to having safer, more proficient deputies on patrol, there is no doubt that the standardization and organization of the training regimen has reduced overtime and training expenses. The program that Special Deputy Youngman developed has made the Daviess County Sheriff's Office the envy of agencies statewide and nationally.

TRIPLE CROWN AWARD

Broward County, Florida

(First time a Sheriff's Office has received the Triple Crown three times under different sheriffs.)

Marion County, Indiana

Monroe County, Florida

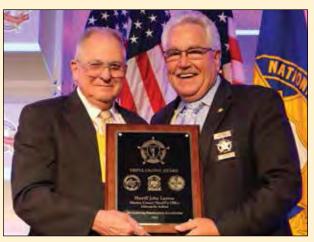
Orange County, New York (not pictured)



The Triple Crown Award is presented to Sheriff Scott Israel, Broward County, FL

The Triple Crown Award was established by NSA to recognize those sheriff's offices, which achieve simultaneous accreditation from the Commission on the Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies, the American Correctional Association's Commission on Accreditation for Corrections and the National Commission on Correctional Healthcare. Achieving these accreditations individually is a daunting task. Acquiring all three at the same time is an extraordinary feat. In fact, the Triple Crown distinction is so rare, that since the establishment of the award in 1993, fewer than 100 sheriffs' offices have qualified.

In addition, at the 2007 Winter Conference, the Awards Committee and NSA Board of Directors decided that sheriff's offices that were prior Triple Crown Award recipients would again be eligible for the award, when achieving simultaneous reaccreditation under the leadership of a new sheriff.



The Triple Crown Award is presented to Sheriff John Layton, Marion County, IN



The Triple Crown Award is presented to Sheriff Rick Ramsay, Monroe County, FL

J. STANNARD BAKER AWARD FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY

Sheriff George T. Maier, Stark County, OH

Sheriff George T. Maier, Stark County, OH, is presented with the J. Stannard Baker Award for Highway Safety

From left to right: Executive Director Jonathan Thompson; NSA President, Sheriff John Aubrey; George Baker, OnStar; Wilfrid Price, NHTSA; Sheriff George T. Maier and Mrs. Maier



Sheriff Maier has been selected as the J. Stannard Baker Award winner because of his exemplary law enforcement career for nearly thirty-five years. He worked as a police officer prior to joining the Ohio State Highway Patrol, retiring as District Commander and Captain. Governor Ted Strickland then appointed him to the position of Assistant Director of the Ohio Department of Public Safety, where he served for four years. Upon leaving the Ohio Department of Public Safety, he became the Safety and Service Director for the City of Massillon, Ohio where he served until he became Sheriff of Stark County.

Sheriff Maier has always made outstanding contributions to traffic safety and began by building relationships with other law enforcement agencies, judges and prosecutors, the GHSA, and MADD. Committed to the Below 100 program for the wellbeing of his officers with speed, body armor and seatbelts, he began new initiatives while serving as the Stark County Sheriff that encouraged other law enforcement agencies to follow his vision and participate in enforcement programs that were created to improve traffic safety. Sheriff Maier has developed and implemented several traffic safety programs that have made a great impact in reducing the number of serious injury crashes and fatalities, such as Operation Safe Bus to detect bus related traffic violations, various newly formed Traffic Task forces for high visibility enforcement and checkpoints, and project Coffee with a Cop. Sheriff Maier partnered with the court system to curb alcohol and drug related fatalities by creating an Inmate Addiction Recovery Program in his jail, curbing the issue where it begins. Sheriff Maier began disseminating traffic related information via website, Facebook and other social media.

Sponsored by the National Sheriffs' Association, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Nationwide Insurance, the Northwestern University Traffic Institute, and OnStar, the prestigious J. Stannard Baker Award for Highway Safety annually recognizes individual law enforcement officers and others who have made significant lifetime achievements in highway safety.

CRIME VICTIM SERVICES AWARD

Fayette County, Kentucky, Sheriff's Office



The Fayette County, KY, Sheriff's Office is presented with the 2015 NSA Crime Victim Services Award. (From I. to r.: NSA Executive Director Jonathan Thompson; Deputy Bernard Palmer, FCSO; Elizabeth Pickett, Director of Public Affairs, FCSO; Carolynn Lee, Director of Amanda's Center, FCSO; NSA President, Sheriff John Aubrey; Sheriff Kathy Witt, FCSO; Diana Ross, Mother of Amanda Ross; Ann Vallandingham, Senior Policy Advisor to the Director, Office for Victims of Crime; Chief Deputy Rodrick Robinson, FCSO; Lt. Colonel Matthew Amato, FCSO; and Tom Seigle, Executive Vice President, Appriss, sponsor of the NSA Crime Victim Services Award.)

The NSA Crime Victim Services Award was established in 2005 with funding support from the Office for Victims of Crime, U.S. Department of Justice. Since 2008, the award has been generously sponsored by Appriss, Inc. NSA's Crime Victim Services Committee, chaired by Sheriff Craig Webre (Lafourche Parish, LA), administers this award program, which recognizes "outstanding achievement by a Sheriff's Office in support of victims." The award recipient for 2015 is the Fayette County, KY, Sheriff's Office, led by Sheriff Kathy Witt.

The Office of the Fayette County Sheriff (FCSO) strives each day to serve the Lexington-Fayette County community and, moreover, to intervene where there is a gap in community services. Accordingly, under the leadership of Sheriff Witt, the FCSO Victim Services Division was created. Furthermore, when it was noted that the community lacked a centralized point where victims of domestic violence could come for help, referrals, and resources, a 24-hour, all-encompassing resource center was established within the Division in 2010 that provides wrap around services for domestic violence victims.

In 2012, the resource center was officially named Amanda's Center for Local Resources in dedication to the life and memory of Amanda Ross, the victim of a domestic violence murder in the Lexington community. The Center was specifically designed to better address domestic violence crimes by improving investigations and increasing convictions of offenders; improving accessibility of services for victims; and improving collaboration between law enforcement and community agencies. By working hand in hand with the family and friends of domestic violence victims, and working among a collaboration of twenty community agencies, Amanda's Center has made great strides in improving the services to victims in Lexington-Fayette County. For many domestic violence victims, Amanda's Center has been the answer to protection, healing and a restored life. It is a comforting space, a safe haven for both adults and children.

Amanda's Center is staffed by a director, who holds a Master of Social Work degree; certified domestic violence deputy sheriffs; a certified safety planning deputy; and victim advocates. Collaborating with agencies all across the county, staff members provide each victim with a journal that contains a list of community resources and contact numbers; Amanda's poetry; and space for victims to write their own thoughts while trying to heal from the violence and abuse.

Staff at the Center are also tasked with monitoring the compliance with court orders of nearly 500 domestic violence offenders. The offenders' compliance or noncompliance is communicated to the judge; and noncompliance is also reported to the victim.

In summary, the Sheriff's Office has effectively minimized the barriers to services that victims used to face in the Lexington-Fayette County community, and Amanda's Center has been a key system enhancement to an increasingly strong collaborative community response to victims of domestic violence. Indeed, the Office of the Vice President of the United States, in commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) in 2014, recognized the Fayette County Sheriff's Office and highlighted Amanda's Center as a VAWA success story.

NSA established the Crime Victim Services Award in 2005 to focus national and local attention on law enforcement services to victims of crime; in recognition of the unique needs of crime victims; and to promote assistance by law enforcement as early as possible in the response process. The award is sponsored by Appriss, Inc., and the deadline for receipt by NSA of 2016 nominations is December 7, 2015. For more information, contact Tim Woods, Director of Government Contracts, at twoods@sheriffs.org

The Establishment of the Sheriffs' Education and Legal Policy Fund

By Richard Weintraub, NSA General Counsel

The National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) has now amended and restated its existing National Sheriffs' Educational Foundation, a tax-exempt §501(c)(3) charitable organization of the National Sheriffs' Association, to now accept charitable contributions needed to fund, to operate and to develop the NSA "Sheriffs' Education and Legal Policy Fund," as an integral part of NSA's §501(c)(3) charitable organization.

For the full mission statement, please go to: www.sheriffs.org/shelf

The Sheriffs' Education and Legal Policy Fund (Fund) as part of NSA's Foundation will allow the National Sheriffs' Association to address various national issues directly affecting our nation's Office of Sheriff, such as: the impact of illegal immigration on our local communities; combating the threats to homeland security; developing best practices in the treatment of mental illness in our nation's jails and promoting the continued election of the Office of Sheriff. This Fund will be used by the National Sheriffs' Association to study, to conduct surveys, to prepare studies/ papers on various issues and subject matters in educating the public, all branches of government and in filing Amicus Briefs (Friend of the Court) with the federal and state judiciaries.

Furthermore, the Fund will now permit NSA to collaboratively assist and to closely work with similar profit and other nonprofit organizations in supporting all of the rights and freedoms reserved to the People under individual state constitutions and the Constitution of the United States.



Mitch Javidi, ICLD, gave this bottle of wine to Sheriff Danny Glick, who in turn donated it to the NSA Sheriffs' Education and Legal Policy Fund to auction off. It was auctioned during the Annual Banquet to Sandra L. Ehrlich, President and CEO of EMR Consulting Group, LLC and Jenny Akins, Vice President of EMR Consulting Group, LLC. From left to right: Mitch Javidi, Sandra Ehrlich, Sheriff Paul Fitzgerald and Sheriff Danny Glick. Ms. Ehrlich is also current president of Radio Club of America.

His opioid dependence got him here.



- > Prevention of relapse to opioid dependence, following opioid detoxification
- Treatment of alcohol dependence in patients who are able to abstain from alcohol in an outpatient setting prior to initiation of treatment with VIVITROL. Patients should not be actively drinking at the time of initial VIVITROL administration
- VIVITROL should be part of a comprehensive management program that includes psychosocial support

For additional Important Safety Information, please see Brief Summary of Prescribing Information on adjacent pages.

Now help him get on a path to treatment.

Learn more about the only once-monthly FDA-approved medication that when added to counseling may help him prevent relapse to opioid dependence after detoxification.¹

Call: 1-617-852-7356 E-mail: GovernmentAffairs@Alkermes.com



Important Safety Information

Contraindications

VIVITROL is contraindicated in patients:

- Receiving opioid analgesics
- Solution With current physiologic opioid dependence
- ♦ In acute opioid withdrawal
- Who have failed the naloxone challenge test or have a positive urine screen for opioids
- Who have exhibited hypersensitivity to naltrexone, polyactide-co-glycolide (PLG), carboxymethylcellulose, or any other components of the diluent

Prior to the initiation of VIVITROL, patients should be opioid-free for a minimum of 7-10 days to avoid precipitation of opioid withdrawal that may be severe enough to require hospitalization.

 $Vivitrol^*$

rexone for extended-release injectable suspension)

VIVITROL® (naltrexone for extended-release injectable suspension) 380 mg/vial Intramuscular

BRIEF SUMMARY See package insert for full prescribing information (rev. July 2013).

INDICATIONS AND USAGE: VIVITROL is an opioid antagonist. VIVITROL should be part of a comprehensive management program that includes psychosocial support. Opioid-dependent patients, including those being treated for alcohol dependence, must be opioid-free at the time of initial VIVITROL administration. VIVITROL is indicated for the treatment of alcohol dependence in patients who are able to abstain from alcohol in an outpatient setting prior to initiation of treatment with VIVITROL. Patients should not be actively drinking at the time of initial VIVITROL administration. In addition, VIVITROL is indicated for the prevention of relapse to opioid dependence, following opioid detoxification.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: VIVITROL is contraindicated in: patients receiving opioid analgesics, patients with current physiologic opioid dependence, patients in acute opioid withdrawal, any individual who has failed the naloxone challenge test or has a positive urine screen for opioids, and patients who have previously exhibited hypersensitivity to naltrexone, polylactide-co-glycolide (PLG), carboxymethylcellulose, or any other components of the diluent.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS: Vulnerability to Opioid Overdose: After opioid detoxification, patients are likely to have reduced tolerance to opioids. VIVITROL blocks the effects of exogenous opioids for approximately 28 days after administration. However, as the blockade wanes and eventually dissipates completely, patients who have been treated with VIVITROL may respond to lower doses of opioids than previously used, just as they would have shortly after completing detoxification. This could result in potentially life threatening opioid intoxication (respiratory compromise or arrest, circulatory collapse, etc.) if the patient uses previously tolerated doses of opioids. Cases of opioid overdose with fatal outcomes have been reported in patients who used opioids at the end of a dosing interval, after missing a scheduled dose, or after discontinuing treatment. Patients should be alerted that they may be more sensitive to opioids, even at lower doses, after VIVITROL treatment is discontinued, especially at the end of a dosing interval (i.e., near the end of the month that VIVITROL was administered), or after a dose of VIVITROL is missed. It is important that patients inform family members and the people closest to the patient of this increased sensitivity to opioids and the risk of overdose. There is also the possibility that a patient who is treated with VIVITROL could overcome the opioid blockade effect of VIVITROL. Although VIVITROL is a potent antagonist with a prolonged pharmacological effect, the blockade produced by VIVITROL is surmountable. The plasma concentration of exogenous opioids attained immediately following their acute administration may be sufficient to overcome the competitive receptor blockade. This poses a potential risk to individuals who attempt, on their own, to overcome the blockade by administering large amounts of exogenous opioids. Any attempt by a patient to overcome the antagonism by taking opioids is especially dangerous and may lead to life-threatening opioid intoxication or fatal overdose. Patients should be told of the serious consequences of trying to overcome the opioid blockade. Injection Site Reactions: VIVITROL injections may be followed by pain, tenderness, induration, swelling, erythema, bruising, or pruritus; however, in some cases injection site reactions may be very severe. In the clinical trials, one patient developed an area of induration that continued to enlarge after 4 weeks, with subsequent development of necrotic tissue that required surgical excision. In the post marketing period, additional cases of injection site reaction with features including induration, cellulitis, hematoma, abscess, sterile abscess, and necrosis, have been reported. Some cases required surgical intervention, including debridement of necrotic tissue. Some cases resulted in significant scarring. The reported cases occurred primarily in female patients. VIVITROL is administered as an intramuscular gluteal injection, and inadvertent subcutaneous injection of VIVITROL may increase the likelihood of severe injection site reactions. The needles provided in the carton are customized needles. VIVITROL must not be injected using any other needle. The needle lengths (either 1.5 inches or 2 inches) may not be adequate in every patient because of body habitus. Body habitus should be assessed prior to each injection for each patient to assure that the proper needle is selected and that the needle length is adequate for intramuscular administration. Healthcare professionals should ensure that the VIVITROL injection is given correctly, and should consider alternate treatment for those patients whose body habitus precludes an intramuscular gluteal injection with one of the provided needles. Patients should be informed that any concerning injection site reactions should be brought to the attention of the healthcare professional. Patients exhibiting signs of abscess. cellulitis, necrosis, or extensive swelling should be evaluated by a physician to determine if referral to a surgeon is warranted. Precipitation of Opioid Withdrawal:

The symptoms of spontaneous opioid withdrawal (which are associated with the discontinuation of opioid in a dependent individual) are uncomfortable, but they are not generally believed to be severe or necessitate hospitalization. However, when withdrawal is precipitated abruptly by the administration of an opioid antagonist to an opioid-dependent patient, the resulting withdrawal syndrome can be severe enough to require hospitalization. Review of postmarketing cases of precipitated opioid withdrawal in association with naltrexone treatment has identified cases with symptoms of withdrawal severe enough to require hospital admission, and in some cases, management in the intensive care unit. To prevent occurrence of precipitated withdrawal in patients dependent on opioids, or exacerbation of a pre-existing subclinical withdrawal syndrome, opioid-dependent patients, including those being treated for alcohol dependence, should be opioid-free (including tramadol) before starting VIVITROL treatment. An opioid-free interval of a minimum of 7-10 days is recommended for patients previously dependent on short-acting opioids. Patients transitioning from buprenorphine or methadone may be vulnerable to precipitation of withdrawal symptoms for as long as two weeks. If a more rapid transition from agonist to antagonist therapy is deemed necessary and appropriate by the healthcare provider, monitor the patient closely in an appropriate medical setting where precipitated withdrawal can be managed. In every case, healthcare providers should always be prepared to manage withdrawal symptomatically with non-opioid medications because there is no completely reliable method for determining whether a patient has had an adequate opioid-free period. A naloxone challenge test may be helpful; however, a few case reports have indicated that patients may experience precipitated withdrawal despite having a negative urine toxicology screen or tolerating a naloxone challenge test (usually in the setting of transitioning from buprenorphine treatment). Patients should be made aware of the risks associated with precipitated withdrawal and encouraged to give an accurate account of last opioid use. Patients treated for alcohol dependence with VIVITROL should also be assessed for underlying opioid dependence and for any recent use of opioids prior to initiation of treatment with VIVITROL. Precipitated opioid withdrawal has been observed in alcohol-dependent patients in circumstances where the prescriber had been unaware of the additional use of opioids or co-dependence on opioids. Hepatotoxicity: Cases of hepatitis and clinically significant liver dysfunction were observed in association with VIVITROL exposure during the clinical development program and in the postmarketing period. Transient, asymptomatic hepatic transaminase elevations were also observed in the clinical trials and postmarketing period. Although patients with clinically significant liver disease were not systematically studied, clinical trials did include patients with asymptomatic viral hepatitis infections. When patients presented with elevated transaminases, there were often other potential causative or contributory etiologies identified, including pre-existing alcoholic liver disease, hepatitis B and/or C infection, and concomitant usage of other potentially hepatotoxic drugs. Although clinically significant liver dysfunction is not typically recognized as a manifestation of opioid withdrawal, opioid withdrawal that is precipitated abruptly may lead to systemic sequelae including acute liver injury. Patients should be warned of the risk of hepatic injury and advised to seek medical attention if they experience symptoms of acute hepatitis. Use of VIVITROL should be discontinued in the event of symptoms and/or signs of acute hepatitis. Depression and Suicidality: Alcohol- and opioid-dependent patients, including those taking VIVITROL, should be monitored for the development of depression or suicidal thinking. Families and caregivers of patients being treated with VIVITROL should be alerted to the need to monitor patients for the emergence of symptoms of depression or suicidality, and to report such symptoms to the patient's healthcare provider. Alcohol Dependence: In controlled clinical trials of VIVITROL administered to adults with alcohol dependence, adverse events of a suicidal nature (suicidal ideation, suicide attempts, completed suicides) were infrequent overall, but were more common in patients treated with VIVITROL than in patients treated with placebo (1% vs 0). In some cases, the suicidal thoughts or behavior occurred after study discontinuation, but were in the context of an episode of depression that began while the patient was on study drug. Two completed suicides occurred, both involving patients treated with VIVITROL. Depression-related events associated with premature discontinuation of study drug were also more common in patients treated with VIVITROL (~1%) than in placebo-treated patients (0). In the 24-week, placebo-controlled pivotal trial in 624 alcohol-dependent patients, adverse events involving depressed mood were reported by 10% of patients treated with VIVITROL 380 mg, as compared to 5% of patients treated with placebo injections. Opioid Dependence: In an open-label, long-term safety study conducted in the US, adverse events of a suicidal nature (depressed mood, suicidal ideation, suicide attempt) were reported by 5% of opioid-dependent patients treated with VIVITROL 380 mg (n=101) and 10% of opioid-dependent patients treated with oral naltrexone (n=20). In the 24-week, placebo-controlled pivotal trial that was conducted in Russia in 250 opioid-dependent patients, adverse events involving depressed mood or suicidal thinking were not reported by any patient in either



treatment group (VIVITROL 380 mg or placebo). When Reversal of VIVITROL Blockade Is Required for Pain Management: In an emergency situation in patients receiving VIVITROL, suggestions for pain management include regional analgesia or use of non-opioid analgesics. If opioid therapy is required as part of anesthesia or analgesia, patients should be continuously monitored in an anesthesia care setting by persons not involved in the conduct of the surgical or diagnostic procedure. The opioid therapy must be provided by individuals specifically trained in the use of anesthetic drugs and the management of the respiratory effects of potent opioids, specifically the establishment and maintenance of a patent airway and assisted ventilation. Irrespective of the drug chosen to reverse VIVITROL blockade, the patient should be monitored closely by appropriately trained personnel in a setting equipped and staffed for cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Eosinophilic Pneumonia: In clinical trials with VIVITROL, there was one diagnosed case and one suspected case of eosinophilic pneumonia. Both cases required hospitalization, and resolved after treatment with antibiotics and corticosteroids. Similar cases have been reported in postmarketing use. Should a person receiving VIVITROL develop progressive dyspnea and hypoxemia, the diagnosis of eosinophilic pneumonia should be considered. Patients should be warned of the risk of eosinophilic pneumonia, and advised to seek medical attention should they develop symptoms of pneumonia. Clinicians should consider the possibility of eosinophilic pneumonia in patients who do not respond to antibiotics. Hypersensitivity Reactions Including Anaphylaxis: Cases of urticaria, angioedema, and anaphylaxis have been observed with use of VIVITROL in the clinical trial setting and in postmarketing use. Patients should be warned of the risk of hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis. In the event of a hypersensitivity reaction, patients should be advised to seek immediate medical attention in a healthcare setting prepared to treat anaphylaxis. The patient should not receive any further treatment with VIVITROL. Intramuscular Injections: As with any intramuscular injection, VIVITROL should be administered with caution to patients with thrombocytopenia or any coagulation disorder (eg, hemophilia and severe hepatic failure). Alcohol Withdrawal: Use of VIVITROL does not eliminate nor diminish alcohol withdrawal symptoms. Interference with Laboratory Tests: VIVITROL may be cross-reactive with certain immunoassay methods for the detection of drugs of abuse (specifically opioids) in urine. For further information, reference to the specific immunoassay instructions is recommended.

ADVERSE REACTIONS: Serious adverse reactions that may be associated with VIVITROL therapy in clinical use include: severe injection site reactions, eosinophilic pneumonia, serious allergic reactions, unintended precipitation of opioid withdrawal, accidental opioid overdose and depression and suicidality. The adverse events seen most frequently in association with VIVITROL therapy for alcohol dependence (ie, those occurring in ≥5% and at least twice as frequently with VIVITROL than placebo) include nausea, vomiting, injection site reactions (including induration, pruritus, nodules and swelling), muscle cramps, dizziness or syncope, somnolence or sedation, anorexia, decreased appetite or other appetite disorders. The adverse events seen most frequently in association with VIVITROL therapy in opioid dependent patients (ie, those occurring in $\ge 2\%$ and at least twice as frequently with VIVITROL than placebo) were hepatic enzyme abnormalities, injection site pain, nasopharyngitis, insomnia, and toothache. Clinical Studies Experience: Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice. In all controlled and uncontrolled trials during the premarketing development of VIVITROL, more than 1100 patients with alcohol and/or opioid dependence have been treated with VIVITROL. Approximately 700 patients have been treated for 6 months or more, and more than 400 for 1 year or longer. Adverse Events Leading to Discontinuation of Treatment: Alcohol Dependence: In controlled trials of 6 months or less in alcoholdependent patients, 9% of alcohol-dependent patients treated with VIVITROL discontinued treatment due to an adverse event, as compared to 7% of the alcoholdependent patients treated with placebo. Adverse events in the VIVITROL 380-mg group that led to more dropouts than in the placebo-treated group were injection site reactions (3%), nausea (2%), pregnancy (1%), headache (1%), and suicide-related events (0.3%). In the placebo group, 1% of patients withdrew due to injection site reactions, and 0% of patients withdrew due to the other adverse events. Opioid Dependence: In a controlled trial of 6 months, 2% of opioid-dependent patients treated with VIVITROL discontinued treatment due to an adverse event, as compared to 2% of the opioid-dependent patients treated with placebo.

DRUG INTERACTIONS: Patients taking VIVITROL may not benefit from opioid-containing medicines. Naltrexone antagonizes the effects of opioid-containing medicines, such as cough and cold remedies, antidiarrheal preparations and opioid analgesics.

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS:

Pregnancy: There are no adequate and well-controlled studies of either naltrexone or VIVITROL in pregnant women. VIVITROL should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus. Pregnancy Category C: Reproduction and developmental studies have not been conducted for VIVITROL. Studies with naltrexone administered via the oral route have been conducted in pregnant rats and rabbits. Teratogenic Effects: Naltrexone has been shown to increase the incidence of early fetal loss when given to rats at doses \geq 30 mg/kg/day (11 times the human exposure based on an AUC(0-28d) comparison) and to rabbits at oral doses ≥60 mg/kg/day (2 times the human exposure based on an AUC(0-28d) comparison). There was no evidence of teratogenicity when naltrexone was administered orally to rats and rabbits during the period of major organogenesis at doses up to 200 mg/kg/day (175- and 14-times the human exposure based on an AUC(0-28d) comparison, respectively). Labor and Delivery: The potential effect of VIVITROL on duration of labor and delivery in humans is unknown. Nursing Mothers: Transfer of naltrexone and 6_β-naltrexol into human milk has been reported with oral naltrexone. Because of the potential for tumorigenicity shown for naltrexone in animal studies, and because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants from VIVITROL, a decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or to discontinue the drug, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother. Pediatric Use: The safety and efficacy of VIVITROL have not been established in the pediatric population. The pharmacokinetics of VIVITROL have not been evaluated in a pediatric population. Geriatric Use: In trials of alcohol-dependent subjects, 2.6% (n=26) of subjects were >65 years of age, and one patient was >75 years of age. Clinical studies of VIVITROL did not include sufficient numbers of subjects age 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger subjects. No subjects over age 65 were included in studies of opioid-dependent subjects. The pharmacokinetics of VIVITROL have not been evaluated in the geriatric population. Renal Impairment: Pharmacokinetics of VIVITROL are not altered in subjects with mild renal insufficiency (creatinine clearance of 50-80 mL/min). Dose adjustment is not required in patients with mild renal impairment. VIVITROL pharmacokinetics have not been evaluated in subjects with moderate and severe renal insufficiency. Because naltrexone and its primary metabolite are excreted primarily in the urine. caution is recommended in administering VIVITROL to patients with moderate to severe renal impairment. Hepatic Impairment: The pharmacokinetics of VIVITROL are not altered in subjects with mild to moderate hepatic impairment (Groups A and B of the Child-Pugh classification). Dose adjustment is not required in subjects with mild or moderate hepatic impairment. VIVITROL pharmacokinetics were not evaluated in subjects with severe hepatic impairment.

OVERDOSAGE: There is limited experience with overdose of VIVITROL. Single doses up to 784 mg were administered to 5 healthy subjects. There were no serious or severe adverse events. The most common effects were injection site reactions, nausea, abdominal pain, somnolence, and dizziness. There were no significant increases in hepatic enzymes. In the event of an overdose, appropriate supportive treatment should be initiated.

This brief summary is based on VIVITROL Full Prescribing



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Embracing Diversity, Finding Common Ground

By Janet Hawkins



Aurora, Colorado, is a multicultural patchwork of races, religions, and languages, yet its residents share a common goal a safer community for themselves, their families, and their neighbors. Chile relleno, or stuffed chile peppers, is a quintessentially Mexican dish that dates back five centuries to the time of the Spanish conquest. Although variations abound today, the traditional *mestizaje* combines indigenous poblano chiles with Old World foods such as cheese and sardines. Considering the dish's rich multicultural heritage, it therefore seemed fitting that Margarita,¹ a Mexican native residing in Aurora, should proudly serve her homemade chile relleno at a recent Neighborhood Watch potluck.

While crime prevention groups routinely host social gatherings to foster camaraderie, in Margarita's ethnically diverse northwestern neighborhood, such events also help dismantle language and cultural barriers that might otherwise isolate members of the city's growing immigrant community. This successful initiative, spearheaded by the Original Aurora Community Integration Collaborative (OACIC) (a Colorado Trust grant project originally funded by the Aurora Mental Health Center), works on the premise that everyone, regardless of race or ethnicity, wants to live in a safe, crime-free neighborhood.

A Metropolitan Melting Pot

Over the past decade, a population surge has transformed Aurora from an overshadowed Denver suburb into Colorado's third-largest, and one of the state's most ethnically diverse, municipalities. Today, the city is home to an estimated 345,000 people, one-fifth of whom are foreign-born.² According to a recent Aurora Public Schools survey, enrolled students hail from 132 countries and speak 133 different languages. Furthermore, the study found that 36 percent of all Aurora school children speak English as a second language.³

The highest concentration of immigrants live in northwest Aurora, which borders Denver, offering easier access to urban jobs and services. Here, approximately one-third of all inhabitants are foreign-born, with more than half coming from Latin America (primarily Mexico). In recent years, the neighborhood has also seen an influx of refugees from politically troubled Asian and African nations such as Bhutan, Myanmar (Burma), Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sierra Leone.⁴

This changing demographic has created myriad challenges, both for newcomers unfamiliar with U.S. social norms and for public officials who face a steep cultural learning curve. In response, the city government, various local nonprofit agencies, and other organizations have developed new programs aimed at improving the health and well-being of the area's immigrant population. At the forefront of these efforts is the OACIC Neighborhood Watch, located in northwest Aurora.

Unique Challenges, Unique Opportunities

A 2013 report by the Colorado School of Public Health titled *Forces of Change Assessment: Northwest Aurora* found that language barriers impact all aspects of life for many foreignborn Aurorans: "The city's diversity of cultures seems to have adversely affected community cohesiveness. Residents seem alienated from each other due to the many differences in the

languages they speak and their cultural and family traditions."

Through Neighborhood Watch, OACIC seeks to help immigrants overcome obstacles to integration by providing opportunities for them to connect and interact with their U.S.-born neighbors, as well as with neighbors who hail from other corners of the world. Overseeing this effort is Jenny Pool Radway, Program Coordinator for Community Wellness and Cultural Integration at the Aurora Mental Health Center. Radway described OACIC's crime prevention program as nontraditional: "We have found that the standard Neighborhood Watch format doesn't work for newcomers," she said. "Immigrants arrive completely unfamiliar and worried. We try to eliminate stressors by covering topics relevant to this community."

On paper, the northwest Aurora group is indistinguishable from more conventional Neighborhood Watches, operating through a communication chain composed of block leaders, residents, and police area representatives responsible for addressing crime and quality of life concerns. Its unique content delivery methods, however, set the group apart. For example, city government officials may be invited to meetings to explain processes and procedures native residents take for granted, such as how to schedule trash pickups or register children for school. Emergency responders might conduct a presentation on how to dress appropriately for frigid Colorado winters, or fire department personnel might demonstrate why home smoke detectors are important.

Collaborative, scenario-based training also replaces more traditional PowerPoint presentations at group meetings. "Aurora police officers act out skits depicting domestic violence, burglary, or DUI incidents as a model of what happens on both [police and resident] sides," said Radway. "This educational format draws residents' attention and leads to interaction with law enforcement." Also, she noted, role-playing helps break down comprehension barriers for a group with limited English fluency whose resident participants speak seven different languages. Facilitating this task are volunteer and grant-funded translators, who provide simultaneous interpretation services.

Overcoming Hurdles

Despite such assistance programs, lack of English language proficiency leaves many northwest Aurorans either unable to find employment or relegated to menial, low-paying jobs. Statistics highlight this disparity, showing Aurora's overall poverty rate to be 40 percent, whereas approximately 80 percent of households in the northwestern quadrant live below the poverty line.⁵ Unfortunately, here as elsewhere, crime and the fear of victimization—both byproducts of economic hardship—historically tend to rise as financial resources diminish, a fact reinforced in the above-mentioned *Forces of Change* assessment: "The perception of high crime and decreased safety in Northwest Aurora is high even though Aurora is also known for having a great, stable police force. Informants stated that crime was often a deterrent to healthy behaviors...."

Immigration status is another significant hindrance to social and civic participation for many foreign-born Aurorans. The

Colorado School of Public Health study, noting that illegal immigration adds "an additional layer of complexity to the lives of those families and to the community as a whole," also stated that "The influx of undocumented immigrants has created a feeling that there is a large group of people who aren't participating in community efforts ... in Northwest Aurora. Because several Northwest Aurora residents are illegal, they're afraid of having a public face."

Considering these obstacles, the northwest Neighborhood Watch enjoys a surprisingly robust membership that continues to thrive, even after having weathered a nationally publicized tragedy. On July 20, 2012, a shooter opened fire at an east Aurora movie theater, killing 12 people and injuring 70 others. This event rattled Aurora's entire immigrant community, especially those refugees who had experienced violence in their home countries. However, it also served as a catalyst, galvanizing the community's resolve to improve neighborhood safety and security. According to Radway, most northwest residents, both foreign- and native-born, have expressed eagerness to join in crime prevention activities. "We normally have standing room only at Neighborhood Watch meetings, with about 150 adults and 50 kids in attendance," she said.

One secret to the group's success is its willingness to accommodate residents by holding meetings at easily accessible, neutral locations such as a school or library, and by serving complimentary dinner and offering childcare (provided by community volunteers) at events. "Many people want to attend meetings, which start at 6:00 p.m., but they must come directly from work and don't have time to eat. They also don't have funds to pay for babysitters," Radway explained.

Group leaders also are sensitive to the concerns of undocumented residents, who may fear deportation, and of those individuals who have had negative encounters with law enforcement in the past. Representatives from the Aurora Police Department dine with residents before each meeting, prior to conducting presentations and Q&A. Afterward, individual attendees are invited to approach officers with specific situational questions. "We want everyone to feel comfortable with uniformed law enforcement officers," Radway explained, mentioning that Neighborhood Watch and the Aurora Police Department also conduct water safety and CPR demonstrations at the city's annual summer safety fair and National Night Out events, where celebrants enjoy can burgers (served by the police chief himself!) or try their skill at "dunking a cop."





Vive la Différence!

The verbs "assimilate" and "integrate" express a common goal (to merge two or more people or groups into one cohesive unit) but differ in approach. Past immigrants to America learned quickly that acceptance depended on their willingness to assimilate—to look, act, and talk like native-born citizens. As a result, few among us speak Norwegian, Russian, or Italian like our forebears. By contrast, today's first-generationers are inclined, even encouraged, to adopt an American lifestyle while retaining the language and traditions of their homeland.

Concurrently, governments, schools, and other public and private institutions have become more cognizant of the cultural assets foreigners bring to this nation. The City of Aurora Comprehensive Plan⁶ exemplifies this integrative mindset, declaring a commitment to continue celebrating diversity "as an essential characteristic of the community" and to "support cultural events and diversity and language education aimed at various ethnic and racial groups in the city." Equally important, the plan expresses the city's intent to ensure that no Aurora households that are isolated from the community by language or physical barriers and that immigrants be afforded the opportunity to acculturate and participate in civic affairs.

In a March 26, 2015, feature story about immigration, the *Aurora Sentinel* reported that Aurora's Burmese community now comprises six ethnic minorities—the Karen, Chin, Karenni, Mon, Kathin, and Shan.⁷ The northwest Aurora Neighborhood Watch acknowledges that great diversity exists within the Burmese and other segments of the foreign-born community it serves and, in accordance with city goals, affords opportunities for members to learn about and appreciate each other's distinct cultures. Every year, the group holds four multicultural meetings, including a December holiday celebration, at which residents like Margarita can share native foods and traditions. One unwritten rule: pizza—deemed "too American"— is never on the menu!

Also held are quarterly meetings broken down by ethnicity and language in order to better address particular concerns. "Different groups are at different levels and have different needs. For example, our Spanish speakers tend to understand American cultural better, but many are undocumented. Other groups are made up of refugees who already have a pathway to U.S. citizenship," Radway said.

A Bright Future

Opening in June, the Aurora Welcome Center (a nonprofit partnership) will assist immigrant families with issues related to housing, employment, and education. This new resource joins a host of others intended to ease the integration process for foreign-born newcomers. In northwest Aurora, Neighborhood Watch and law enforcement leaders will continue their efforts to bridge the multicultural divide by providing a platform from which neighbors, united, may promote community safety. \bigcirc

Online Resources

Aurora Mental Health Center (www.aumhc.org)

Aurora Neighborhood Services Department (www.auro-ragov.org/Departments/NeighborhoodServices/)

Aurora Police Department (www.auroragov.org/livinghere/ publicsafety/police/index.htm)

Original Aurora Community Integration Collaborative (OACIC) (www.facebook.com/oacic)

The Colorado Trust (www.coloradotrust.org)

(Endnotes)

1 Last name withheld by request. The original article about the event appeared in Potluck, "A different flavor of neighborhood watch," August 15, 2013, http://potluckdiplomacy.tumblr.com/.

2 U.S. Census Bureau, *State & County QuickFacts*, "Aurora 2013 Population Estimate," http://quickfacts.census. gov/qfd/states/08/0804000.html.

3 Aurora Public Schools, Educational Services Center, "Fast Facts about APS," Updated 1/22/15, http://aurorak12. org/communications/docs/General.pdf.

4 School survey

5 Freedman, Megan, et al., Colorado School of Public Health, Forces of Change Assessment: Northwest Aurora, Spring 2013, http://www.aurorahealthaccess.org/wp-content/ uploads/2014/09/NWAurora_Assessment20131.pdf

6 Published in 2009 and adopted on June 7, 2010.

7 "Move meant for a new home in Aurora," *Aurora Sentinel*, March 26, 2015, www.aurorasentinel.com/news/ metroaurora/move-meant-new-home-aurora/.

Priority Enforcement Program – How DHS is Focusing on Deporting Felons

Jey Johnson, Secretary, Department of Homeland Security

President Obama and I are committed to sensible and effective enforcement of our immigration laws to safeguard our borders and protect public safety and national security.

That is why, as part of the executive actions the President announced last November, we ended the controversial Secure Communities program. This was a program by which our immigration personnel lodged orders known as "detainers" to hold individuals in local jails, so that they could be handed directly over to federal authorities for enforcement purposes after their time in local custody. The goal of the program was to make it easier to identify and remove convicted criminals. But, in many instances the program led to the transfer of those who had been in this country for years, and had simply been picked up and charged with a minor offense, without a conviction. As a result, the Secure Communities program became embroiled in political and legal controversy. And, in reaction, a rapidly expanding list of city, county and state governments enacted laws and directives that limit or outright prohibit their cooperation with federal immigration enforcement personnel. The consequences nationwide have included documented cases in which dangerous individuals on whom we placed detainers were released to the streets, and committed more serious crimes.

We have now acted to stop this ineffective program. We have ended the Secure Communities program, and are replacing it with a new "Priority Enforcement Program." Our overarching goal, which we believe is shared by every governor, mayor, state legislature, city council and county commission, is keeping our streets safe. The President and I want to better focus our immigration enforcement resources on convicted criminals over undocumented immigrants who have been here for years, have committed no serious crimes, and, have, in effect, become peaceful and integrated members of the community. To do this, however, requires that we go where removable, dangerous criminals are most often found -- behind bars.

Our new Priority Enforcement Program is a balanced, common-sense approach to help us achieve this goal. It removes the controversy that consumed the Secure Communities program. With some limited exceptions, we are replacing detainers with "requests for notification" and are no longer requesting the transfer of someone based merely on a warrant or arrest—we're going to stay focused on our top priorities, like those who have been convicted of serious crimes. The program will better ensure the premise of our criminal justice system, that individuals are innocent until proven guilty. For those who have been convicted of a serious crime, and are removable from the country, we want to deport them as soon as possible so that our communities are as safe as possible.

But, the federal government cannot make a success of this new policy alone. We need a partner in state and local law enforcement. It is for this reason that I and other officials of the Department of Homeland Security have set out across the country to meet with state and local officials, including those in law enforcement, to show them our new policy, and encourage them to work with us again. I am pleased by the vote by the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors, encouraging the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department to work closely with DHS and ICE to implement the new PEP program. We will continue to work with the Sheriff's office and local elected officials in Los Angeles and across the country to implement PEP in a way that supports community policing and public safety while ensuring that ICE takes custody of dangerous individuals before they are released into the community. ICE is also committed to engaging with community members and providing the public with more information about the PEP program.

We must work together to enforce our immigration laws in a smart and cooperative way, in line with our enforcement priorities, and for the sake of the public safety we are all pledged to protect.

Rebuttal to Department of Homeland Security's Focus on Deporting Felons

By Sheriff Leon Wilmot, Yuma County Sheriff's Office, Arizona

I recently became aware of an article submitted by Homeland Security Secretary Jeh Johnson to the National Sheriffs' Association for publication. As the Chairman of the NSA Immigration and Border Security Committee, President of the Arizona Sheriff's Association, member of the Southwestern Border Sheriff's Coalition, and Sheriff of Yuma County, Arizona, I felt that it was my duty to submit a response to the article from a law enforcement perspective. I would like to preface this article by saying that this is about border security, not immigration.

In his article, "Priority Enforcement Program - How DHS is focusing on Deporting Felons," Secretary Johnson discusses the end of the Secure Communities program and its replacement, the "Priority Enforcement Program". Throughout his article, Secretary Johnson attempts to convince the reader that the Secure Communities program was a failure, that it was controversial, and that it resulted in the unintended transfer of otherwise law-abiding residents who had done nothing more than commit a minor offense without even being convicted. Secretary Johnson lauds the President's Executive Actions as bringing an end to Secure Communities, which he asserts "included documented cases in which dangerous individuals on whom we placed detainers were released to the streets, and committed more serious crimes." Secretary Johnson skillfully attempts to convince the reader that the "Priority Enforcement Program" will achieve what the Secure Communities program failed to do: keep our streets safe. He "believes" that every governor, mayor, state legislature, city council, and county commission share in that goal with himself and the President.

What his article does not include is any dialogue with state and local law enforcement agencies or County Sheriffs, specifically sheriffs serving in counties along the southern border even though they are in the epicenter of the border crisis. Furthermore, there is no mention of the financial repercussions for state and local law enforcement agencies or any discussions of the impact this new program would have on those who are on the front lines.

The President's Executive Actions announced in November 2014 effectively ended the "Secure Communities" program. This was a program by which Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) personnel placed "detainers" on individuals who were in this country illegally and were charged with committing state crimes in order to hold them in local jails. Once these criminals served out their sentences in the local jails, they would be handed directly over to Federal authorities for enforcement purposes. The program goal was to make identification and removal of convicted criminals easier. However, according to the Administration, Secure Communities was ineffective because it became embroiled in political and legal controversy. In his article, Secretary Johnson cites that "...in reaction, a rapidly expanding list of city, county and state governments enacted laws and directives that limit or outright prohibit their cooperation with federal immigration enforcement personnel. The consequences nationwide have included documented cases in which dangerous individuals on whom we placed detainers were released to the streets, and committed more serious crimes." This very situation happened in San Francisco where a criminal alien was released only to be arrested a short time later on murder charges. This problem had a simple solution; rather than ICE personnel placing a detainer on these criminals, all that was necessary was for the U.S. Attorney to issue a warrant for these individuals. This solution would have allowed Sheriffs to hold suspects in custody after they had served their time at the state level so the Federal agency could pick them up for Federal prosecution, thereby preventing dangerous criminals from being released into society. Yet, at no time did anyone from the Administration consult or attempt to work with state and local law enforcement agencies on a solution, instead choosing to replace this program for political reasons. My question is, "What does politics have to do with enforcing the law?"

The Administration announced their Priority Enforcement Program as a replacement for the "ineffective" Secure Communities program. According to Secretary Johnson, the goal of this new program is "...to better focus our immigration enforcement resources on convicted criminals over undocumented immigrants who have been here for years, have committed no serious crimes, and, have, in effect, become peaceful and integrated members of the community." That statement in itself is contradictory in nature. As I read it, the following phrases stood out: "undocumented immigrants"; "no serious crime"; and "peaceful

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NATI CONFERENCE

This will be a one day virtual conference

all day on October 8th on critical new information for safer older adults and communities that can be accessed from computers and laptops. National leaders will present a series of webinars offered in 45 minute blocks, with a 15 minute break in between, as well as an hour lunch break at the noon hour. The tentative schedule (Eastern Time) is:



9:45	_	10:00am	Introductions and instructions
10:00	-	10:45am	Older Driver Initiatives Kim Lopez, Oklahoma County Sheriff's Office, OK
11:00	-	11:45am	Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in Older Adults – Law Enforcement Response Trudy Gregorie, Justice Solutions, Washington, DC
11:45am	-	12:45pm	Lunch
1:00	-	1:45pm	State Triad in Review – How Does Yours Compare? Virginia Attorney General's Office
2:00	-	2:45pm	Federal Trade Commission: A Whole New Set of Scams Jennifer Leach, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC
3:00	-	3:45pm	Triad 101 - Member Retention and Funding Initiatives Presenter to be determined

REGISTER ONLINE at http://www.sheriffs.org/content/national-triad

The cost is \$10.00 per person registering online, or if a group would like to register (such as local or state Triad), the cost is \$100.00. Some state Triads are bringing their Triads together for the event and providing lunch.

One does NOT need to be a member of NATI to attend the conference, however, if you'd like information on NATI Membership, click here http://www.sheriffs.org/content/nati-membership

Become a Member of the National Association of Triads!

As a NATI member, you gain access to essential tools and resources that will assist in reducing criminal victimization of older persons, improve the quality of life for older adults, educate and involve the community in implementing solutions. NATI membership also connects you to over 20,000 NATI and National Sheriffs' Association members, who become part of your network. Become a NATI Member! Download the National Sheriffs' Association membership application (and be sure to click the NATI Member box on page 2) and submit it via fax or U.S. Postal Service.

MAIL TO: National Sheriffs' Association **OR** FAX TO: 703.838.5349 Attn: NATI Membership 1450 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314

DUES: NATI Member = \$20 (Checks payable to NATI Membership)

NATI BENEFITS

- NATI Newswire
- Specialized training for older adults
- NATI handbook
- Resources guide
- Locate a Triad
- Sample NATI materials

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and integrated members of the community." Now, let's look at these phrases from a law enforcement perspective.

Undocumented immigrant: Isn't it a crime to enter into the United States illegally?

No serious crime: Isn't it still a crime to break the laws of our nation and states, regardless of the seriousness of the crime?

Peaceful and integrated member of society: If someone is arrested and prosecuted for committing a crime, can they really be classified as a "peaceful and integrated member of society"?

As law enforcement officers, we are sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States of America and the laws of our respective states. I firmly believe that the laws of our nation and our states apply to <u>everyone</u>, regardless of their legal (or illegal) status and as such, they should be fully enforced on <u>everyone</u>. In other words, "If you do the crime, you do the time." So I have to ask, "At what point did it become acceptable **NOT** to enforce these laws on criminal aliens?" Keep in mind that these are the same laws that we expect our citizens to abide by, just as we expect them to bear the consequences when they break these laws.

Secretary Johnson also states, "We need a partner in state and local law enforcement. It is for this reason that I and other officials of the Department of Homeland Security have set out across the country to meet with state and local officials, including those in law enforcement, to show them our new policy, and encourage them to work with us again." As the Sheriff of Yuma County, I can tell you firsthand that not once has any Federal agency met or consulted with me regarding the impact to my agency and community resulting from ending or changing any ongoing Federal program. I am also not aware of any border sheriff who was contacted by any Federal agencies to consult on this new program prior to implementation. I can also tell you firsthand that each and every time the Administration changes their direction by diluting or ignoring the law due to "politics," it has significant financial repercussions for state and local governments, especially the Sheriff's Offices since we operate the jails which house these criminals.

Case in point: at one time, Yuma County had the worst record in the United States for illegal entries by undocumented immigrants and, as a result, our community suffered numerous ancillary crimes. Several Federal programs, such as Secure Communities and Operation Streamline, were put into place and significantly curtailed the criminal activity in our county. However, the recent changes made by the Administration have left a significant burden on local governments not only to bear the costs associated with the apprehension, prosecution, and incarceration of criminal illegal aliens, but to also ensure that this criminal element is not released back into society to prey on our citizens. Furthermore, state and local resources which have become necessary to address the criminal activity by illegal aliens and its effects on our communities have also been burdened to the point of exhaustion and aggravation. How does all this translate in actual dollars? During 2014, Arizona Sheriffs requested reimbursement through the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) for costs incurred in housing criminal aliens. The costs totaled approximately \$30 million of which our "Federal partners" reimbursed Arizona Sheriffs \$1.2 million—only 4.8% of the actual cost.

The fact is that any changes to Federal policies and/or programs related to immigration, border security, international contraband smuggling, and other related law enforcement matters impacts border communities significantly as well as the state and local law enforcement agencies who serve them. A lack of Federal involvement results in second and third order effects in those communities in ways that are not immediately apparent to those who do not live in those areas. Criminal activity which is not rigorously and visibly curtailed expands; and a lack of enforcement or **WILL** to enforce only becomes a beacon of opportunity for criminal organizations to exploit.

In his closing paragraph, Secretary Johnson states that, "We must work together to enforce our immigration laws in a smart and cooperative way, in line with our enforcement priorities, and for the sake of the public safety we are all pledged to protect." However, what he is really saying is that law enforcement should fall in line and enforce the laws of our nation as the Administration sees fit. This line of thinking does not work for Sheriffs who have sworn to serve, protect and enforce the Constitution and laws of their state and nation. Furthermore, due to the Federal government's lack of enforcement of the existing laws of our nation, the Western States Sheriff's Association and the Southwestern Border Sheriff's Coalition have submitted resolutions to Congress and the Office of the Attorney General regarding all of the issues discussed above and encouraging them to direct the appropriate Federal agencies to return to enforcing the law and prosecuting those who would commit crimes against our nation.

The bottom line is that the new Priority Enforcement Program will be just another program that will continue to burden the finances and resources of state and local law enforcement agencies that must step in to enforce the laws that our Federal partners should be enforcing. Enforcing our laws in order to secure our border is not an option, it's our duty.



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NSA Focuses on the Cost of Illegal Immigration

When Jonathan Thompson came on board as the NSA Executive Director in February, the very first act that he was asked to take on was to visit our Southwest border. The Executive Committee asked him to make a personal visit to see the depth and breadth that illegal immigration has on our sheriffs and deputies every day.

In response to that visit, NSA put together three videos that focus on the cost of the illegal immigrant issue on the Offices of Sheriff, on this country and to the people affected. **These videos are available on the NSA website at www.sheriffs.org/immigration and on YouTube for you to view and to share.**

We believe that you will find these short glimpses into the Southwest Border eye opening but also very familiar to you since you too are faced with some of the same problems with illegal immigration.





Ten Years on The Southern Border

By Southeastern Arizona Border Area Landowner April 2015



In April 2015 the National Sheriffs' Association's Leadership travelled to Arizona to learn firsthand from a group of local ranchers and landowners what it's like to actually live near the U.S./Mexico Border and understand the serious security conditions facing our rural Border communities and the country. I want to thank our Sheriff, Mark Dannels for this opportunity.

As an invited guest, I was also asked to share some of my experiences over the past several years with your wider membership. These observations and opinions represent my own personal viewpoint on this challenging issue. Our ranch and private land is regularly scouted from surrounding mountains enabling North and South bound illegal traffic to burglarize our home, expose my family to multiple actual and attempted home invasions, vandalize our property, cut our pasture fences and damage critical water infrastructure. Catastrophic private and public lands wildfires have been set burning our private land, fences, out buildings and threatened our livestock. Over the past five years these devastating wildfires with ignition points often occurring along known smuggling trails have destroyed over 250,000 acres of adjoining public land costing taxpayers millions of dollars in fire suppression costs and risked the lives and property of everyone involved. Subsequently, destructive flooding caused by fire sourced soil erosion continues to threaten private property and limit Federal and State Law Enforcement effectiveness. Neighbors have also suffered assaults, home invasions, vehicle and firearm theft as well as devastating real estate losses resulting from border insecurity.

Leaving our rural ranches and homesteads unattended is a risky proposition for fear of becoming a likely victim of criminal activity on the Border. From experience, people illegally crossing our Border do not respect landowner property, Federal and State law enforcement nor our judicial system. At minimum, they show open contempt for landowners and our country's laws evidenced by their illegal trespass.

In our rural Border area, County Law Enforcement is often 60-100 miles away offering limited protection in the midst of experiencing or discovering criminal activity. This same criminal activity can have a lighter impact on non U.S. citizens than it does on U.S. citizens. This creates a serious double standard which in turn fosters community cynicism and frustration.

Over the years, we have received a parade of well-meaning Congressional and State politicians from both sides of the aisle "to see the Border". Touring the Border from the safe and disconnected perch of a Black Hawk helicopter or riding in the sheltered seat of a CBP or CSO vehicle along an intermittent Border fence does not provide a comprehensive understanding of what rural border area citizens face every day. Few are willing to invest the in depth time needed for good understanding.

In the 90s', responding to growing illegal immigration and the related criminal threats impacting Border communities, the Federal government's law enforcement strategy was to prioritize and resource the securitization of urban Border cities and towns. By early 2000, better security was being delivered to our urban Border communities although it was well understood that this strategy would push illegal immigration and criminal activity into our County's remote and concealment friendly, rural mountainous and topographically challenged Border areas. Our remote region spans over 6,200 square miles. Arguably, our rural Border residents have had less political voice in setting security priorities than our urban counterparts and we have been severely victimized by the 90s' strategy.

Securing the Border remains a Federal responsibility. However, criminal activity related to not doing so falls squarely upon county and state law enforcement and judicial agencies to enforce the law.

A significant amount of illegal immigration's criminal activity suffered by rural Border communities are State not Federal crimes which pose serious financial and resource constraints for County law enforcement and County services. Compounding this our State and Border County law enforcement agencies were and are underfunded and undermanned to fully respond to transnational crime, related national security threats and humanitarian assistance responsibilities within such a large and remote Border County. Over the past 20 years the economic consequences of Border area criminality has been financially challenging for rural Border residents too. Not enforcing Federal U.S. immigration laws and projecting a weak border security mandate encourages more illegal immigration, criminality and again risks the lives of everyone involved.

Most important, not inviting key Border area stakeholders (Border Area Landowners, Ranchers and Farmers, Border County Sheriffs, Border County Judiciary Agencies, CBP Local PAICs' and CBP Sector Chiefs) to actually sit at the table while drafting Congressional Border Security Legislation has resulted in a loss of legislative confidence and support by many of us who really understand this problem and know how to fix it. We contend disconnecting these key stakeholders represents a loss of valuable input to a singular political process which disregards their pragmatism and experience.

There is the illusion of Border Security versus the durable reality of achieving credible security able to withstand the scrutiny and experience of Borderlands residents and County law enforcement.

For us, Border Security is achieved when rural Border area residents and our County Sheriff experience it, not when Washington claims it.

We salute our Border County Sheriffs, their dedicated teams and our hardworking CBP law enforcement partners in their efforts to deliver credible national and community security for our country. 😒

Executive Order 13688: Muddying the Waters of Equipment Acquisition

By Breanna Bock-Nielsen, Director of Government Affairs and Stephanie Goldberg, NSA Government Affairs Intern

Background

In order to facilitate local law enforcement agencies in getting vital equipment, Congress has passed various legislation authorizing federal transfer and grant programs.¹ The requirements and processes for participating in these programs vary greatly. The Byrne JAG program prohibits the use of grant money for the purchase of vehicles other than standard issue squad cars, unmanned aerial vehicles, real estate, and other categories of items. The DoD's 1033 transfer program required justification for certain equipment such as armored vehicles. Each program has its own application process ranging from a prepared form to open-ended letters.

Programs affected:

- Department of Defense's 1033 Program
- Department of Homeland Security's Homeland Security Grant Program
- Department of Justice's Byrne JAG program
- Department of Justice's Equitable Sharing Program
- Department of Treasury Forfeiture Fund's Equitable Sharing Program
- General Service Administration's Federal Surplus
 Personal Property Donation Program
- Department of Interior's transfer programs
- Any other federal transfer or grant program

The Order and Recommendations

Following incidents in Missouri and New York, President Obama issued Executive Order 13688 ("the Executive Order") to establish a Law Enforcement Equipment Working Group ("the Working Group") for the purposes of examining military surplus equipment made available to state and local law enforcement agencies. The Executive Order emphasized the need to better coordinate federal support for the acquisition of federal equipment by state and local law enforcement agencies and to ensure that these agencies had proper training regarding the equipment including training on the protection of civil rights. The Executive Order tasked the Working Group with responding to eleven inquiries that can be broken down into five sections: equipment lists; policies, training, and protocols for controlled equipment; acquisition process for controlled equipment; transfer, sale, return, and disposal of controlled equipment; and oversight, compliance, and implementation.

The first section of the Executive Order, and the Working Group's Recommendations ("the Recommendations") pursuant to it, create two lists of equipment: prohibited and controlled. According to the Recommendations, any categories of equipment on the prohibited list will no longer be available to state and local law enforcement agencies through the federal government transfer or grant programs. Controlled equipment can only be obtained through federal transfer or grant programs if new requirements, created in later sections, are met. These new requirements include having sufficient policies regarding general policing and the use of controlled equipment, annual training on these policies, and training on the controlled equipment. The Recommendations also create new record-keeping requirements and reform the application process. Applicants will be required to submit a list of required information.

Proposed Equipment Lists:

Prohibited

- Tracked Armored Vehicles
- Weaponized Aircraft, Vessels, and Vehicles of Any Kind
- Firearms of .50 Cal or Higher
- Ammunition of .50 Cal or Higher
- Grenade Launchers
- Bayonets
- Camouflage Uniforms

Controlled

- Manned Aircraft, Fixed Wing
- Manned Aircraft, Rotary Wing
- Unmanned Aerial Vehicles
- Armored Vehicles, Wheeled
- Tactical Vehicles, Wheeled
- Command and Control Vehicles
- Specialized Firearms and Ammunition Under .50 Cal (excl. firearms and ammunition for service-issued weapons)
- Explosives and Pyrotechnics
- Breaching Apparatus
- Riot Batons (excl. service-issued telescopic or fixed-length straight batons)
- Riot Helmets
- Riot Shields

The Issues

On its face, the Executive Order and the Recommendations pursuant to it don't seem to change much. Most of the equipment on the prohibited list isn't requested by state and local law enforcement as it is and justifying the use of controlled equipment doesn't seem like too big of a burden. However, after a careful reading of the Recommendations, there are more questions than answers. Definitions for terms are never given and specific processes and standards are never created. There is a consistent theme of "we'll let you know later" throughout the Recommendations.

Another major issue with the Recommendations is the lack of law enforcement representation in future decisions. The Working Group recommends that it become a permanent group in order to maintain the list of prohibited and controlled equipment, adding and removing items as it deems necessary.

This working group consists of the following members:

- Secretary of Defense (Co-chair)
- Attorney General (Co-chair)
- Secretary of Homeland Security (Co-chair)
- Secretary of Interior
- Secretary of the Treasury
- Secretary of Education
- Administrator of General Services
- Director of the Domestic Policy Council
- Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy
- Director of the Office of Management and Budget
- Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs and Public Engagement

- Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff of the Office of Vice President; and
- The heads of such other agencies and offices as the Co-Chairs may designate.

None of the above members are required to have any law enforcement experience nor do any of the members have an explicit duty to represent the interests of law enforcement. The Working Group gives no indication that there will be a process of appeal for decisions regarding the lists of equipment.

The third major issue that directly affects sheriffs is the requirement for the equipment request to be approved by the jurisdiction's governing body. This requirement applies when the chief executive of the law enforcement agency is an elected position (i.e. sheriffs). The Working Group's reasoning behind this requirement is that representatives of the community should be involved and that this should be done through elected leaders. Sheriffs, however, are elected leaders and representatives of their communities and have a much better idea of what equipment is needed than the County Council.

What is the National Sheriffs' Association doing?

The National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) leadership believes that ensuring that the sheriff offices have access to vital equipment is a high priority concern. In conjunction with the Major County Sheriffs' Association and the Western States Sheriffs' Association, NSA has sent our official comments to the Law Enforcement Equipment Working Group. The official comments can be found on the Governmental Affairs page at <u>http://www.sheriffs.org/content/legislative-issues</u>. The leadership is also communicating their concerns to the Department of Justice and will continue to push for necessary clarifications and changes to the Recommendations.

Summary of Comments

- 1. Reform should be data-driven, not based on perception. The Working Group should create a data development strategy using the resources that organizations such as the NSA already have in place for obtaining the requisite data.
- 2. Transition periods need to be implemented in order to allow law enforcement agencies to perform their duties to the fullest extent while working to comply with any new training and policy requirements.
- 3. A process for complaints of alleged infractions with the Deputy Attorney General and the FBI Director as final arbiters needs to be in place. One member of the Permanent Working Groups should be required to have law enforcement experience. The Working Group should also fall under the Federal Advisory Committee Act or equivalent open meeting statutes.

- 4. The reporting requirements and the application process should be uniform across all of the different transfer and grant programs.
- 5. The Working Group claims that the reason behind the Executive Order is that communities have expressed concern over the "militarization" of law enforcement. If this is something the American people truly want, then reform should come from the representatives of the people (Congress) and not the Executive Branch.
- 6. Clarification is needed on the proposed requirement of governing body approval or concurrence for the acquisition of controlled equipment. The Office of Sheriff is not a department of county government, but an independent office that exercises the power of public trust.
- 7. The Working Group needs to address each of the financial issues, training questions, and definitional shortcomings prior to altering the program.

What can you do?

The National Sheriffs' Association will continue providing support and information to its membership on these issues. Contact your Members of Congress and let them know why this equipment is vital to local agencies. Do you have any stories that highlight the benefits of this equipment to your community (i.e. a life saved, situation diffused, etc.)? Email your stories and any links to relevant media to NSA's Director of Government Affairs, Breanna Bock-Nielsen, at bnielsen@sheriffs.org.

For more information, contact NSA's Director of Government Affairs, Breanna Bock-Nielsen, at bnielsen@ sheriffs.org. 😒

(Endnotes)

1 See generally 6 USC §§ 603-05 (Homeland Security Grant Programs); 10 USC § 2756a (Excess Personal Property: sale or donation for Law Enforcement activities); 42 USC §§ 3750 et seq. (Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program).



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AWR-315

The National Center for Biomedical Research and Training (NCBRT) at Louisiana State University and the Indiana Sheriffs' Association invites you to participate in the following Department of Homeland Security (DHS) certified course:

Criminal Intelligence Analysis Essentials (AWR-315)

This awareness-level course presents participants with the fundamental core capabilities required for intelligence analysis from an all-crimes, all-hazards perspective, encompassing traditional crimes, domestic and international acts of terrorism, and other potential crises. It introduces entry-level intelligence personnel to intelligence and the difference between information and intelligence, the Intelligence Community, and the responsibilities of an intelligence analyst. The course teaches participants the goals of and uses of intelligence analysis, the range of intelligence customers, and the importance of having a thorough understanding of the customer's intelligence need. It reviews and examines each of the six steps in the intelligence process and the importance of critical and creative thinking to each step. Intelligence-led policing, the information sharing environment, and suspicious activity reporting are reviewed, as well as legal authorities and guidance including privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties legislation. The course also reviews the benefits of forming strategic partnerships and collaborative networks.

The ultimate goal is to ensure intelligence personnel receive a foundation of knowledge, skills, and abilities to increase their capacity to produce intelligence. This foundation of knowledge will enhance the individual's contributions to preventing and responding to criminal acts, including domestic or international acts of terrorism, and promoting public safety.

Target Audience: Law enforcement officers and investigators, supervisors, analysts, corrections and jail officers, intelligence personnel, and fusion center personnel.

Date: 08/17/2015 - 08/19/2015 / 8:00am to 4:00pm

Location: Indiana Government Center South - 302 W. Washington Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

To register, contact: Laura Vest,

Indiana Sheriffs' Association – 317-356-3633 - Ivest@indianasheriffs.org





The National Center for Biomedical Research and Training at Louisiana State University offers DHS-certifie courses covered under the NCBRT's Homeland Security National Training Program Cooperative Agreement. As a DHS primary training provider, the NCBRT can offer this vital training at no direct cost to your agency. Please contact us at info@ncbrt.lsu.edu or 1-877-829-8550 to schedule a course through your state administrative agency, or visit www.ncbrt.lsu.edu to learn more about the NCBRT's training opportunities. Remember, the time to prepare is now!

The Sheriffs' Institute for Credible Leadership Development (ICLD)

By Mitch Javidi, ICLD



We were recently reminded by the NSA Executive Director, Jonathan F. Thompson, in the May/June issue of "*Sheriff*" Magazine that we must, "Remember, law enforcement is held to not just a double standard, but the highest double standard". With this in mind, the NSA is committed to invest in providing crucial education which will provide your deputies, investigators, detention and support staff with critical decision making skills designed to prepare them for that "*nightmare 'what-if' scenario*" and all the other day to day expectations of a modern law enforcement professional and agency.

At the 2015 National Sheriffs' Association Annual Conference in Baltimore, Maryland, we announced the establishment of the <u>Sheriffs' Institute for Credible Leadership</u> <u>Development</u> or Sheriffs' ICLD - www.SheriffsICLD.org.

The Sheriffs' ICLD is designed to address the needs expressed by so many Sheriffs throughout the nation regarding affordable, comprehensive and sustainable leadership development and on-going leadership education. NSA in partnership with the International Academy of Public Safety (IAPS) will launch this 21st Century Educational Innovation Hub on October 1, 2015. Over 21,000 officers from 87 agencies have piloted the program in the last 4 years with over 4.2 million hours of training. This leadership development model will sharpen the skills of each law enforcement professional highlighting the abilities to lead with compassion, ethical decision making and will effectively promote the skills necessary for community cohesiveness.

The Sheriffs' ICLD is designed to accommodate the needs of preparing all personnel for leadership development from the front line, through middle management and on to executive leadership. Credible leadership skills are essential for justice to be served and ultimately to the benefit of all members of the community. These skills must be learned and applied, thus assuring that officers can behave according to today's standards. The Sheriffs' ICLD curriculum is based on the behavioral science approaches of leading people, groups, change, and organizations while simultaneously focusing on the concept of "every officer is a leader."

This hub is comprehensive in nature; tailored for the law enforcement officer and criminal justice staff. It is offered

online in a learning management system, featuring the finest subject matter experts in the industry. Each course of the Sheriffs' ICLD is designed to promote ethical decision making, emotional intelligence, organizational thought, moral courage, and community and inter-agency engagement. With Credible Leadership we don't take the Warrior out of the officer, rather we develop the heart and the intellect of the Guardian and Servant-Leader. In the 21st Century we must teach both attributes equally. Today, we cannot afford to have one without the other. The Sheriffs' ICLD clearly supports the need for balance between human relations and tactical operations.

The courses can be made to fit the needs of each agency; the ICLD contains five (5) Phases. The first three Phases of the program are, "Foundations and Principles", "Theories and Practices", and Application and Advancement". These phases are cognitively-based and designed to provide your personnel with deeper levels of understanding regarding ethics, emotional intelligence and leadership. Columbia Southern University has granted transfer credits for Phases I and II and IAPS is seeking university transfer credits with other institutions for these phases as well as for Phases III, IV and V.

The fourth Phase, "Competency and Mastery" is based on "Transformational Leadership Theory". In this Phase participants are introduced to, and practice, five (5) Clusters of Transforming Leadership Skills. Supervisors and managers need to demonstrate all of the skills in Phase IV as soon as possible in order to improve relationships, teams and organizational performance early so that they can lead (MODEL) the way as better coaches and mentors to everyone they lead. Phase V, Command College, is presented by a range of executive level experts within the Criminal Justice and Public Safety community. It is the primary focus of these professors to educate current managers and to prepare those seeking advancement in managerial and executive ranks. While the material is primarily delivered as on-line learning it may be customized and delivered in a blended learning format where participants come together enabling the new skills to become practiced and internalized. This choice may be accomplished at the beginning, middle or end of a course.

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All courses are developed and delivered by reputable and knowledgeable professionals with credentials and experience in law enforcement, corrections, human resources, social sciences, the military and academia. The curriculum delivery is interactive, self-paced and engaging. With customization, we will create an Institute designed specifically for an agency reflecting the agency's own core values, mission and vision. Over 80 agencies have opted for this customization format.

In addition to providing courses, the Institute's Credible Leadership Commission will offer National Certification for all ranks, employees, and organizations. Officers can be certified in leadership for Phases I, II and III by completing an online certification process. This designation has come to be known as the Certified Credible Leader or CCL. Phases IV and V require face-

I just completed the ICLD's training under BSSA's "Ethical Leadership Course for Upper Level Supervisors."

The opportunity to participate in this nationally recognized course has truly provided me with a comprehensive understanding of the principals of leadership. Having now completed the course, I have over 120 pages of notes and a full tool box of Leadership theories, components, and reality based principals in which to draw from as I move forward in my journey in Law Enforcement. I can easily state: Having been in Law Enforcement since 1992, this course was the best training I have ever been a part of and will be its biggest cheerleader to all I encounter. The inspirational and motivational techniques and practices were tremendous. Please continue to provide this course to current and future generations of LE Supervisors and Managers.

Thanks again.

Sergeant Robert J. Croeker, Kenosha County Sheriff's Department, Administrative Services Division, Sergeant of Training

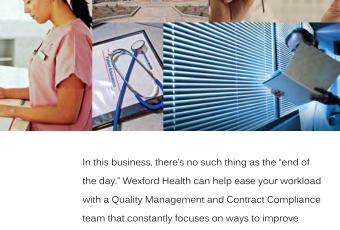
to-face training; certification is approved after classroom and on-line coursework is complete. The certification process in Phases IV and V verifies competence and validates that each participant has what it takes to lead and manage effectively. As a result, leaders become more effective in developing community partnerships and crime reduction innovations. They learn essential social skills and create fewer interpersonal problems, consequentially reducing legal and financial liabilities.

Sheriff Newell Normand adopted the program for the Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office (JPSO), Louisiana in 2010. Nearly 900 of the JPSO 1,300 personnel have received over 120 hours of leadership training utilizing the Institute for Credible Leadership Development curriculum. Currently over 300 members of the JPSO are now recognized as "1-Star Certified Credible Leaders" or CCL-I as symbolized on their uniform insignias.

Imagine the positive transformation our communities could achieve if every law enforcement officer were equipped with competency in self-management, interpersonal relationships, counseling and coaching, mentoring, root cause problem-solving, ethical decision-making, team leadership and organizational development, just think about it.

For more information, please visit www.SheriffsICLD.org or contact Hilary Burgess, 703.838.5320, hburgess@sheriffs.org.

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Limited Edition NSA 2015 75th Anniversary Badge

See page 41 for details and order form.



NIJ and BJA Launch PoliceArmor.org

Law enforcement and corrections officers have a new resource for determining how to purchase high-quality, life-saving equipment. PoliceArmor.org features news and information on body armor that meets the standards set forth by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). It is a resource provided by the people who write the standards, test the products and promote officer safety. It is a one-stop resource for body armor information.

NIJ and the Bureau of Justice Assistance have teamed up to offer information on how to select, purchase, wear, and care for body armor. PoliceArmor.org, hosted by NIJ's National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center, highlights the NIJ Compliance Testing Program and the Bulletproof Vest Partnership funding guidelines. It also includes accounts of officers' survival of potentially deadly assaults, and features for chiefs and executives.

Check out PoliceArmor.org.

For more information, contact asknlectc@justnet.org.

Ashford University is proud of our alliance with the National Sheriffs' Association.

All eligible National Sheriffs' Association members who successfully apply to and attend Ashford University will receive:

- 10% tuition grant
- Technology fee waiver
- Free required course materials for all mandatory courses.

For detailed instructions on how to submit the required documents to ensure you receive your alliance benefits, please visit our eligibility page. Your office may be eligible for a direct partnership with Ashford University that will allow you to tap into additional benefits. Contact Joel Mauney at joel.mauney@ashford.edu for more details.

No matter your job title, build the skills that matter in the criminal justice field. Ashford University offers 60+ undergraduate and 9 graduate <u>online degree programs</u>, covering a full spectrum of modern knowledge in a variety of disciplines.

Homes for Our Troops

The second Homes for Our Troops (HFOT) fundraiser golf tournament was held at the Rockwall Golf & Athletic Club in Rockwall on Friday May 1st. The tournament was for Army Staff Sergeant Jeremy Breece who lost both his legs above the knees in April 2011 in Afghanistan while participating in a clearing operation. He stepped on a pressure-plated improvised explosive device (IED).

The financial numbers for this tournament are not complete but it appears the tournament will net in excess of \$8,000.00. The ground breaking for Sgt. Breece's home in San Marcos, Texas took place in early 2015, the Volunteer Day is June 27, 2015 and the official dedication of his home is scheduled for Saturday August 1, 2015. His Wife, Roxann, and he have two children.

The Homes for Our Troops program was begun in 2004 for Veterans who were severely injured in combat in Afghanistan and Iraq. HFOT to date has built 187 homes and have 49 under construction. The average cost of a home largely due to the special design required is approximately \$430,000.

Sheriff Harold Eavenson of Rockwall County was contacted in late 2013, by HFOT regarding his interest in assisting in a fundraiser for HFOT. He agreed and contacted Kit Thomson, Director of Golf Operations at the Rockwall Golf & Athletic Club. Kit was very interested and the process of planning and scheduling the tournament began. The first tournament was held in the spring of 2014 at the Rockwall Golf & Athletic Club. The initial tournament was for Marine Corporal Michael



Fox who lost both his legs below the knees in combat in Afghanistan in 2011. The fund raiser golf tournament netted \$5,000.00. HFOT built Corporal Fox in

McLendon Chisholm in the Southern part of Rockwall County. The ground breaking for Corporal Fox's home was January 25, 2014, Volunteer Day was September 27, 2014 and Corporal Fox moved into his home December 18, 2014. A reception was held at his home to honor him and to have HFOT officially dedicate the new home to him. There were approximately 200 Rockwall County residents in attendance at the dedication. He and his fiancé were marring in April 2015.

Due to the significant interest in this worthy cause, the Rockwall County Republican Men's Club, Rockwall County Sheriff's Office and Rockwall Golf and Athletic Club made the decision to make this an annual event as long as HFOT builds homes for our Veterans. Sheriff Eavenson plans to solicit corporate sponsors for next year's tournament. He has already had one potential corporate sponsor contact him. Volunteers to assist him in this worthwhile cause are easy to come by. Several Rockwall area restaurants participated in the first two tournaments. Next year the tournament will be officially named "The Homes for Our Troops Golf Challenge."

Sheriff Eavenson and Corporal Michael Fox have become friends and he looks forward to making this tournament bigger and more successful each year to assist the young Veterans who have given so much for our Country. 😒

BJA Launches the Body-Worn Camera Toolkit

BJA is pleased to announce the release of the Body-Worn Camera Toolkit, an online clearinghouse of resources designed to support law enforcement professionals and the communities they serve plan and implement body-worn camera programs. This free and easy-to-use online resource consolidates and translates the growing body of knowledge about body-worn camera programs and technology.

In recent news, the importance of collaborative relationships between law enforcement and communities is evident through events. Resulting from these happenings is the need for better policing practices in order improve officer and citizen safety.

In direct response to the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing, BJA has developed this Toolkit to assist law enforcement agencies to implement body-worm camera programs in a thoughtful way that builds upon the best research currently available with input from both criminal justice and community stakeholders.

BJA is committed to meeting the needs of law enforcement and improving community policing. This one-of-a-kind website includes information, templates, and tools focused on model policies and procedures, key privacy considerations, lessons learned for implementation, training needs, community engagement, and more. One of the Toolkit's most essential features is the Resource Center to share questions, comments, and additional resources.

For more information, please visit the Body-Worn Camera Toolkit or email askbwc@usdoj.gov.To download a copy go to:

www.bja.gov

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SIMBOLAKIS	ndy Smith	
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NSA Recognizes the 2014 Fallen

NSA invited the sheriffs and families of those officers who were killed in the line of duty in 2014 to attend an Open House in their honor. The NSA Headquarters opened its doors on May 13, 2015 to recognize the ultimate sacrifice that each of these sheriffs offices and families have made (see photos from open house on pages 62-63). NSA thanks all of the fallen.

FALLEN OFFICERS IN 2014

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Deputy Terry Fisher, Oklahoma County Sheriff's Office, OK	FOW 01/12/14
Deputy David Johnson, Montgomery County Sheriff's Office, TN	
Undersheriff Brian Beck, Washita County Sheriff's Office, OK	
Sergeant David Baldwin, Jefferson County Sheriff's Office, CO	
Deputy Carlos Papillion, St. Landry Parish Sheriff's Office, LA	
Sergeant Cory Wride, Utah County Sheriff's Office, UT	
Deputy Perry Lee House, III Greenville County Sheriff's Office, VA	EOW 01/31/14
Deputy Jonathan Scott, Pine Orange County Sheriff's Office, FL	EOW 01/51/14
Chief Deputy Sheriff Allen Ray "Pete" Richardson, Lafayette County Sheriff's Office, AR	
Deputy Sheriff Ricky Del Fiorentino, Mendocino County Sheriff's Office, CA	
Officer Mark Larson, Duval County Sheriff's Office, FL	
Deputy Ernest Franklin, Barren County Sheriff's Office, KY	
Deputy Mike Seversen, Polk County Sheriff's Office, WI	
Deputy Sheriff Heath Kelly, Covington County Sheriff's Office, AL	
Deputy Sheriff Bryan Berger, Spotsylvania County Sheriff's Office, VA	
Deputy Sheriff Cruz Thomas, Franklin County Sheriff's Office, GA	
Sergeant Paul Buckles, Potter County Sheriff's Office, TX	
Police Officer Alyn Beck, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, NV	
Police Officer Igor Soldo, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, NV	
Deputy Sheriff Allen Bares, Jr., Vermilion Parish Sheriff's Office, LA	
Deputy Sheriff Jacob Calvin, Tipton County Sheriff's Office, IN	
Deputy Frank Bordonara, Genesee County Sheriff's Office, NY	
Lieutenant Patrick Libertone, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office, CA	
Deputy Sheriff Joe Dunn, Cascade County Sheriff's Office, MT	
Sheriff Mark Hecker, Butler County Sheriff's Office, NE	
Deputy Sheriff Joseph Matuskovic, Charleston County Sheriff's Office, SC	
Deputy Sheriff Michael Norris, Monroe County Sheriff's Office , GA	
Senior Deputy Jessica Hollis, Travis County Sheriff's Office, TX	
Deputy Sheriff Michael Naylor, Midland County Sheriff's Office, TX	
Deputy Danny Oliver, Sacramento County Sheriff's Office, CA	
Detective Michael Davis, Jr., Placer County Sheriff's Office, CA	
Deputy Sheriff John Timothy "Tim" Williamson, Butler County Sheriff's Office, AL	
Deputy Sheriff Eugene Kostiuchenko, Ventura County Sheriff's Office, CA	
Deputy Sheriff Jesse Valdez III, Harris County Sheriff's Office , TX	EOW 10/29/14
Deputy Sheriff Matthew Chism, Cedar County Sheriff's Office , MO	
Deputy Sheriff Darrell Perritt, Maury County Sheriff's Office, TN	EOW 11/04/14
Investigator Holmes Smith, Clarendon County Sheriff's Office, SC	
Deputy Sheriff Jeffrey Wayne Greene, Union County Sheriff's Office, NC	EOW 11/19/14
Sergeant Alejandro "Alex" Martinez, Willacy County Sheriff's Office, TX	
Deputy Sheriff Christopher Smith, Leon County Sheriff's Office, FL	EOW 11/22/14
Deputy Sheriff James Bart Hart, Elmore County Sheriff's Office, AL	EOW 11/23/14
Deputy Sheriff Grant William Whitaker, Ingham County Sheriff's Office, MI	
Deputy Sheriff John Robert Street, George County Sheriff's Office, MS	EOW 12/16/14
Corporal Jamel Clagett, Charles County Sheriff's Office, MD	

This list was compiled from the end of watch listing published by the National Law Enforcement Officer's Memorial Fund and submitted to each State Sheriffs' Association for verification.

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NSA Recognized the Fallen During National Police Week 2015



Deputy Sheriff Michael Norris – EOW 9-14-2014, Represented by Sheriff John Cary Bittick (Monroe County, GA), the family of Deputy Norris and his co-workers







Deputy Terry B. Fisher – EOW 1-12-2014, Represented by Sheriff John Whetsel (Oklahoma County, OK) and his wife, Mitzi



Jonathan F. Thompson (NSA Executive Director), Sheriff Troy Berry (Charles County, MD), and John Thompson (NSA Deputy Executive Director)

Corporal Jamel Clagett – EOW 12-21-2014, Represented by Sheriff Troy Berry (Charles County, MD), the family of Corporal Clagett and his co-workers



On May 13, 2015, NSA held an Open House at the NSA Headquarters to recognize all the 2014 fallen sheriffs' deputies. We were pleased to welcome and acknowledge a large group of families and survivors.



Deputy Jonathan Scott Pine – EWO 2-11-2014, Represented by Sheriff Jerry Demings (Orange County, FL), the family of Deputy Pine and his co-workers



John Thompson (NSA Deputy Executive Director), Sheriff Tim G. Fuller (Franklin County, TN), Sheriff John S. Fuson (Montgomery County, TN), and Jonathan F. Thompson (NSA Executive Director)

Deputy David Johnson – EOW 1-12-2014, Represented by Sheriff John S. Fuson (Montgomery County, TN), the family of Deputy Johnson, his co-workers and Sheriff Tim G. Fuller (Franklin County, TN)







Deputy Sheriff Jeffrey Wayne Greene – EOW 11-19-2014, Represented by Sheriff E. G. Cathey (Union County, NC), the family of Deputy Greene and Captain Jeffery M. Outen (Union County, NC)



Sheriff McCabe Teaches Kids to Trust Deputies and Officers

by Karen Hopkins, Communications Manager, City of Norfolk Sheriff's Office, VA

"Why do officers have to be so mean?" asked a kindergarten student at St. Helena Elementary school in Norfolk.

Luckily, Norfolk Sheriff Bob McCabe was there to answer the question, and he understood why a child might have that negative perception. National news of police brutality is in the spotlight, and even six-year-olds are noticing.

"Deputy Sheriffs are the good guys, and kids can come to us if they are lost," Sheriff McCabe told the young boy, putting a smile on the child's face.

The simple, personal interaction hopefully showed the boy that he can trust law enforcement, especially if he ever needs help. Instead of this lesson reaching just one child, an entire classroom of kids were there to learn.

The opportunity arose through a great partnership between Norfolk State University baseball coach Claudell Clark, Norfolk Public Schools and Sheriff McCabe.



When Sheriff McCabe was asked to participate, he didn't hesitate to say "yes."

"Our job is to keep the community safe, and they are part of the community. We want to give a good impression of police and law enforcement to our young kids," McCabe said. 📀

HELICOPTERS CONSUMING YOUR BUDGET AT THE EXPENSE OF CARS AND OFFICERS?



INVESTIGATION OF CONTRACTION OF CONTRACTICA OF CONT



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- 72 Crimes Against Canines Martha Smith-Blackmore

Law Enforcement Professionalism: Two-Way Street of Respect for the Law – AND the Thin Blue Line

By Sheriff Eric Levett, Rockdale County (GA) Sheriff's Office; Chief Deputy Scott Freeman, Rockdale County (GA) Sheriff's Office; and Professor Bill Lowe, Jacksonville (AL) State University.

As the authors are finalizing this article on law enforcement professionalism, the national news focus is on two high-ranking Secret Service officials assigned to the White House Security Detail. These agents are alleged to be drunk after attending a fellow officer's retirement party, driving a government vehicle, and crashing into a security barrier. When confronted by responding Secret Service uniform division officers, they are instantly recognized.

No doubt numerous phone calls and discussions took place whereby the uniform officers recognize the impairment and want to conduct field sobriety tests. The Washington Post reports that the ranking supervisor overruled that decision and allowed the agents to go home. No doubt people with knowledge of the incident, unhappy with the decision, have conveyed their reactions and passion for what should have taken place.

While the investigation findings will likely be public record by the time this article is published, there will be lots of letters being written by everyone involved including follow-up interviews, cell phone records, video surveillance watched, and damage assessment of the barricade and the vehicle. At one point, accountability for decision-making judgement will be handed down. Regardless of the final report findings, it is a very public incident focusing negative attention on the United States Secret Service.

Christmas 2014 Traffic Safety Campaign – Rockdale County, Georgia

For many deputies working Christmas holiday shifts, there is an implied understanding of leniency for many minor traffic violations. Traffic offenses committed any other time of the year would likely get a "press hard you're making one original and four copies" to violators. During the holidays, violations might be addressed as "teachable moments" and "education" to drive safely. The justification for many deputies is so they can focus their energy and attention to removing impaired, reckless, and aggressive drivers from highways.

On December 26, 2014, Rockdale County, Georgia deputy sheriffs conducted a traffic violation stop resulting in the arrest of an impaired driver. While nothing remarkable about an impaired driver arrest, this arrestee was a high ranking law enforcement officer from a neighboring jurisdiction. The deputy making the initial traffic stop and the supporting DUI enforcement deputies all recognized the emotional and political intensity of this encounter placing a fellow law enforcement officer under arrest. Within a few days of the arrest, local media began making open records requests of everything



Sheriff Eric Levett in his office overlooking Sheriff's Office and Jail Complex



(incident report, booking photo, patrol video, search warrant application for blood, etc.) associated with this incident.

Morning Watch Field Service Patrol – Impaired Driving Enforcement

Rockdale County deputy sheriffs were conducting repetitive traffic stops on Interstate 20, just east of Atlanta. Two of their mission objectives were to (1) locate and arrest impaired drivers, and (2) provide visible awareness and deterrent for motorists that the Rockdale County Sheriff's Office was working – not loafing – during the Christmas holiday travel period.

One of the traffic violations observed was on a passenger car that passed a marked patrol car at a high rate of speed. The deputy made a visual estimate of speed that the vehicle was traveling 100 mph in a 65 mph zone. The deputy paced the vehicle's speed at 104 mph before activating his emergency equipment and conducting a traffic stop. Deputies understand that there is no such thing as a "routine traffic stop." You never can relax or lower your awareness levels until the motorist has been released.

"Good morning, Sir! Rockdale County Sheriff's Office. Why are you speeding in such a hurry?" This a standard phrase automatically uttered when making a traffic violation stop. It identifies the agency and establishes the probable cause taking away the motorist's freedom of transit. The violator looked at the deputy, smiled, flashed the badge in his wallet, and stated "I am the chief investigator with" The odor of alcohol is emanating from the vehicle's interior. The violator admits, in slurred speech, that he had had a "couple of drinks." An additional factor is that this officer was driving his government unmarked patrol vehicle equipped with concealed emergency equipment and confidential license plates. Sheriff Eric Levett with Field Services Bureau Patrol Charger

"Some things I have discretion with But Not DUI. You are Under Arrest, Sir!"

The deputy quickly processed that this traffic stop was going to generate considerable interest by the command staffs of at least two law enforcement agencies. A few phone calls later and a patrol sergeant and a deputy certified as a Standardized Field Sobriety Instructor and Drug Recognition Expert Instructor were on the scene. This was to ensure that this traffic encounter was handled with competence and professionalism.

A few Standardized Field Sobriety Tests later, the off-duty officer was placed under arrest for driving under the influence and speeding. He was handcuffed and transported to the Rockdale County Jail for processing. His possessions were inventoried, he was issued jail clothing, allowed to arrange bond (\$4,681.75) and have someone come and get him once his blood alcohol level dropped. No doubt he spent time worrying about the impact upon his law enforcement career.

The only "professional consideration" he received was that he was isolated from other inmates. This is standard policy for all public safety officials ensuring they do not face threats or violence from inmates. The government vehicle he was driving was towed to the Sheriff's Office rather than the contract wrecker service's lot. This professional consideration was extended from one law enforcement agency to another recognizing the arrested officer's agency had no idea it was being used to commit criminal offenses in Rockdale County.

In April 2015, the chief investigator pled guilty to DUI, and was sentenced to four days in jail, probation, and his driver's

Rockdale County Deputy Michael Cannon approaching a "staged" traffic stop. Sheriffs and deputies recognize that every traffic stop contains unknown threats.





Corporal Michael Camp displaying his badge to Deputy Cannon on this 'staged" traffic stop. Deputies who conduct traffic stops know it is not an uncommon occurrence to stop a fellow law enforcement officer. Some offenses result in warning, some citations, and some custodial arrests depending upon the seriousness of the observed offense.

license was suspended. He faces administration sanctions of his law enforcement certification from the Georgia P.O.S.T. Council. An aggravating element for P.O.S.T. to consider is the offenses happened while driving a law enforcement vehicle.

A LEO Arrested at 0300 Hours Results in Chiefs and Sheriffs Getting Woke Up

As the elected Sheriff, Eric Levett has a very short list of incidents he wants to be notified of regardless of the time or circumstances: injury of an employee of his office, deputy involved shooting, or the arrest of a law enforcement officer in his county to name a few.

Accountability for conduct and decision-making always involves understanding there are usually several approaches to reach a reasonable outcome. The authors acknowledge that there are times that extending professional consideration to law enforcement officers can be achieved. Warning for a little

speeding or other minor traffic violation are regular occurrences for motorists. Nothing unique about an off-duty officer getting equal consideration for inattentiveness.

From an officer safety topic, it's comforting knowing that there are police officers, firefighters, emergency medical technicians, and members of the armed forces who would be highly motivated and passionate about aiding an on-duty officer fighting with a criminal on the shoulder of the highway: "You're a New Jersey police officer on vacation! THANKS for the support in Rockdale County, Georgia Brother!" On the opposite end of the discretion scale are those incidents that "not getting a break for anyone, ever, at any time. PERIOD!" Any criminal offense; domestic violence incidents; criminal acts where an off-duty officer is impaired; publicly representing himself as a police officer and committing disorderly conduct; and driving under the influence. Additionally, there are lots of incidents that might result in completing an incident report about an officer's conduct. This report would be forwarded to the officer's chief or sheriff for internal affairs review.

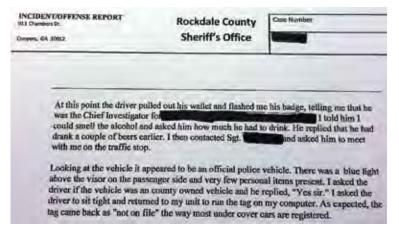
The authors' recommend reflecting about your reaction to having to arrest a fellow public safety official. Having already thought about it makes the decision easier to execute. Keep emotions in check and focus on what is objectively reasonable under the circumstances you face. You have to focus on the probable cause to arrest. Do not jeopardize your own career reputation for a fellow officer who did not care about their own career. Do the right thing, in the right way, for the right reason, and at the right time is a model for deputies to execute when facing difficult, emotional decisions.

Any deputy, at any time, might find themselves caught up using bad judgment in emotionally charged situations and getting arrested. The authors' advocate that immediately upon being released from confinement, the officer should report to his chief or sheriff and disclose the arrest. It makes a very compelling statement of the officer's maturity to self-report the incident rather than concealing the incident hoping no one finds out. Inevitably, the incident will get out at some point and concealing the incident will be viewed very unfavorably.

Guidelines for Law Enforcement Conduct and Professionalism

On-duty officers, regardless of rank, always have authority over off-duty officers, regardless of rank, during involuntary officer enforcement encounters.

Several paragraphs from the lengthy incident reports documenting the traffic violation arrest profiled in this article. Lives and careers altered as a consequence of poor decision-making by an off-duty impaired law enforcement officer.



Domestic disputes are highly charged emotional events. If you find yourself involved as a party to the dispute, set benchmarks for walking away before violence occurs. Better to leave than remain and risk losing emotional and physical control. A conviction of domestic violence will terminate your public safety career.

Voluntary alcohol consumption is never a legal or administrative defense to poor judgment and embarrassment to the profession. If you plan to drink, pre-plan your way home with a designated driver or taxi. Have both a Designated Driver (DD) and a Stupidity Stopper (SS) to maintain peace and harmony.

Secure your off-duty firearm if you are going to consume any alcohol – period. There is no justification for having any blood alcohol concentration (BAC) and carrying a firearm.

When off-duty, consuming alcohol, and witnessing criminal activity, be the best possible witness and call 911. Resist the urge to intervene by announcing "I am a deputy sheriff!" using slurred speech. Nothing positive can happen from intervening.

Social media profiles and postings that connect you to public safety in general and your agency in particular should be thoughtfully considered. Expressing your personal views on controversial public topics could become a huge professional mess. All it takes is for one person you arrested to locate your profile and postings, and make a complaint regarding your fitness to serve because of something you posted. There are too many examples of officers getting fired over social media issues. Make a commitment not to be the next one. There is no expectation of privacy for anything posted online.

Each and every day, the list of comments and beliefs viewed as offensive grows. Even professional comedians are criticized for pushing current social change topics. Pause before making statements likely to get a strong reaction from people. It only with trip wires, potholes, and quicksand to stall or destroy deputies' careers. Training, maturity, mentors, and experience are valuable for helping officers make better decisions regarding the duty they have to represent their profession with honor. When mistakes and missteps do occur, own up to them quickly and provide full disclosure to supervisors. Saying you're sorry and meaning it is a proven approach to getting another chance to serve. The authors hope this article generates discussions by deputies and sheriffs for application within their own agencies. •

Author Bios

Sheriff Eric Levett's career with the Rockdale County (GA) Sheriff's Office started in 1988 as a Law Enforcement Explorer. After graduating from high school in 1992, Sheriff Levett has served in the following positions: 911 Dispatcher, Detention Officer, Deputy Sheriff – Field Services, Housing Authority Unit, Community-oriented Policing Services (COPS), School Resource Officer (SRO), and Criminal Investigator. Eric was elected Rockdale County Sheriff in 2012. Sheriff Levett is a graduate of the Columbus State University's Professional Management Program.

Chief Deputy Scott Freeman manages the Rockdale County Sheriff's Office daily operation including overseeing the Jail, Criminal Investigations, Field Services, Judicial Services, Support Services, and Office of Professional Standards. Chief Freeman retired as a Conyers Police Department Major with twenty-two years service to accept Sheriff Levett's appointment as Chief Deputy. Scott has a Doctorate in Public Policy and Administration, and is a graduate of the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy (248th session).

Bill Lowe is a Tenured, Associate Professor of Emergency Management and Terrorism for Jacksonville (Alabama) State University. Professor Lowe has doctoral degrees in human resource management and marketing management. Bill is a former deputy sheriff, Georgia P.O.S.T. Master Instructor (firearms and speed enforcement), and TASER Master Instructor.

results in writing letters and having meetings.

While take-home vehicles are a great benefit, with the current state of distrust and hatred of law enforcement officers, officers need to make realistic assessments of bringing attention to their personal lives by having a marked car parked in their driveway.

Closing Comments

Law enforcement officers serve the public and safeguard citizens while facing intense scrutiny of their methods and motives. It's a tough and demanding profession filled



Why Care About Animal Abuse?

By Kaema Akpan, Directing Attorney, National Law Enforcement Center on Animal Abuse

Since the National Sheriffs' Association started work to prevent animal abuse, several people have asked me the question, why should sheriffs be concerned about animal abuse?

There is the obvious reason of saving the life. In addition to that, there are two important reasons why animal abuse and animal encounters should be a concern for law enforcement:

1. Officer- Involved Shootings

We hear more and more about a law enforcement officer responding to a scene where a family dog is present and a series of events unfolds that results in the dog being shot, often fatally, by the officer. Prior to any investigation of the incident, the media firestorm and public outrage surrounding the incident can be relentless.

In addition to now being in the midst of a public relations nightmare, the officer and his office are now open to lawsuits that can drag on, sometimes, for years. Now, more courts are allowing pet owners to recover damages for the emotional distress associated with the shooting of their dog.

In 2014, a Maryland appeals court ruled that pet owners are eligible to recover damages for emotional distress in specific cases. In that case, the family members were each awarded \$100,000 from the deputy who shot their dog for the emotional distress caused to them by the officer's negligence in the shooting. Prior to reaching the appellate level, the case had been in the legal system for 2 years.

As recently as March of this year, a 6 year old pit-bull named Burberry was fatally shot after two officers from the San Diego Police Department responded to a report of a domestic disturbance in the area. There was a surveillance camera on the premises that captured the circumstances leading up to the shooting, but did not capture the shooting itself.

The shooting and the video of its aftermath were the subject of numerous news stories nationwide, even gaining international coverage. To date, over 40,000 people have signed a petition demanding the San Diego Police Department receive training on how to better understand animal behavior and use nonlethal options. These are just two of the many examples of officer-animal encounters that have gone wrong. If you don't have policies or trainings in place for these type of encounters you could find yourself facing a similar situation resulting in high public relations and monetary costs for you and/or your office.

2. The connection between Animal Abuse and Other Crimes

Animal cruelty crimes do not exist in a vacuum. Overwhelming scientific research has established a link between animal abuse and human violence, including child abuse, domestic violence, and elder abuse. Animal fighting is closely linked to illegal gang, drug and gun activity as well as money laundering and homicide. Furthermore, it has been demonstrated that violent offenders frequently have histories of serious and repeated animal cruelty. An FBI analysis of serial killers has suggested that most had killed or tortured animals as children before moving onto human victims.

It is very likely that if you are encountering animal abuse there are other crimes or abuse occurring. In domestic violence situations the animals in the home are often used as a tool to manipulate the victim into remaining in the home or staying quiet about the abuse. For that reason, laws are now being passed that allow for pets to be included in protection orders.

The enforcement of animal cruelty laws can aid in getting an offender off the streets or be the door to investigating other crimes. For example, a domestic violence victim may not be willing to speak about the abuse he or she is facing personally but will reveal the abuse the family pet is facing.

The investigation and enforcement of animal cruelty laws has a vital role in keeping communities safer. Because the link between animal cruelty and other crimes is well-established it is important to put a stop to it as soon as possible before the offender commits a crime against a person or property.

For more detailed information on understanding animal behavior and animal abuse visit the National Sheriffs' Association's National Law Enforcement Center on Animal Abuse. €

WANTED: U.S. Marshals Coins

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GOLD



Please support the museum by purchasing these special commemorative coins honoring the 225th anniversary of the U.S. Marshals Service, the oldest federal law enforcement agency in the country. The first \$5 million in available surcharges are authorized to be paid to help build the U.S. Marshals Museum in Fort Smith, Arkansas.



usmarshalsmuseum.com

Crimes Against Canines

By Martha Smith-Blackmore, DVM Research Assistant Professor Center for Animals and Public Policy Tufts University Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine and President, Forensic Veterinary Investigations, LLC

Starting in 2016, the FBI will be changing the classification for animal cruelty in the NIBRS data tracking system for animal cruelty. Animal cruelty is the inflicting of suffering or harms upon non-human animals, for purposes other than justifiable self-defense or survival. Even in cases of self-defense, the harm done to the animal should not exceed the degree of perceived threat to the person or it could still be considered cruelty.

Animal Cruelty

For the purposes of understanding the active and passive forms of animal cruelty, it is often broken down into two categories: either crimes of commission or crimes of omission. These crimes result from action (*abuse*) or inaction (*neglect*) respectively. Laws concerning animal cruelty (abuse and neglect) are designed to prevent needless suffering, and they vary by state.

Animal cruelty is an all too common occurrence in society, having impacts for both animals and people. Studies show that there is a link between acts of cruelty to animals and violence toward humans, including child abuse, spousal battery and other types of violent behavior. However, due to current shortcomings in data collection, exactly how common animal cruelty is remains unknown. Knowing how much animal cruelty is occurring, and where it happens would be a valuable area of study. Targeted interventions could be planned, and resources could be delivered for effective responses that help to protect both animals and people.

Currently, there is no systematic, universal method for collecting data on the frequency of crimes against animals in the United States. In the present system, animal cruelty is counted as a "crime against property", aggregated with other crime data in a generic "all other offense" category. This will change in 2016 because of a recent policy decision to change data collection by The Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Crime Reporting Systems

The FBI tracks crime data submitted on a monthly basis by local law enforcement departments through two voluntary systems, the simpler Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Summary Reporting System (SRS) or the more detailed National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). The decision to be either a UCR or NIBRS community is a local one.

The Uniform Crime Report was the first data collection system, established in 1930 to determine crime statistics for national comparisons. Over the years, the UCR developed into a broad utility for summary-based reporting of crimes, the SRS. In the SRS, agencies collect offense information on eight crimes known as Part I offenses: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, burglary, aggravated assault, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Part II crimes include fraud, DUI, disorderly conduct and the like. By the late 1970s, the law enforcement community saw the need for a more detailed crime reporting program.

NIBRS was developed in the 1980s by the FBI with input from the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the National Sheriffs Association, the Bureau of Justice Statistics and a private consulting firm, Abt Associates.

NIBRS has much more detail in its reporting system than the traditional SRS. The SRS records only the most severe crime in a complex incident, NIBRS collects information on each individual crime, including information on victims, known offenders, relationships between victims and offenders, arrestees, and property involved in the crimes. NIBRS data come from local, state, and federal automated records' systems from data input into the law enforcement software program. Currently, over 18,000 city, university/college, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies voluntarily participate in the program.

With NIBRS, agencies collect offense information on 46 crimes known as Group A offenses (crimes against society), both attempted and completed crimes are counted. Crimes are recorded whether or not an arrest is made. A second category of crimes, Group B (crimes against property) only have data reported when an arrest has been made. Using the NIBRS, legislators, municipal planners/administrators, academicians, sociologists, and the public will have access to more comprehensive crime information than the summary reporting can provide.

New Data Tracking For Animal Cruelty

The change that will be implemented in 2016 at the request of the National Sheriffs' Association and the Animal Welfare Institute is to create a distinct category for animal abuse in the Group A offense category. This means that animal abuse will be recognized as a crime against society. When animal abuse is determined to have occurred and reported in the law enforcement software system, it will be counted and tracked in the NIBRS data base.

The definition the FBI will be using for animal abuse is: Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly taking an action that mistreats or kills any animal without just cause, such as torturing, tormenting, mutilation, maiming, poisoning, or abandonment. Included are instances of duty to provide care, e.g., shelter, food, water, care if sick or injured; transporting or confining an animal in a manner likely to cause injury or death; causing an animal to fight with another; inflicting excessive or repeated unnecessary pain or suffering, e.g., uses objects to beat or injure an animal. This definition does not include proper maintenance of animals for show or sport; use of animals for food, lawful hunting, fishing or trapping.

In the NIBRS system, animal abuse will be tracked with an "Offense Code" (720 Animal Cruelty). There will be four "Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information" (Data Element 12) to further classify the type of abuse (with their codes): (a) simple/gross neglect; (i) intentional abuse and torture; (f) organized abuse; and (s) animal sexual abuse.

Communications with Veterinarians

Veterinarians may need to be informed about the tracking system because they are not necessarily accustomed to thinking about animal cruelty, and they may not be aware of these four categories. Law enforcement will be increasingly looking to veterinarians for opinion as to whether an animal's condition may be considered abuse. Also, in communities where veterinarians are mandated to report animal abuse, veterinarians should inform law enforcement that they are reporting because they are required to do so.

Animal cruelty will be counted as an offense in the NIBRS system whenever it is recognized and reported, whether or not a suspect has been identified or arrested. This increases the moral imperative for veterinarians to maintain vigilance that an animal's condition may be due to criminal action or inaction, and to make a report to local law enforcement when appropriate. This reporting will contribute to aggregated data and ultimately will result in increased resources to combat crimes against animals.

Examples Of Animal Cruelty Cases

Cases examples of crimes against canines (and one cat!) are presented below, representing each of the NIBRS data element categories, along with the forensic information collected and examples of reporting to law enforcement.

720–12-A: Simple/gross neglect. The case of "Simba" and "Sheeba", Dorchester, MA: Simba and Sheeba were found living on a filthy back porch of a house in the city. Sheeba was a cocker spaniel type dog, very food aggressive, and almost fat. Simba was a much larger but younger dog, Rhodesian Ridgeback type dog. He was very malnourished. The owner was providing food for the dogs, but because of Sheeba's aggression, Simba was not able to get much to eat. Simba bore many scars and wounds from being bitten by Sheeba. Simba and Sheeba's owner surrendered ownership of the dogs and eventually pled guilty to animal abuse. He was given a sentence of probation.



Photos show Simba's condition at the time he was removed from the back porch, and then several weeks later after he gained body condition. He still bears scars from having to compete for food with Sheeba. Sheeba was also placed in a home, but without other dogs.



720–12-I: Intentional abuse/torture. The case of "Spooky," domestic violence against a cat, Beverly, MA: A young man deliberately tortured and killed his mother's cat after she would no longer allow him to stay with her. The cat was burned, suffered blunt force trauma and hypothermia due to the young man's actions. The abuser was sentenced to 2 ½ years in jail, followed by five years of probation on two other charges, and residential mental health treatment.



On necropsy (an animal autopsy) Spooky was found to have multiple blunt force trauma, burns and frostbite. In this photo it can be seen that the whiskers were cut on one side of the face, and burned on the other. The abuser forced food in the kitten's mouth, allegedly in an attempt to revive the cat after inflicting the various injuries

720-12-I: Intentional abuse/torture. The case of "Snow" aka "Mummy Doe", a dog left behind in an apartment after the owner moved out, Fitchburg, MA: The landlord failed to check on the property, and the other tenants assumed the owner was returning to feed the dog. The mummified remains of the dog were discovered by a real estate agent preparing to tour prospective buyers through the building. A forensic report was prepared based on examination of the scene photographs, radiographs of the desiccated remains and examination of the remains. A full necropsy was not possible due to the condition of the dog's body. The dog's owner pled guilty and agreed to accept a jail term of six months followed by 18 months of probation, mental health evaluation and treatment and a prohibition to own animals.



A radiograph taken at the time of Snow's postmortem examination. Behind the ribs, where the stomach used to be, there are indigestible bits of foreign material. This is evidence of pica, or the ingestion of non-food matter that can be seen in starvation. There were

bowel movements found in the apartment with similar material in the feces. The fur pattern stands out clearly on this x-ray because the fur was encrusted with filth. The remaining soft tissue is reduced to leather and can be seen along the tops of the vertebrae. 720–12-F: Organized abuse. The case of "Crop" and "Flop," two pit bull type dogs discarded in the woods. Originally suspected to be a case of dogs shot by a firearm, necropsy supported the finding of dog fighting. Suspects have not yet been located in this case.





Typical injuries of organized dog fighting include a clustering of puncture wounds, linear abrasions and lacerations on the face, neck and chest. Wounds may be in several different stages of healing reflecting multiple dog fights at different points in time. Dogs often do not die during the fight, but are "punished" for losing by being killed by their handlers, or they may die later of septicemia, delayed and serious infection due to the untreated wounds.

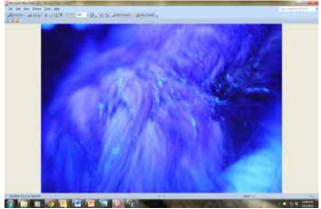
720–12-S: Animal sexual abuse. The case of "Beatrice," a dog chronically and repeatedly sexually abused by her owner, Quincy, MA: Neighbors reported their suspicions to police. The dog was taken into custody and ultimately a veterinary exam demonstrated the presence of human semen on the dog, accompanied by signs of trauma. The owner was indicted for "crimes against nature" but ultimately pled guilty to animal abuse. He was given five years on probation, with the special conditions of no custody, possession, control of animals and an order to stay away from all witnesses. One benefit to the guilty finding for the felony crime of animal cruelty was that the offender was compelled to submit DNA to the state police to look for matches in other sex crimes. ۞

About the Author

Martha Smith-Blackmore, DVM is a veterinarian conducting research on animal abuse with a specific focus on Crimes Against Canines. She is a Next Generation Canine Welfare Fellow and her work is generously funded by the Stanton Foundation. This material was presented on June 30, 2015 at the National Sheriffs Association Conference in Baltimore. Follow her @VetInvestigator on twitter and look for the launch of <u>www.VetInvestigator.com</u>, coming soon!







Material found in Beatrice's fur fluoresced under alternate light source examination. This material was confirmed to be human semen. Beatrice bore other physical signs of repeated abuse that were evident on careful physical exam and were documented by photography. Beatrice lived out her years in a foster home where she was cherished as a family pet.



"LET'S NOT PUT ANY MORE NAMES ON THIS WALL!"

Over 200,000 deputy sheriffs and police officers will go to work in the United States, in 2015, without a ballistic vest or will wear one that is up to 20 years old! The average life span of a vest is 5 years.

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In partnership with the Safe Surfin Foundation, your generous donation of any amount can save lives!

Application for law enforcement agencies who would like to receive vests through the program can go to

www.sheriffs.org/protect

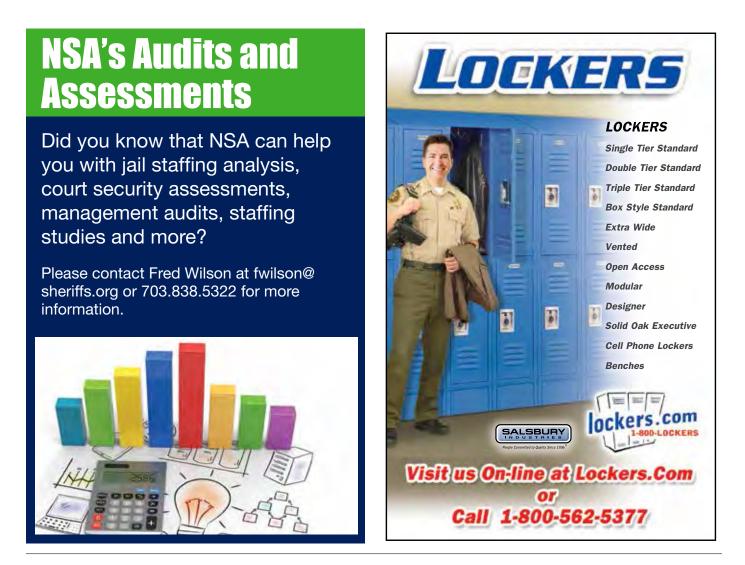
100% of your Tax Deductible Donation will go to purchasing ballistic vests for officers in need!

Go to www.sheriffs.org/vests, and login to contribute online.

Mail a check to The National Sheriffs' Association, 1450 Duke Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. The check should be made payable to the NSAEF, Protect the Protector Fund. A Law Enforcement Officer Dies Every 53 Hours In the Line of Duty

2014 saw a 56% increase in law enforcement officers shot and killed by gunfire!

2014 was the fifth straight year that ambush attacks on law enforcement officers were the number one cause of felonious fatalities.



Force Multiplier Solutions Forms Partnership with National Sheriffs' Association

Force Multiplier Solutions (FXS), one of the leading student safety companies in the country, has formed a partnership with the National Sheriffs' Association in supporting their neighborhood watch program in fighting crime in neighborhoods thought the United States. Through their mutual cooperation, support, and partnership, they both hope to reduce crime, not only on school buses, but in neighborhoods.

Over the past 9 years, Force Multiplier Solutions (FXS) has equipped more than 3,000 buses in 16 school districts with the BusGuard system to protect students and drivers. Their commitment to student safety is unfailing, and technical solution is the most comprehensive available.

Because of all the safety issues facing students traveling on school buses, Force Multiplier Solutions BusGuard system was designed to improve the safety of students both inside the bus and out. BusGuard protects students from theft, drug dealers, sexual assault, fights, weapons, and other crimes and inappropriate behavior, and also helps protect school bus drivers from abuse or trouble caused by students.

Through this partnership, Force Multiplier Solutions (FXS) and the National Sheriffs' Association will together continue a nation-wide effort to reduce crime & advance student safety.



The Drug Take Back Program

By Sheriff Bill King, York County Sheriff's Office, Maine

In the fall of 2008, the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) sponsored an initiative to collect all unused medication for safe disposal. DEA termed this national initiative the "Drug Take Back" and distributed promotional literature and tasked the individual DEA Field Offices with organizing the effort. It was a resounding success, and DEA decided to continue with "Drug Take Back" events bi-annually.

Maine led the nation in disposed drugs collected per capita. DEA's law enforcement partners and community groups were ready to join this initiative because Maine was showing an increase in prescription drug abuse. The collateral affects of this abuse was an increase in home burglaries in which prescription drugs were stolen as well as an increase in pharmacy robberies.

Why did this effort require federal intervention?

A local community group in southern Maine initially started a similar effort in their communities but was stymied with obstacles. With Maine being the (demographically) oldest state in the nation, many households collect unused or expired medication. Oftentimes when a person passes, they leave behind a medicine cabinet full of unused medication presenting a dilemma for their survivors. Flushing drugs or simply throwing it away in the trash contaminated Maine's environment.

This community group partnered with local law enforcement to collect and destroy the unwanted medication. However, they soon discovered that once collected, they also shared the "how do we destroy the drugs" dilemma. Even DEA experienced obstacles with Maine's heavy regulated environmental protection regulations that prohibited mass destruction of drugs by incineration - DEA initially transported the drugs to an incinerator in Massachusetts.

Federal Success

Michael Wardrop, the Resident Agent in Charge of the Portland District Office spearheaded the drug collection effort in Maine. His efforts resulted in 140 law enforcement agencies participating in the effort manning 163 collection sites. Numerous community groups and coalitions assisted in this effort. DEA continued this initiative and sponsored nine drug take back events, one in the Spring and one in the Fall. Those events amassed thousands of pounds of unused or expired medication for safe disposal.

Wardrop, working with private businesses, also petitioned the state to allow incinerators to destroy unwanted medication. In 2013, approval was granted.

DEA announced that the September, 2014 Drug Take Back event would be their last. DEA decided to discontinue the program and Agent Wardrop's work was destined to die with the discontinuation of this important venture.

Maine Sheriff's Association

The Maine Sheriff's Association (MSA) is a non-profit association comprised of Maine's sixteen sheriffs and their top staff. The MSA sponsors scholarships, a summer camps, and other worthy causes. During a meeting, a sheriff suggested the MSA assume responsibility for the Drug Take Back events in Maine. It was a difficult decision for the Association because in 2015, there was an unprecedented seven newly elected sheriffs, just learning their responsibilities in running a jail, being a police chief, and operating a civil process division. Additionally, jail funding was in jeopardy because of some political in fighting. Many sheriffs' experienced a jail deficit of several hundred thousand dollars their first term.

Nevertheless, the sheriffs voted unanimously not to let this important program die. The MSA would assume all responsibilities and costs to continue this important program.

Early Planning

To distinguish ourselves as the new "owners" of this service, the MSA sought a new design for all advertisement. We found a capable volunteer, Cassie Amicone, a graphic designer who is a friend of York County Sheriff's Office Chief Deputy Tom Baran. Cassie's poster emphasized the purity of Maine's environment and encouraged people to participate in the Drug Take Back.

All sixteen Maine County Sheriffs conducted their own advertising for the event, contacting local television and print media outlets. Trucks were rented and an "operational plan" was created giving each sheriff responsibility for organizing the effort in his or her county.

Corporate Sponsors

Poland Springs Water has several collection points in Maine and a large bottling plant. One executive at Poland Springs Water was impressed with Cassie's poster design with the emphasis on maintaining a clean environment. The executive agreed to assist us with this effort.

Hartt Transportation, a large trucking company in Maine, heard about this effort and volunteered a tractor trailer and driver to load up the drugs and transport them to the incineration site.

ECO Maine, a waste management company focused on disposing waste in an environmentally responsible manner was contacted to arrange for the disposal of the medication. ECO Maine agreed to waive all disposal fees and agreed to open on Sunday to assist with the security of disposing this amount of drugs.

April 25, 2015

Collection day arrived and worked out flawlessly. It appears that Maine's Sheriff's are natural organizers because everything was executed on time. The tractor trailer, followed by a deputy, traversed five counties, picking up at various rally points where each county dropped off their collections.

The following day, several deputies assembled and off loaded the tractor trailer and a few sheriffs' vehicles into an incinerator.

Collection Total

In its first "Drug Take Back" the Maine Sheriffs Association collected 23,500 pounds of unwanted medication. According to Mike Wardrop, this was the second largest collection ever in Maine. Clearly, this maiden voyage by the Maine Sheriffs was a resounding success. Maine is the only state to continue these Drug Take Back events, thanks to Maine's sheriffs. \bigcirc

⁹ NSA Thanks Our Corporate Partners

We know this has been a year of transition for you since we have moved to our new corporate partner program. We thank you for your patience at this time and look forward to a long and successful partnership from here on out.

3M 5.11 Tactical ABL Management, Inc. AmChar Wholesale, Inc. Aramark Armor Correctional Health Services, Inc. Ashford University AT&T A'viands Food & Services Management BI Incorporated Blauer - Serious Protection Bob Barker Company Inc Buena Vista Winery Cellsense Fiat Chrysler Automobiles Cisco Systems Columbia Southern University Corizon Corrections Corporation of America GEICO GTL Glock Inc GovPayNet **GUARDIAN RFID Corrections System** Hampton Products International

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National Neighborhood Watch



NNW Security System Review

By Susan Crow, Director of Communications, NSA



We asked nationally recognized forensic alarm expert Jeffrey Zwirn (see bio below) to provide us with his feedback on the new Neighborhood Watch Security System created for the National Sheriffs' The NNW Association. Security System is a first of its kind electronic protection product to provide visual motion detection of an intruder both inside and outside of your home.

Mr. Zwirn can you give us an overview of the Neighborhood Watch Security System?

What makes this system so effective is its ability to detect an intruder and take a ten second video clip of what the sensor detected - and link it with professional monitoring. This is a unique video security solution that uses encrypted wireless motion detectors to trigger a video alert and send it to a user's cell phone where they can determine if the event is threatening, or non-threatening. If the user decides they do not require police response, they simply dismiss the signal. However, if there is an actual intruder the user can have the police "dispatched" with one button on their cell phone, sending the alarm signal together with the video clip to a UL Listed Central Station. The central station operator reviews this emergency alarm signal and the actual video clip and then immediately notifies local law enforcement. Law enforcement generally gives this type of alarm a higher priority and faster response because it's treated as a crime in progress when this happens the police can make more arrests.



What are the costs of this system and does it require professional installation?

Although this is professional grade equipment, this system is affordable and the monthly charge is only \$10/ month. It is designed to be easily installed by a consumer. So no, professional installation is not required.

From a security perspective, why should someone use this security system for their home?

This system is designed to help detect an intruder *BEFORE* he can enter the home. These advanced detectors are designed to work in both extreme outdoor cold (Minnesota Winters) and hot (Arizona Summers). Because they are battery powered, consumers can strategically place

National Neighborhood Watch (continued)



wireless/camera motion detectors almost anywhere outside or surrounding their home. This system is going to detect an intruder much earlier than what a traditional security system can provide; and early detection equates to greater security. Simply put, it increases the potential for law enforcement to intercept the perpetrator early.

Consumers need to realize that police response is the mission critical component delivered by a professional UL Listed Central Station. Neighborhood Watch includes professional 24-Hour- 365- Day UL Listed Central Station Monitoring, and it is constantly manned, with specially trained operators ready to immediately notify the authorities to respond to the actual residence. Most consumers don't understand that dialing 911 from a cell phone when they are not home only alerts law enforcement of the location of the cell phone, not the local jurisdiction responsible to respond to their actual residence address. Even in the event they are at home, the last thing a frightened user needs is to be forced to verbally explain everything that is going on while an intruder is actually perpetrating a crime and at the same time, presenting a threat to the consumer. Instead, at the touch of one button on a cell phone, the Neighborhood Watch Security System is designed to have the professional central station automatically and immediately handle the emergency by dispatching the police to the consumer's home.

What other benefits have you identified on the Neighborhood Watch Security System?

Because it is fully supervised, the system informs the user in the event of a power outage or if the internet connection is cut. With the optional cell back-up, even if an intruder cuts the phone lines or the power fails, the user and the central station can still be alerted. Depending on duty cycle the camera batteries can last up to four years, and "low battery" alerts are automatically sent to the user. The customer is also alerted to attempts to move or tamper with the sensors. For maximum coverage consumers can install up to twenty (25) five indoor and/or outdoor wireless cameras on one system. Remote access control to arm/ disarm the inside and/or the outside detectors is simple as a click on a smart phone. These color cameras have builtin illuminators and can see in very low light conditions. There is a look-in feature to remotely view the cameras from a smart phone as well. With outdoor cameras, the Neighborhood Watch Security System can even expand to include neighbors and trusted friends, since they too can receive alerts of outdoor activity and even create a "virtual neighborhood system" combining outdoor cameras from several systems. In closing, while this security system is not designed to replace a professionally installed alarm system, it does provide a multitude of advanced and robust features.

Jeffrey Zwirn, CPP, CFE, CFPS, FACFEI, CHS-IV, SET, CCI, MBAT, President of Tenafly New Jersey based IDS Research and Development, Inc. is an independent, and nationally recognized forensic alarm and security expert, and consultant. With over 40 years of experience, Jeffrey has been involved in the design, recommendations, installation, service, testing, inspection, maintenance and monitoring of more than three (3000) thousand security systems. In addition, Jeffrey was appointed and serves on twenty (22) UL Standard Technical Panels; he is licensed and certified in three (3) states as an alarm contractor, he is a Certified Protection Professional (CPP), Board Certified in Security Management, Certified Fraud Examiner, Fellow- American College of Forensic Examiners Institute, Certified in Homeland Security, Level IV, and is a Certified Criminal Investigator. Mr. Zwirn is also a 17 year active designated Expert Instructor for the New York City Police Department [NYPD] and is the author of the peer reviewed Alarm Science Manual[™] www.alarmexpert.com. ♦

Government Affairs



Government Affairs Update

(As of June 2015)

By Breanna Bock-Nielsen, M.S., Director of Government Affairs

114th Congress- 1st Session

This update covers the period of April 7, 2015, to July 7, 2015. To read the full text of NSA letters cited here, visit http://www.sheriffs.org/content/government-affairs-correspondence.

Leadership Changes in Federal Agencies

Attorney General Loretta Lynch was confirmed by the Senate on April 23, 2015, and sworn in on April 27, 2015. She takes over as the 83rd US Attorney General, succeeding Eric Holder in the position. Attorney General Lynch previously served as the US Attorney for the Eastern District of New York as well as various roles in both the Department of Justice and private practice.

Deputy Attorney General Sally Quillian Yates was confirmed to her position on May 13, 2013. She had been serving in an acting capacity for several months following the resignation of James Cole. Deputy Attorney General Yates previously served as the US Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, the first woman to hold that position.

Director Stacia Hylton of the US Marshals Service announced that she'll resign later this year, staying on in an interim capacity until her replacement is named. After a long career with the Marshals, Director Hylton was named to her post in 2011 by President Obama.

FCC Update: Inmate Calling Services Rulemaking

After nearly 12 years on the FCC's docket, the Commission has indicated that a final Order on the inmate calling services rulemaking should be expected by the end of this summer. NSA has been actively engaged with the FCC as well as ICS providers and inmate advocates in the hope of reaching an agreement with all.

On June 12, NSA filed its most recent *ex parte* with several specific items of interest to sheriffs. First, NSA

requested that the Commission create a tiered rate structure for jails and prisons to ensure that providers are able to continue serving facilities of all sizes without substantial impact to business operations. Second, NSA requested an additive cost recovery rate be established for facility cost recovery. Third, NSA requested that the FCC implement a transition period of not less than two years to allow facilities the time to make any budgetary adjustment necessary as a result of the Order.

In anticipation of an Order, NSA is continuing to work with all stakeholders to ensure that accurate information is disseminated as quickly as possible.

Law Enforcement Equipment Working Group Releases Recommendations

In accordance with Executive Order 13688, the Law Enforcement Equipment Working Group released its recommendations on the military surplus equipment made available to state and local law enforcement through several Federal programs.

NSA, in conjunction with the Major County Sheriffs' Association and the Western States Sheriffs' Association, provided formal comments to the Working Group outlining questions and concerns. For more information, please see *"Executive Order 13688: Muddying the Waters of Equipment Acquisition"* contained in this magazine.

Task Force on 21st Century Policing Releases Final Report

In May 2015, the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing released its final report. The Task Force, created by Executive Order in December 2014, was directed to identify ways to strengthen public trust and foster strong relationships between local law enforcement and the communities they protect while also promoting effective crime reduction. The Task Force, co-chaired by Commissioner

Government Affairs

Charles Ramsey and Professor Laurie Robinson, identified six pillars for examination: building trust and legitimacy; policy and oversight; technology and social media; community policing and crime reduction; training and education; and officer safety and wellness. The final report includes more than 60 recommendations within the six identified pillars.

Sheriff Rich Stanek (Hennepin County, MN), Sheriff John Layton (Marion County, IN), and NSA Executive Director Jonathan Thompson all offered written and oral testimony before the Task Force during their listening sessions. Their testimony, as well as video of the listening session, can be viewed at http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/policingtaskforce.

Blue Alert Signed into Law, BVP Passes Senate

On May 19, President Obama signed into law the "Rafael Ramos and Wenjian Liu National Blue Alert Act" to assist in the development of a National Blue Alert system. This system, modeled after the successful Amber Alert system, would assist in the apprehension of violent criminals who have injured or killed law enforcement officers or when credible threats of harm are made again law enforcement officers. After several years of advocating for this particular legislation, it was passed by a voice vote in both the House and Senate.

Another key piece of law enforcement legislation, the "Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program Reauthorization Act of 2015" (S. 125), was passed by voice vote in the Senate on May 8. The bill would reauthorize the successful matching grant program at the Bureau of Justice Assistance for state and local law enforcement agencies to purchase bulletproof vests. The bill has now been referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary where it awaits further action.

Hearing Highlights

The *House Committee on Homeland Security* held a hearing on Terrorism Gone Viral: The Attack in Garland, Texas and Beyond. This hearing focused on the changing tactics of terrorism, specifically the growing use of social media and how to combat it. The archived video and transcripts can be found at https://homeland.house.gov/hearing/hearingterrorism-gone-viral-attack-garland-texas-and-beyond. The hearing focused on the threat from terrorist groups (such as ISIS/ISIL) who use the Internet and social media to recruit, spread their message, and inspire and direct attacks. The terrorist attack in Garland, Texas is a prime example of this threat.

The *House Committee on the Judiciary* held a hearing on Policing Strategies for the 21st Century. This hearing mirrored the issues raised in the White House's report on 21st Century Policing and focused on what police officers could do to raise the level of trust in their communities. Sheriff David A Clarke Jr., Mr. W. Craig Hartley Jr., Ms. Susan Lee Rahr, Mr. Matthew Barge, and Ms. Deborah Ramirez testified as witnesses. The webcast and transcripts can be found at http://judiciary.house.gov/index.cfm/2015/5/ hearing-policing-strategies-for-the-21st-century.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary held a hearing on Body Cameras: Can Technology Increase Protection for Law Enforcement Officers and the Public? This hearing focused on the benefits and concerns of body-worn camera (BWC) policies and implementation. The Honorable Tim Scott, Mr. Peter Weir, Ms. Lindsay Miller, Mr. Wade Henderson, and South Carolina Sheriffs' Association Executive Director Jarrod M. Bruder testified as witnesses. The video and transcripts can be found at http://www.judiciary.senate.gov/ meetings/body-cameras-can-technology-increase-protection-for-law-enforcement-officers-and-the-public. The hearing focused primarily on raising awareness of the benefits, challenges, and concerns related to body worn cameras. Benefits include strengthening accountability and transparency of law enforcement agencies; elevating the behavior on both sides of the camera; increasing the speed of resolutions of complaints; providing tools for training; and providing better evidence for criminal investigations and prosecutions. Concerns regarding implementation generally fall into five categories: costs; extent of recording; cataloguing for use in criminal prosecutions; release of video to the public; and acceptance of the limitations of body cameras. The two biggest concerns, however, were cost and privacy issues. The main costs are that of retention of data and responding to public record requests. Privacy issues include that fact that cameras follow officers into private locations such as bedrooms and hospital rooms and that many encounters are with innocent victims and bystanders.

The House Committee on Energy and Commerce's Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled, "Examining H.R. 1786, James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Reauthorization Act." This hearing focused on the federal funds set aside to help hundreds of law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other first responders who developed illnesses directly related to their service at Ground Zero. The "James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Reauthorization Act" seeks to extend those funds for 25 years to guarantee continuing treatment for those individuals with 9/11-related illnesses. Dr. John Howard, Dr. Iris Udasin, Mr. David Howley, and Ms. Barbara Burnette testified as witnesses. Their testimony, as well as the archived video, can be viewed at http://energycommerce.house.gov/ hearing/examining-hr-1786-james-zadroga-911-healthand-compensation-reauthorization-act. 🗘



Project Lifesaver Annual Conference Highlight's Development of New Search & Rescue Training & Technology

In the last issue of Sheriff Magazine, Project Lifesaver announced a new Special Needs Response Training Program. That program is being launched in September at our upcoming Annual Conference in Orlando, FL.

Another highlight of the conference will be a special presentation by Lockheed Martin. They will discuss their recent partnership with Project Lifesaver to develop an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) for Search & Rescue of Special Needs individual who tend to wander and the progress on the integration of Project Lifesaver radio frequency technology onto their Indago UAV.

"Using the Project Lifesaver locating device with aviation assets will extend search areas from approximately one and a half miles to well over seven miles," said Gene Saunders, Chief Executive Officer and Founder of Project Lifesaver International. "Integrating Lockheed Martin's Indago UAV with the Project Lifesaver capability is a game changer for Project Lifesaver agencies because it offers an affordable alternative to manned aviation assets and can be used by any first responder agency."

To learn more about Project Lifesaver and our upcoming Annual Conference visit: <u>www.projectlifesaver.org</u>.



Cellsense® Plus by Metrasens for Unmatched Detection of Cell Phones, Weapons and other Contraband

Metrasens announces the launch of new Cellsense® Plus,[™] which joins the Cellsense line of search and detection products used to target cell phones, weapons and other concealed contraband. Stopping illicit prison use of cell phones blocks inmates from intimidating witnesses, threatening victims, organizing crimes and plotting escapes.

"Compared with the best performing competitive products, Cellsense Plus has twice the detection sensitivity and is also much better at cutting interference from surrounding activity, resulting in 50% fewer unwanted alerts", commented Simon Goodyear, PhD, Metrasens' CEO. He added, "The result is that Cellsense Plus will detect smaller concealed items even in the most challenging environments."

"With its patented CrossBeam[™] technology, Cellsense Plus enables secure-area protection so you can rapidly create and move restricted zones within your facility, "added Goodyear. Furthermore, Cellsense Plus redefines the term "rugged", with breakproof and waterproof assurance that's backed up by the best warranty in the industry.

Cellsense Plus joins the present Cellsense product line, the leading detector of contraband and all cell phones, used in facilities across the United States and around the world, in 38 countries to date. Recognized as the most versatile detector, it adapts quickly and simply for portable or checkpoint searches of people or objects, indoors or outside. Cellsense is portable or wall-mounted for head-totoe walk-by screening of subjects, providing a faster and more thorough search that finds small blades and all cell phones, on or off, concealed on or inside the body.

About Metrasens

At Metrasens, the makers of Cellsense, we are experts in search and detection. Before founding Metrasens in 2005, our PhD scientific team amassed over 100 years combined experience designing for the toughest military environments, including landmine and submarine detection. Cellsense is the worldwide leader in cell phone and contraband detection for correctional and police facilities, embassies, government and military locations, and other international commercial security applications.

Metrasens makes people and places safer through innovative technologies, training and tactical insights from our deployments around the world.

www.cellsensegroup.com

Calling All First-Term Sheriffs...Attend the National Sheriffs' Institute

The National Sheriffs' Association (NSA), in concert with the National Institute of Corrections (NIC), boasts one of the nation's most respected training opportunities available for first-term sheriffs, the National Sheriffs' Institute (NSI). All expenses, including travel, meals, and lodging are paid by a grant through the NIC.

Sheriffs will explore the role of providing effective leadership in such areas as:

- Public safety
- Criminal justice system policy
- Community relations
- Organization effectiveness and efficiency

The 109th session is scheduled for November 1-7, 2015 (deadline to apply is September 1, 2015)

For more information and to apply, please visit: www.sheriffs.org/content/national-sheriffs-institute-nsi.



NSA: A WEALTH OF INFORMATION



New NIJ Guide for Ballistic-Resistant Body Armor

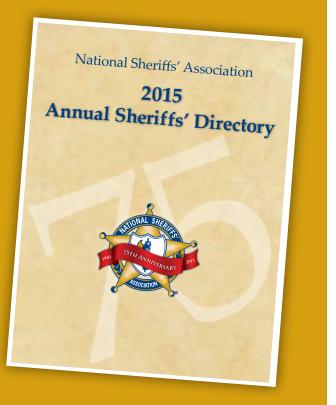
NIJ has released a Selection and Application Guide to Ballistic-Resistant Body Armor that summarizes knowledge about body armor gained from NIJ-funded and other research over the last 13 years. This guide provides law enforcement, correctional and public safety officers with a better understanding of how body armor works and how it complies with the NIJ Standard, and provides guidance for purchasing and maintenance policies for NIJ-compliant body armor.

Download the Selection and Application Guide.

http://www.nij.gov/publications/Pages/publication-detail. aspx?ncjnumber=247281&utm_source=eblast-ncjrs&utm_medium=eblast&utm_ campaign=bodyarmor-SAG

Consult the NIJ Standards & Testing page for more information. http://www.nij.gov/topics/technology/standards-testing/Pages/welcome.aspx

2015 Annual Sheriffs' Directory is available for sale now. Go to: www.sheriffs.org to order





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Telemate	
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Sheriff Carl E. DuBois

Orange County, New York

Sheriff Carl E. DuBois was born and raised in Orange County, NY. He has been a resident of Mt. Hope, NY for over 40 years. Sheriff DuBois started his law enforcement career in 1974 with the Middletown Police Department, and his career spanned some of the most turbulent times of the department's history. Sheriff DuBois rose from an undercover narcotics investigator to street cop, detective, and then to sergeant as commanding officer of the Middletown Detective Unit. He retired in 1997 as a Lieutenant.

He served as Police Commissioner of the Town of Mt. Hope from 1996 to 1998. He then went on to become the Village Justice in Otisville in 1998 and Town Justice of Mt. Hope in 1999. He retired from both Justice positions when he entered his name in to candidacy for Orange County Sheriff in 2002, winning the election and assuming office January 1, 2003.

Sheriff DuBois was overwhelmingly re-elected in 2006 and 2010. He has developed a good working relationship with all the police chiefs in Orange County, all the county agencies, the county legislators and the county executive.

Orange County has a population of 372,000 within 830 square miles. The sheriff's office operates with an annual budget of \$60 million. Sheriff DuBois oversees 458 employees and approximately 600 inmates. He has led the office to law enforce-

ment accreditation from the Department of Criminal Justice Services and corrections accreditations from the New York State Sheriff's Association, the American Corrections Association, and the National Commission on Correction Healthcare.

The agency is responsible for enforcing traffic and drug laws, serving civil process, and prisoner transport. Deputies patrol by car, bike, foot, marine, and ATV. The agency is active in several community policing initiative including; Offender Watch, Operation SAFE CHILD, VINE, Yellow Dot Program, and Women's Tactical Training Program.

Sheriff DuBois attended the FBI National Academy and was a graduate of the 219th Session, and the 89th Session of the National Institute for Corrections/National Sheriffs' Association Executive Development Seminar in Longmont, CO. During his career, he studied Criminal Justice at Mercy College, receiving a Bachelor of Science degree.

Sheriff DuBois is married to the former Barbara Fitzgerald, and has been married for 31 years. He has two sons, Austin who is an attorney in Goshen, NY and Griffin who is a stage actor in New York City. 😒

Meet the Sheriff is a regular feature of *Sheriff* magazine to get to know Sheriffs from around the country.



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-⊳2015



A lot has changed in corrections since 1975, but one thing remains the same: our commitment to delivering innovative solutions and exceptional customer service. From all of us at Keefe Group, thank you for allowing us to be of service throughout the years.