

the Sheriffs' Star

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FLORIDA SHERIFFS ASSOCIATION
OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1982



**"You have been a
great Governor for
law enforcement"**

"You have been a great Governor for law enforcement," Sheriff L.J. "Lu" Hindery (left) told Governor Bob Graham as he presented him with a badge identifying him as an honorary Sheriff of the State of Florida. The presentation was made after Governor Graham addressed the closing session of the Florida Sheriffs Association's 69th Annual Conference. (See page 2)



Alachua County Sheriff Lu Hindery (at microphone) was in Tallahassee to help Florida Insurance Commissioner Bill Gunter (left) and other officials announce special DUI enforcement plans for the Labor Day weekend. Also appearing with Commissioner Gunter were (from Hindery's left) Capt. Vince Smallwood, FHP; Eugene Klompus, Allstate Insurance and Chairman of the DUI Task Force, along with Bob Wilkerson, Director of the Division of Public Safety Planning and Assistance.



DUI arrests are a problem for law enforcement officers because people have to be transported to a central location for testing and this can be a time consuming procedure. To alleviate this problem, Breath Alcohol Testing Mobile Units are being used by many departments. This vehicle is operated by the Alachua County Sheriff's Department and can travel to the point a drunk driver has been stopped, administer a breath alcohol test, and transport the prisoner to jail, so the deputy is not pulled off the road.

DUI is Working and Saving Lives

Florida's tough new drunk driving law is apparently having the desired result — more drunk drivers are being taken off the highways and the number of highway deaths is declining.

In Broward County traffic fatalities were down 48 percent the first two months the law was in force. Arrests for driving-under-the-influence (DUI) doubled for the same period.

The Florida Highway Patrol (FHP) reported a similar experience statewide after two months under the new law. Troopers had arrested 963 more persons for DUI than for the same two month period last year. This represents an increase of 41 percent.

"The early statistics are favorable," said Sheriff Jim Hardcastle of Sarasota County, "and we are hoping for even more improvement as the driving public realizes this law has teeth in it and that the law enforcement community is determined to enforce its provisions."

To increase public awareness of the new law, Sheriff Hardcastle, who is Chairman of the Florida Sheriffs Association DUI Committee, said the Association has been working with the Governor's Highway Safety Commission to produce public ser-

vice announcements for use by radio and TV stations.

Additional public information programs are being planned as limited funding permits.

PROVISIONS OF 1982 DUI LAW

	First Offense	Second Offense	Third Offense
License Suspension	6 months mandatory Up to 1 year	5 years, if within 5 years first conviction	10 years, if within 10 years first conviction
Fine	\$250 mandatory Up to \$500	\$500 mandatory Up to \$1,000	\$1,000 mandatory Up to \$2,500
Imprisonment	Up to 6 months Optional	10 days mandatory if within 3 years First conviction, Up to 9 months Optional	30 days mandatory if within 5 years First conviction, Up to 1 year Optional
Community Service	50 hours mandatory		
School	Must attend substance abuse course and pay for it.	School can require further treatment of defendant if believed to be necessary without going back to court for approval.	
Implied Consent	Must provide breath test or urine sample on request of arresting officer or lose license for three months. If arrested again after conviction, refusal would result in six month loss of license.		
Blood Test	May not be refused in case of accident with injury without losing license three and six months, as above. Results admissible as evidence.		
Restricted License	May not be issued for work until completion of substance abuse (such as DWI Counter-attack) school.		
Mandatory Adjudication	No court may suspend, defer, or withhold adjudication of guilt or imposition of sentence. Will be imposed by Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles if court does not.		

**the
Sheriff's
Star**

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Certsman undergo long hours of rigorous training.

CERT is not for Sissies



Captain James Hill (left) supervises the CERT team. Pictured with him during a training session are Certsman Richard White and John Hemmer.

INVERNESS — When unusual emergencies develop and the going gets rough, Sheriff Charlie Dean calls out his Citrus Emergency Response Team (CERT), a squad of physically fit Citrus County deputies with special skills.

This outfit is not just another SWAT (special weapons and tactics) team masquerading under a different name, Dean explained. These men can do anything that a SWAT team can do with weapons and tactics in sniper, hostage or terrorist situations, he said, but they are also trained in scuba diving, controlling crowds, administering first aid, handling mental patients, and assisting with criminal investigations.

Bomb disposal procedures and stake-out techniques are also on their training docket.

To qualify for the team, each deputy had to run 100 yards in 16 seconds while carrying a shotgun and wearing a 65-pound bullet proof vest and a gas mask.

Sgt. Robert Horton, the team leader; Al Hogue, Jeff Tobin, Brooks Gosselin, Richard White and John Hemmer have made the grade so far, and it hasn't been easy. They devote much of their spare time to training and they are on call 24 hours a day.

Sheriff Dean is proud of his certsman and he has no difficulty justifying their diversified training. "We are not overreacting to anything," he said. "We need to be properly prepared for special situations that we hope will never happen."

Lt. Governor Wayne Mixson pledged to continue a high level of teamwork between state and local officials.



At 69th Annual Conference:

Attorney General Jim Smith (right) was also given the "privileges of the badge" by Florida Sheriffs Association President W. A. Woodham after Smith addressed a luncheon meeting. In the foreground is Peggy Rogers, wife of Host Sheriff Aubrey Rogers.



Governor Graham Praises Sheriffs For "Successes We Have Achieved Together"



After a warm greeting from Sheriff Thomas M. Burton, Jr. (left), and other members of the Florida Sheriffs Association, Governor Bob Graham talked about "the successes we have achieved together." (Photo by Fred Berk, Naples)

NAPLES — Florida is at the turning point in its battle against crime Governor Bob Graham told Sheriffs attending the 69th Annual Conference of the Florida Sheriffs Association here August 18, and he praised them for "some of the successes we have achieved together."

He said these "successes" have been demonstrated in very tangible ways such as the current drop in Florida's crime rate; the failure of a petition drive to bring casino gambling to Florida; increased funding for law enforcement; and favorable legislative action on constitutional amendments that will strengthen law enforcement.

The amendments will require voter ratification on November 2, Graham said, "and here again I call upon you to give the same kind of assistance in the passing of these two constitutional amendments as you gave in defeating the casino gambling constitutional amendment."

One of the proposed amendments will remove the "exclusionary rule" from the constitution and allow evidence found by an officer acting "in good faith" to be admissible in court. The other will allow community safety to be a factor in setting bail.

Graham drew applause when he pledged to continue his support of the Sheriffs' right to appeal their budgets to the governor and cabinet. "I believe it is vitally important to the citizens of this state that you, who are fulfilling what is essentially a statewide



Speakers and distinguished guests included (from left) Lt. Governor Wayne Mixson, Speaker of the House of Representatives Ralph Haben, State Senator Dempsey Barron, and State Senator Pat Thomas.

responsibility, have the opportunity to present your financial needs to a group of individuals who are elected by all the citizens of this state," he declared.

Graham said he was "optimistic about the direction of our fight against crime in Florida." Then he added: "Let us tonight recommit ourselves to continue our partnership with the same high level of achievement . . . for, if we build this partnership in the name of the law, it will serve the enduring interests of the people."

The governor's speech climaxed a four-day meeting held at the Naples Beach Hotel and Golf Club, with Collier County Sheriff Aubrey Rogers and his wife, Peggy, as the host and hostess.

Other speakers included Lt. Governor Wayne Mixson, Attorney General Jim Smith, House of Representatives Speaker Ralph Haben, State Senator Dempsey Barron, U.S. Senator Lawton Chiles and Secretary of State George Firestone.

Attorney General Jim Smith announced that a federal judge had cleared the way for Florida to begin spraying marijuana plants with the herbicide paraquat. "This will help us all a great deal," he said.

"Sounding a theme later echoed by the Governor, Smith also urged Sheriffs to get busy and drum up support for the exclusionary rule and bail bond constitutional amendments that are coming up for ratification in November.

(continued on next page)



U. S. Senator Lawton Chiles chats with Hendry County Sheriff Bob Durkis before addressing the Conference.



Sheriff Louie T. Mims (left), Chairman of the Sheriffs Association's Board of Directors, presented his predecessor, Sheriff Fred Peel, with a commemorative plaque and praised him for a job well done.



A big round of applause was given to Sheriff and Mrs. Aubrey Rogers, the conference host and hostess.



A panel discussion of "Mutual Aid" was presented by officials from the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE). They are (from left): Commissioner Bob Dempsey; Director Robert L. Edwards, Division of Local Law Enforcement Assistance; Janet Ferris, Legal Counsel; and Willis Booth, Moderator. Jim York, who was formerly the FDLE Commissioner and has been appointed Director of Legal Services for the Florida Sheriffs Association, also participated in the panel discussion, but was out of camera range when this picture was taken.

Haben discussed the sales tax increase passed by the Florida Legislature this year. He said part of the "legislative intent" was to bolster funding of local law enforcement agencies, and he urged Sheriffs to make certain that their share of the sales tax revenue does not get funnelled into other government functions.

Mixson said close cooperation between state and local officials has resulted in increased funding for law enforcement and criminal justice functions. He pledged to help sustain this high level of teamwork.

Senator Barron said Sheriffs' Departments should be the "first line of defense" in the war on crime. "There is no question about it," he added. "The people look to you first for the solution of crimes."

Barron also struck a responsive chord when he said "bleeding hearts and federal judges have been running our prisons and jails too long." He declared he was in favor of electing federal judges.

Conference business sessions covered a wide range of subjects that included contraband forfeitures, prisoner medical costs, chaplain services for jail inmates, crime prevention, terrorism, mutual aid and drug enforcement activities.

Participating in these discussions were officials from federal, state and local law enforcement agencies, as well as representatives from other segments of the criminal justice system.



After describing his program to teach school children the consequences of crime, Circuit Judge Clifton M. Kelly (center) gave Florida Sheriffs Association President W.A. Woodham (left) and Sheriff Joe Sheppard a preview of the textbook he co-authored.



Orange County Sheriff Lawson Lamar makes a point from the floor. Later he went to the podium to discuss important constitutional amendments that will be on the November ballot.



Midway in the four-day conference Vice President Jim Hardcastle (left) received an "Award of Appreciation" from the Association of Police Planning and Research Officers. Major Don Hunter, from the Collier County Sheriff's Office, made the presentation.



Ralph Haben, Speaker of the Florida House of Representatives, urged Sheriffs to make sure they get their fair share of sales tax revenue.



Contraband Forfeitures were discussed by J. P. D'Alessandro, State Attorney for the 20th Judicial Circuit; and Dick Purdy, Legal Counsel for the Broward County Sheriff's Office.



Purdy

The Rev. Max Jones, who has helped to develop a dynamic ministry at the Orange County Jail, gave Sheriffs pointers on chaplain services for jail inmates.



Unusual entertainment was presented by the "Cops for Christ," a group of gospel singers from the Lee County Sheriff's Department under the leadership of Sheriff Frank Wanicka (wearing jacket).

VOTE 2 AND 3 FOR JUSTICE

When Florida voters go to the polls November 2, they will have the opportunity to rewrite two important segments of our state constitution. Amendments to Article I, Section 12, pertaining to the government's rights of search and seizure (the exclusionary rule) and Article I, Section 14, having to do with pretrial release of accused criminals, were passed by a special session of the 1982 Florida Legislature and require voter

approval before they can become effective.

Both propositions are backed by Governor Bob Graham, Attorney General Jim Smith, the Florida Sheriffs Association and the law enforcement community in general.

The following articles are presented for the benefit of our readers so they can be informed voters when they go to the polls.

Lenient Rule Makes State Vulnerable to Criminals

*by Jim Smith
Florida Attorney General*



Everyone is aware that our state has been the target of escalating crime in recent years, crime fed by the presence of the world's largest and richest drug-smuggling industry. Beginning in 1977, crime rose annually by 3, 6, 12 and 18 percent.

Miami became the murder capital of the United States. Our crime rate increased at nearly twice the national rate. The reaction to this — in addition to doubling the amount of money spent on law enforcement — has been a closer examination of our criminal laws. What we found is some imbalance. The emphasis on defendants' rights begun in the sixties has tilted the process. There now are many legal protections for defendants that frustrate rather than serve justice.

One of the leading examples of this is the exclusionary rule, which simply is a rule under which evidence can be excluded from a court of law. The exclusionary rule was created by judges interpreting the 4th Amendment protection against unreasonable searches and seizures. It is famous for its protection of criminal defendants. Yet it was not written by the framers of the Constitution or by Congress.

In 1968, however, the rule was placed in the new state constitution, giving Florida far more restrictive evidence

standards than the federal government and a majority of states. As it is applied in Florida today, the rule requires far more than a reasonable search. It requires a perfect search.

Any Procedural misstep, no matter how minor, is sufficient to enable an alert defense lawyer to suppress evidence obtained.

We have never required judges to conduct perfect trials — just fair trials but we expect law enforcement officers to be on-the-job experts in constitutional law. And if they are not, evidence of criminal activity — even if serious — is withheld from our courts. This is wrong.

Amendment number two will not throw out the exclusionary rule, nor will it diminish anyone's rights to protection from unreasonable searches and seizures, but it will modify the case basis, to decide the admissibility of evidence using standards established in 4th Amendment interpretations by the United States Supreme Court.

The true question on evidence is: Should Florida have the same standards as the rest of the nation or go out of its way to be more lenient? And, if we want to be more lenient, then are we willing to pay the price for our self-inflicted vulnerability to crime?

I suggest that Floridians do not want to be more permissive than the rest of the country and will adopt amendment number two.

Exclusionary Rule Proponent

*By Kenneth Jenne
State Senator, Ft. Lauderdale*



Assume for the moment that on any given night an undercover narcotics agent learns from a reliable informer that heroin and other street drugs may be purchased at a residence in Broward County. The agent, working through a third party, makes arrangements to buy a quantity of heroin later in the evening at the dealer's residence. In the

next few hours, the agent notifies his superior officer, who coordinates the plans for purchasing the drugs and making the arrest.

At the appointed time, the narcotics agent, equipped with an electronic body bug but without a warrant, meets the dealer and makes the buy. Several law enforcement

Proposed Constitutional Amendment No. 2

Article 1, Section 12

SEARCHES AND SEIZURES — Proposing an amendment to the State Constitution to provide that the right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures shall be construed in conformity with the 4th Amendment to the United States Constitution and to provide that illegally seized articles or information are inadmissible if decisions of the United States Supreme Court make such evidence inadmissible.

officers in the vicinity of the residence monitor and record the conversation between the agent and the dealer and, when the sale is completed, arrest the dealer for unlawful sale of heroin.

If this case is tried in a state court, neither the tape recording nor the testimony of the officers monitoring the sale would be admissible, *State v. Sarmiento*. Yet if the case is tried in the United States District Court, the tape and the testimony of the monitoring officers could be admitted, *United States v. White*.

The distinction is significant. A tape recording is the most accurate and reliable evidence of the drug transaction. In addition, the tape or the testimony of the officers who monitored the interception could corroborate the undercover agent's testimony regarding the sale of the drugs. If the monitoring of this illegal activity is prohibited under these circumstances, the state loses this vital evidence. Furthermore, the agent may lose his life without the protection of a body bug.

In some quarters, *Sarmiento* has been lauded because the Florida Supreme Court has determined that citizens of this state are provided greater protection from governmental intrusion by the Florida Constitution than afforded under the United States Constitution. Actually, a select group of citizens has benefited from the additional rights conferred by the court — lawless individuals who traffic in drugs or commit other serious crimes.

In effect, the *Sarmiento* and post-*Sarmiento* rulings have been detrimental because they have thrown the criminal justice system in a turmoil on the issue of warrantless interceptions. With the advent of *Sarmiento*, the guidelines set forth by the United States Supreme Court in *U.S. v. White* are no longer controlling; when the law is in doubt, investigations are stymied and cases are lost.

By amending Article 1, Section 12 of the Florida Constitution to conform our exclusionary rule to United States Supreme Court decisions construing the fourth amendment, Florida's search and seizure law will be stabilized because the law will be in harmony with the decisions of the nation's highest Court. Also, the proposed amendment should introduce flexibility into the application of the exclusionary rule. Strictly construed, our present rule requires the exclusion of evidence obtained by any violation of Article 1, Section 12. Thus, our state courts are precluded from considering exceptions to the rule based on good faith or technical, nonsubstantial violations by the offending law enforcement agency. The amendment would properly transform the application of the exclusionary rule

to case-by-case decisions that follow United States Supreme Court opinions.

The constitutional amendment should also overrule the *Sarmiento* line of cases. It is illogical that the undercover agent could disclose his conversation with *Sarmiento*, but the evidence of the monitoring and recording of that conversation is inadmissible. With the amendment, the tape and the testimony of the monitoring officers could be admitted into evidence.

The amendment should also enable law enforcement agencies to conduct warrantless interceptions in such cases. By requiring an intercept warrant, *Sarmiento* has unfairly burdened law enforcement agencies in their criminal investigations. As noted by Justice Alderman in his dissent in *Sarmiento*, a drug dealer who invites an unknown purchaser into his home has no reasonable expectation of privacy concerning his conversation with the purchaser or the monitoring and recording of such conversation. The agent's presence in the dealer's residence does not require a warrant; the court should not additionally require an intercept warrant to monitor and record the agent's communications.

Law enforcement agencies are seriously handicapped by this requirement of an intercept warrant. In many instances, there is neither the time nor the opportunity to obtain a warrant. Locating a prosecutor and a judge to issue a warrant within an hour at 2:00 a.m. on a Saturday morning, for example, is highly unlikely; a drug transaction at that hour is not improbable.

The proposed amendment to Article 1, Section 12 of the Florida Constitution is a reasonable measure to allow law enforcement agencies to fight crime without sacrificing our rights under the United States Constitution. The opponents of the amendment argue in the abstract about deprivation of liberties and speak to hypothetical conclusions. In contrast, the effects of the constitutional revision are substantial and readily apparent: the law concerning searches and seizures will be clarified at the expense of certain criminal defendants, law enforcement officers may be protected by wearing body bugs in hazardous encounters, and we will continue to be protected by the fourth amendment from unlawful governmental intrusion. The proposed amendment is critically needed in this state; I urge you to support it.

This article appeared in the September 1, 1982, issue of the FLORIDA BAR NEWS.

Proposed Constitutional Amendment No. 3

Article 1, Section 14

PRETRIAL RELEASE AND DETENTION — Proposing an amendment to the State Constitution, effective January 1, 1983, to provide that a person charged with a crime or a violation of municipal or county ordinance, other than a capital offense or an offense punishable by life imprisonment, shall be entitled to release before trial unless enumerated conditions indicate that the person should be detained.

What Bail Reform Amendment Does:

During the closing minutes of the last day of the final special session in late June, the Florida Legislature passed two measures by Representative George H. Sheldon, D-Tampa, to amend the Florida Constitution and change the state's bail laws.

The first measure, HB 43-H, was a joint resolution proposing an amendment to Article 1, Section 14, of the constitution. The amendment, if approved by voters would:

- Delete references to bail and make the right to pretrial release subject to reasonable conditions. The intent of the change is to encourage judges to consider nonmonetary forms before resorting to money bail.

- Provide that an accused can be held before trial "if no conditions of release can reasonably protect the community from risk of physical harm to persons, assure the presence of the accused at trial, or assure the integrity of the judicial process . . ."

The amendment does not affect current law regarding someone accused of a capital crime or life felony where there is substantial proof of guilt.

The second measure, HB 44-H, is a statute putting the constitutional amendment into effect.

The bill first creates a presumption in favor of nonmonetary release conditions.

Next it provides standards for when an accused may be held as a threat to the community. The suspect could be held if he was charged with specific violent crimes, ranging from arson, aggravated assault and kidnapping to murder or sexual battery. The factual circumstances of this crime must "indicate a disregard for the safety of the community." The court must find that no release conditions will reasonably protect the community from further violent crime.

In addition, the defendant must either have been previously convicted of a capital or life felony, have been convicted of a violent crime within the preceding 10 years, or be on probation, parole or other release for a violent crime at the time of arrest.

The bill provides for a hearing, with an array of procedural rights, at which the state attorney has the burden of showing the need for detention. A defendant may not be held more than 90 days, although charges are not dropped if he is not tried within that time.

The bill and its specific procedural safeguards were patterned after recommendations made by the Governor's Task Force on Criminal Justice System Reform and on a Washington, D.C., statute that has been upheld twice against constitutional attack.

Bail Reform Amendment Is Best Preventive Detention

*By George H. Sheldon
Representative, Tampa*



The idea of preventive detention is one of those emotion charged concepts like nuclear parity or environmental protection that provokes stiff resistance in some people and enthusiastic agreement in others.

On November 2, when Florida voters close the curtain to voting booths behind them across the state, they will have a chance for the first time to confront the issue — and more. For on the ballot will be a proposed constitutional amendment that would rewrite Florida's bail laws.

I believe that voters should pull the "Yes" lever on that amendment. It will give defendants greater rights to pretrial release without bond and Florida citizens greater pro-

tection from violent crime than the current state constitution.

Right now, the Florida Constitution gives persons accused of a crime an absolute right to pretrial bail — unless they are charged with a capital or life felony in which there is substantial proof of guilt. Unlike in the federal system and those of many states, a Florida judge cannot refuse to set bail if he believes that the defendant is likely to flee; he can only set a very high bail.

And a Florida judge cannot deny bail if he thinks that a suspect, if released, will commit other crimes while awaiting trial. Four jurisdictions — the District of Columbia,

Maryland, Texas and Virginia — permit their judges to consider whether a defendant will pose a threat to the community upon his release; if they conclude the accused does, they can deny bail.

The rest of the states, Florida included, also have preventive detention. But it is disguised. When judges believe a defendant will be violent or commit crimes when released, they set bond so high the accused cannot make it.

The chances that someone released on bond or other conditions will commit other crimes is small but significant. A study conducted last year for the Justice Department found that nationwide 16 percent of defendants released were rearrested within about three months. In Dade County, one location studied, the rearrest rate was 17.5 percent. A recent study by the Duval County sheriff's office and the state attorney found that out of 120 felony defendants released, 10 were soon rearrested, one for murder.

The public is outraged when that small percentage out on bond commits yet another violent crime, and such an event receives wide newsplay.

The public also wonders how effective our criminal justice system is when it cannot bring many large-scale drug smugglers to trial. Often smugglers regard the loss of \$500,000 — \$1 million cash bond as just a cost of doing business. They think nothing of skipping out on it to avoid a jail term.

Yet at the same time, our bail system, based on money bond, keeps many people in jail because they can't afford

the bond or the bondsman. There is no reason to hold most of these people. The vast majority of people released — regardless of the method used to assure their return to court — show up. The Justice Department study reported that 85 percent of those released appeared for trial. In Duval County, only 4.2 percent of those charged with felonies and released failed to appear in court.

Many groups, concerned about the bail system, have endorsed preventive detention: among them the Tampa Chamber of Commerce, the Dade-Miami Criminal Justice Council and an American Bar Association task force.

The Governor's Task Force on Criminal Justice System Reform, co-chaired by Supreme Court Justice Alan Sundberg, proposed an extensive rewrite of the bail laws of Florida, embracing the idea of preventive detention and the de-emphasis of money bail.

This constitutional amendment and the statute to implement it were the product of long and intensive discussions among many interest groups. They are the best compromise possible.

Because of them, the poor will not be held in jail unnecessarily. Judges will be able to keep dangerous people off the streets until they are tried. But the rights of defendants will be protected by specific procedural safeguards. Those who would flee to avoid prosecution will not be able to do so.

This is the best preventive detention package in the nation.

The preceding article appeared in the September 1, 1982, issue of the FLORIDA BAR NEWS.

James W. York Will be Sheriffs' First Full-Time Director of Legal Services

James York, former Commissioner of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), will go to work November 1, 1982, as the Florida Sheriffs Association's first full-time Director of Legal Services. Ms. Christiana T. Moore, a recent graduate of the Florida State University College of Law, has been hired as his full-time assistant.

John A. Madigan, Jr., who has been the Association's legal advisor for many years on a part-time basis, will continue to hold the title of General Counsel. He will be retained in an advisory capacity.

York became the head of the FDLE in July, 1979, and resigned in August, 1982, upon accepting the Sheriffs Association position.

Currently he is serving as the Executive Director of the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles — an interim appointment pending the selection of a permanent replacement.

During the past 20 years York has held a variety of law enforcement positions, including the chairmanship of the State Drug Enforcement Alliance. He was the Police Chief in Orlando before he moved to Tallahassee to head up the FDLE.

York has a Bachelor of Science Degree in Criminal Justice from Rollins College, and a Law Degree from the University of Florida.

James W. York (left) parleys with Ralph Haben, Speaker of the Florida House of Representatives, during the recent 69th Annual Conference of the Florida Sheriffs Association.



Dempsey is York's Successor

TALLAHASSEE — Robert Dempsey, formerly second-in-command in the Metro-Dade Police Department, Miami, has succeeded James W. York as the Commissioner of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

Dempsey, who is 56, began his career as a New York City police officer 30 years ago and rose through the ranks to become a lieutenant and the department's chief attorney. He joined the Metro-Dade Department as its legal advisor in 1972, and became the number two man in August, 1978, under former Director E. Wilson Purdy.

Florida Sheriffs Youth Fund



Honor Roll

On these pages the Florida Sheriffs Association gives special recognition to generous supporters of the Florida Sheriffs Youth Fund and its child care institutions: The Florida Sheriffs Boys Ranch, Girls Villa and Youth Ranch. Those listed as "Builders" have given gifts totaling \$100 or more.

Those listed as "Lifetime Honorary Members" of the Florida Sheriffs Association have given \$1,000 or more. Builders receive certificates suitable for framing. Each honorary lifetime member receives a plaque, a lifetime identification card and a lifetime subscription to The Sheriff's Star.

Lifetime Honorary Members

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Howell

BARTOW — Polk County Sheriff Louie T. Mims presents Lifetime Honorary Memberships to Dick Mason, representing Mason Equipment Co., Lakeland; Max Barrett, representing General Telephone Co., Lakeland; and Mr. and Mrs. Don Howell, also of Lakeland.



Mr. and Mrs. Martin

BARTOW — Polk County Sheriff Louie T. Mims presents Lifetime Honorary Memberships to S. Griffin Trask, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Martin, Ms. Verlene Easlick (left) and Ms. Carol Bernard. Ms. Easlick and Mrs. Bernard are co-owners of The Little Caboose, Lakeland.



Mason



Barrett



Easlick

Bernard



Trask



PALM BEACH — John Cinicola (second from left) representing World of Sound, accepts a Lifetime Honorary Membership from (left to right) Palm Beach County Undersheriff Charles A. McCutcheon, Youth Fund Vice President and Counsel Cory J. Ciklin, and Palm Beach County Sheriff's Department Lieutenant Bill Santo.



TAMPA — Undersheriff John F. Kirk, Jr. (right) representing Hillsborough County Sheriff Walter C. Heinrich, presents a Lifetime Honorary Membership to Mr. and Mrs. W.C.G. Peterson.

Builders

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WOTRING
Venice
WILLIAM A. ZIEMKE, SR.
Port Richey

Honor Roll continued



DAYTONA BEACH — Volusia County Sheriff Edwin H. Duff, II, (right) presents a Builder Certificate to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coleman, Sr.



TITUSVILLE — Brevard County Sheriff C. W. "Jake" Miller (left) presents a Lifetime Honorary Membership to Robert Calvert, President of Air Security Transport Corporation, Titusville.



NAPLES — The "top brass" of the Florida Sheriffs Association posed with Martin Uniform Company representative Roger Simmons when he received his Lifetime Honorary Membership at the 69th Annual Conference of the Florida Sheriffs Association. On his right is Sheriff W. A. Woodham, President of the Association; and on his left is Sheriff Louie T. Mims, Chairman of the Board of Directors.



WEST PALM BEACH — Palm Beach County Sheriff's Department Lieutenant Bill Santo (left) presents a Lifetime Honorary Membership to Dr. Ray Polizzi.

Staff Members Praised by Sheriff

VERO BEACH — Three members of the Indian River County Sheriff's Department staff recently received special commendations from Sheriff R. T. "Tim" Dobeck. They are: Detective Perry Pisani, a juvenile crime investigator; Bud Roode, a road patrol deputy; and Eva Carter, a member of the Sheriff's Civil Department staff.

Pisani was chosen "Officer of the Month" for July in recognition of his outstanding efforts to reduce and prevent juvenile crime.

Roode was singled out for the "Officer of the Month" award in August after he encountered a burglary in progress and arrested two burglars.

Sheriff Dobeck with
Eva Carter.



Carter, who retired after ten years on the Sheriff's Department staff, was praised by Sheriff Dobeck for her pleasant attitude and loyal service.

Impressing the Press is A Snap for Sapp



Sheriff Glen E. Sapp

PUNTA GORDA — Although new to his job, Charlotte County Sheriff Glen E. Sapp is getting good reviews in the press.

Punta Gorda *Herald-News* Columnist Lynn Stephens praised his brand of "knowledgeable, professional law enforcement," then added:

Glen Sapp is that . . . kind of Sheriff who . . . keeps up on the latest technology available to him, who surrounds himself with competent men who respect his quiet discipline rather than resent it, and who, if he had to charge you with a crime, would certainly read you the letter of the law but would not take it upon himself to judge you as a person."

"In these unpredictable times," said Stephens, "that's very reassuring."

Kevin Bloom was equally complimentary in the Fort Myers *News-Press*. He praised Sapp's administration for avoiding internal bickering "in favor of a business management approach to law enforcement." He said better morale appears to be one of the dividends, and he added that Sapp's staff "speaks

highly of him as a Sheriff and as an administrator."

Bloom noted "a subtle shift to a different kind of law enforcement." He said the change is towards a modern and active approach to law enforcement rather than reacting to crimes as they occur.

"Overall," said Bloom, "Sapp's administration is typified by a smooth, low-key management approach. This should come as no surprise from a man who is modest almost to the point of shyness.

"He is unshakable in his beliefs of how the department . . . should be run. And, he is willing to gamble that the public will see what he is attempting in his programs and support him in 1984."

A native of Jacksonville, Sapp holds a BS Degree in Criminology from Florida State University, and has been accumulating credits toward a MS Degree in Criminal Justice. He served as a Florida Highway Patrol trooper, and as a state attorney's investigator before he was elected Sheriff of Charlotte County in 1980.

Give Honorary Memberships As Christmas Presents

If you are an Honorary Member of the Florida Sheriffs Association, chances are you have friends, neighbors or relatives who would like to be affiliated with Florida's oldest, most progressive law enforcement association.

Our Gift Membership program is an opportunity to save yourself a lot of shopping hassle and at the same time support an organization which is helping to make Florida a safer, more crime-free state in which to live.

People receiving gift memberships will get a special notification letter in December announcing your thoughtfulness. Shortly after that, they will receive their ID cards and emblems and will begin getting copies of THE SHERIFF'S STAR and THE RANCHER magazines.

In addition to the membership, which is \$15 per year, you can also purchase and have us send the new member one or more of our auto tags. The tags are \$5 each and for members only. Next year you will have the opportunity to renew the membership and we will again announce your gift.

Use these forms to take out one or more gift memberships for the special people on your Christmas list who will appreciate your support of local law enforcement and the programs of the Florida Sheriffs Youth Fund.

HONORARY MEMBER INFORMATION

(Please Print)

Name _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

SEND A GIFT MEMBERSHIP TO:

(Please Print)

Name _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Send _____ (number) auto tags with this membership.

Names of additional new members can be submitted on a separate sheet.

() \$ _____ enclosed for _____ gift memberships

() \$ _____ enclosed for _____ auto tags.

\$ _____ total enclosed. Make checks payable to the Florida Sheriffs Association.

Clip out and mail the above forms with your payment to:

Gift Memberships
Florida Sheriffs Association
P. O. Box 1487
Tallahassee, FL 32302



Deputy at remote control console puts bomb disposal robot through its paces. (Pompano Beach Sun-Sentinel photo by Chris Walker)

Bomb Squad Loves Those Robots

FORT LAUDERDALE — Bomb threats and explosions are on the rise in Broward County. That's the bad news facing Sheriff Robert Butterworth's Arson and Bomb Squad.

But, there's some good news too. The Sheriff has purchased two robots to handle many of the most dangerous assignments and reduce the risks encountered by deputies.

These fearless high-tech devices are called Remote Investigative Units (RMIs for short), and they are well equipped to defuse or destroy explosive devices. They can snatch up time bombs and move them to locations where they will not harm people or property. They can also set off bombs by firing shotgun blasts or powerful streams of water into them.

The RMIs are operated by remote control from a

portable console. A television camera on the RMI and a monitoring screen on the control console enables deputies to handle explosives with less personal risk. A 200-foot cable connects the robot to the control console.

In a test run, one of the robots retrieved a fake bomb from a trash can and dropped it into a bomb disposal unit. Then the robot's water gun was used to blow apart a briefcase that contained a bomb.

The Sheriff's Department handled 31 suspected bomb incidents last year, and half of the explosive devices went off, according to Sgt. Jim Walkup, a member of the Arson and Bomb Squad. "Over 95 percent of bomb threats are hoaxes," said Walkup, "but it's that other five percent you've got to watch out for."