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**Star**



**“Passing the bucks”  
a game Sheriffs play with singular success**

(See page 2)





*The Sheriff's redesigned and modernized communications center.*

## If disaster strikes Escambia County, Sheriff is prepared to strike back

PENSACOLA — It's difficult to imagine any disaster short of a full-scale nuclear attack that could totally shut down the "storm-proof" communications system developed by the Escambia County Sheriff's Department.

One key factor in the system is a new self-contained Mobile Command Post (MCP) equipped with generators capable of powering communications equipment, floodlights, a heating and air conditioning system, and a small kitchen.

Another key factor is the network of microwave towers that enhances the effectiveness of the Sheriff's communications system in fair weather, and won't let him down when the weather gets foul. This 300-channel system is shared by county, city and state agencies, and will enable these agencies to coordinate their activities when disaster strikes.

Other communications improvements include a

art 911 feature results in quick responses to emergency messages that are garbled or incomplete. It also helps to eliminate false alarms and fake emergencies.

The Mobile Command Post was originally a military surplus bus which was stripped down and completely redesigned for approximately \$43,000, with a major portion of the funds coming from the sale of items confiscated in drug busts.

It was not necessary to hire an engineer to work out the design details. Cpl. Gary Montee has been given credit for that. A spokesman said Montee qualified for the job as the result of on-the-job operational knowledge he has picked up while employed at the Sheriff's Department.

The MCP was given a trial run near the end of 1986. It was used to replace the Sheriff's communications center while the center was being renovated, and only one glitch developed. Rain ran down the radio anten-





*Interior views of the MCP when it was used temporarily to replace the Sheriff's immobile" communications center.*

electronics whiz, that scenario isn't likely to be repeated.

Meanwhile, the MCP is fueled up and ready for the next hurricane, SWAT Team callout, or similar emergency. If disaster strikes Escambia County, the Sheriff's Department is prepared to strike back.

*New Mobile Command Post was created with a minimum of tax funds, and a maximum of "in house" know-how.*



# the Sheriff's Star

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# “Passing the bucks” a game Sheriffs play with singular success



Sumter County Sheriff James L. “Jamie” Adams, Jr., (right) has been singularly successful in the game of “Passing the Bucks.” In this photo, (posed appropriately in front of a mounted buck’s head) Lake County Sheriff Noel E. Griffin, Jr., is presenting confiscated funds totaling \$1,100 to Adams, following a Lake County drug bust in which they were both involved. The split was 2/3 of the proceeds for Lake County, and 1/3 for Sumter County.

**A**mong the many games Sheriffs play with singular success, the one that is getting considerable news media attention at the present time is called “Passing the Bucks.” Any number of players can play, but each round of competition must include an unspecified number of drug dealers and law enforcement officers on opposing teams. It’s sort of like pick-up basketball at a public playground. All levels of law enforcement (city, county, state and federal) get involved.

The almost limitless field of play stretches over land and sea and up into the skies, and yet, according to the rules, drug dealers are always out of bounds. However, they don’t get penalized unless law enforcement officers “blow the whistle” by pulling a drug bust.

If the bust is financially successful — in other words, if officers confiscate a big amount of cash, or seize valuable equipment that can be converted into piles of cash — the action that gave the game its name starts to unfold.

Confiscation proceedings cause megabucks to be filtered through the courts and funneled to appropriate law enforcement agencies. Then these bucks are used for law enforcement purposes.



Adams also received a check totaling \$113,750 from the U.S. Customs Service which was described as the largest settlement from the Customs Service Office in the Middle District of Florida to a local law enforcement agency for seized and forfeited property. Adams said a Sheriff’s Office investigation of a 1985 shooting in Sumter County triggered a drug smuggling case developed by Customs and the Internal Revenue Service, with assistance from the Sheriff’s Office. Shown presenting the record-breaking check to Adams is U.S. Customs Official Leon W. Guinn (left), Assistant Regional Commissioner for Enforcement in the Southeast Region.

The ultimate in “buck passing” was achieved in July when federal officials handed Collier County Sheriff Aubrey Rogers a check for \$500,000 representing his agency’s share of revenue from a drug smuggling case code-named “Operation Everglades.” The feds said it was the largest transaction of its kind in the Southern District of Florida.

“Operation Everglades” began in the 1970s when the Collier County Sheriff’s Office and federal agencies formed a task force to smash an extensive drug smuggling business. Eventually federal court forfeiture proceedings produced large sums of money for the participating agencies.

Sheriff Rogers said prior installments from “Operation Everglades” plus the record-setting check he received in July would add up to about \$1 million — or about half of the total revenue received by the county from various drug cases during his tenure in office.

He said this revenue is being used for numerous law enforcement improvements such as the “Batmobile” that is currently being operated effectively in driving



### COVER PHOTO —

**NAPLES** — The ultimate "buck passing" occurred in July when federal officials handed Collier County Sheriff Aubrey Rogers (second from left) a check for \$500,000. The presentation was made by (from left) Diogenes K. Galanos, Special Agent in Charge, Miami Division, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration; Leon B. Kellner, U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Florida; and Daniel J. Horgan, U.S. Marshal for the Southern District of Florida.



under the influence (DUI) cases; and a computer-controlled firearms training system (FATS) that confronts deputies with realistic "shoot or don't shoot" situations, and improves their ability to make split-second decisions.

"Passing the bucks" in Collier County and elsewhere throughout Florida is forcing criminals to pay some of the cost of fighting crime, and that's good.

*Lt. L.R. Vanston, from the Collier County Sheriff's Office, demonstrates the computer-controlled Firearms Training System (FATS) purchased with drug bust revenue. (The photographer's electronic flash wiped out the action on the screen depicting an armed man emerging from the trunk of a car. Vanston fired his weapon, one that fires blanks and laser beams simultaneously, in time to avoid becoming a law enforcement statistic.)*



### Sheriff's Office signs up 120 spotters

**TAVARES** — Lake County's crime prevention potential was enhanced when the Sheriff's Office signed up 120 United Telephone Company employees as Crime Watch volunteers. The workers were selected on the basis of being "road personnel" whose jobs keep them out on the highways and byways of the county night and day. Responsible for working out the recruiting project were (from left) Deputy Sheriff Roy D. "Buck" Wrightam and the following telephone company officials: Kenneth Head, Security Manager; Joyce Sanders, Customer Relations Manager; Jack Kelly, Customer Relations; and Charles Stevens, Service Manager.





# New laws will have impact upon law enforcement

*Here is a summary of laws passed during the 1987 session of the Florida Legislature that will have an impact upon law enforcement:*

## **Big news for small jails Chapter 87-340 effective upon becoming law**

Provides that two-story jails, which are found in numerous small counties, will not be required to provide a corrections officer on the second floor at all times, as long as there is an officer who is within verbal and visual contact of inmates, and who can respond to emergencies.

Also spells out the conditions under which jails must be licensed as a pharmacy. (If they stock only individual prescriptions for inmates, licensing is not necessary.)

Also requires each county to establish a County Correctional Planning Committee composed of judges, the state attorney, the public defender, the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, and the county's chief correctional officer. Its function will be to keep the jail population within state-prescribed limits; and submit a five-year construction plan to the Board of County Commissioners.

## **Use of deadly force Chapter 87-147 Effective October 1, 1987**

Reflects substantially a U.S. Supreme Court ruling by providing that officers who give warning when feasible will be justified in using deadly force to stop fleeing felon, if the officer has a reasonable belief that the fugitive poses a threat of death or serious physical harm to himself or others, or if he has a reasonable belief that the fugitive has committed a crime resulting in physical harm or threats of physical harm to another person.

## **Depressing for drug smugglers Chapter 87-243 Effective October 1, 1987**

Increases the opportunities for confiscating aircraft, boats and vehicles that show evidence of having been used in drug smuggling or other illegal

activities. An aircraft can be seized and forfeited, for instance, if identification numbers have been knowingly omitted, altered, removed, destroyed, or otherwise intentionally obscured; or if the aircraft is equipped with fuel tanks, bladder tanks, drums or other containers that do not conform to federal regulations. In addition, aircraft, boats, and vehicles which are not registered, or were titled falsely, are also subject to being seized and forfeited. Boats that flee from, or attempt to elude, a law enforcement officer can now be seized and held for forfeiture proceedings.

## **Outdated duties dropped Chapter 87-288 Effective October 1, 1987**

Repeals several archaic sections of the statutes in Chapter 30 relating to Sheriffs' duties that are outdated, or are covered in other statutes. The "clean-up" eliminates fees once paid to Sheriffs for attending lunacy hearings, feeding prisoners, and serving as a "timber agent." It also wiped out a provision requiring Sheriffs to purchase articles for circuit judges. (We don't even know what a timber agent is," commented Florida Sheriffs Association General Counsel John Fuller.)

## **Local option sales tax Chapter 87-239 Effective July 1, 1987**

Authorizes counties to levy a one-cent local option sales tax for up to 15 years, with the proceeds being used for constructing, reconstructing, or improving public facilities and capital assets (such as county jails) that have a life expectancy of five or more years.

## **Murder by illegal drugs Chapter 87-243 Effective October 1, 1987**

Present law only allows a charge of murder to be filed if a homicide resulted from the use of opium or a derivative thereof. This new law amends the murder statute to include any controlled substance under 893.03(1) of the statutes; cocaine, as described in 893.03(2) (a) 4; or any natural or synthetic preparation of opium.





Senator Grant

*TAMPA — Hillsborough County Sheriff Walter C. Heinrich (right) presents Florida Sheriffs Association awards to Senator John Grant and Representative Brian Rush in recognition of the leadership and support of law enforcement and good government they have demonstrated in the Florida Legislature.*



Representative Rush

### **School Resource Officers upgraded Chapter 87-329 Effective upon becoming law**

Establishes a statewide School Resource Officer (SRO) Program, which, by virtue of another new law (87-77), can be funded by law enforcement trust fund allocations as long as the Sheriff and Board of County Commissioners approve. Chapter 87-329 requires the local school board and participating law enforcement agency to agree upon a SRO program and submit their plan to the Florida Commissioner of Education for approval. Under this new law the state was to provide one-third of the funding. However, the Governor vetoed funds appropriated for this purpose, and it now appears that funding will remain the shared responsibility of the Sheriff and School Board. SROs must be certified law enforcement officers employed by the participating law enforcement agency, but they will be under the direction of the school principal while conducting instructional activities at the school to which they are assigned.

### **Concealed weapon permits Chapter 87-23 Effective May 12, 1987 and Chapter 87-24 Effective October 1, 1987**

Chapter 87-23 nullifies all present and future local ordinances regarding sale, possession, transfer, etc. of firearms, with two exceptions: (1) counties can adopt ordinances establishing a "cooling off" period of up to 48 hours for the purchase and delivery of firearms; and (2) in counties that already have ordinances establishing procedures for issuing concealed weapon permits, the ordinances will remain valid until October 1, 1987, the effective date of Chapter 87-24.

Chapter 87-24 authorizes the Department of State to issue statewide concealed weapon licenses and repeals the power of Boards of County Commissioners to issue licenses. The initial fee for a three-year license will be \$125, and the renewal fee will be \$100. Applicants must show proof that they are not con-

victed felons, and have not been declared incompetent or been committed for mental health, alcohol or drug addiction problems. The applicant must show some competence in firearms safety practices. Concealed weapons are banned in numerous places such as the legislature, government meetings, schools and bars.

### **Consequences of killing an officer Chapter 87-368 Effective October 1, 1987**

This statute increases the possibility that any person who kills a law enforcement officer while the officer is in the line of duty will face the death penalty. It permits judges to cite this type of killing as an aggravating factor justifying a death sentence.

### **Threatening a witness is a felony Chapter 87-243 Effective October 1, 1987**

Clarifies that threatening or attempting to retaliate against a witness, regardless of whether any bodily injury or property damage results, is a third degree felony.

### **Law enforcement study commission Chapter 87-243 Effective October 1, 1987**

Creates a Crime Prevention and Law Enforcement Study Commission consisting of three State Senators, three State Representatives, members representing the Governor's Office, the Attorney General's Office, the Secretaries of the Department of Corrections and the Department of Law Enforcement, two city commissioners, two county commissioners, the presidents of the Florida Sheriffs Association and the Florida Police Chiefs Association, a state attorney, a public defender, a circuit judge, a representative from the Florida Supreme Court, the Chancellor from the Florida Board of Regents, and three persons from the business community appointed by the Governor. The Commission will study current sentencing standards, available penalties, and methods of funding the criminal justice and corrections systems.



# “Thumbs up” pep talk praises professionalism

NAPLES — “I know when the Florida Sheriffs Association gets behind an issue you will perpetuate change. You’ve done it in the past on many criminal justice issues — you’ve made a difference in Florida’s first 150 years, and I know full well you’re going to be setting the tone for the future during Florida’s next 150 years.”

These were the closing remarks in a “thumbs up” pep talk delivered by Attorney General Bob Butterworth on July 14 during the 74th Annual Conference of the Sheriffs Association. Butterworth formerly served as Sheriff of Broward County, and became the first Florida Sheriff elevated to cabinet rank when he was elected Attorney General in 1986.

Florida, as the fourth largest state in the nation, is “setting the tone” in law enforcement, said Butterworth. “No other state has a drug problem the way Florida has a drug problem. No other state has a jail problem the way Florida has a jail problem. And yet, we have been able, through the leadership of the Florida Sheriffs Association, to meet these challenges.”

Recalling the era a generation ago when law enforcement was on the defensive, Butterworth said “Society was calling us pigs. We were being criticized for every action that we took. Courts seemed to go out of their way to find errors and acquit the accused, and we felt as though the police officer and the crime victim were the ones on trial, and not the defendant.

“What a change we have seen in the past 20 or so years. The public’s attitude toward the role of law enforcement has changed dramatically. Today there are numerous law enforcement support agencies such as neighborhood watch groups, citizen booster groups, law enforcement professional organizations.

“It’s true that society’s attitudes have changed, but the new, improved attitude toward law enforcement is one that law enforcement has brought on itself.”

There is a new professionalism, said Butterworth, that has not gone unnoticed — especially in the courts. “At all levels of the court system . . . all the way up to the United States Supreme Court, decisions are being made which have given greater leeway to the law enforcement officer. Exceptions are being made to the rigid rules we formerly operated under.”

This philosophical shift is only partly due to changes in the line-up of Supreme Court justices, Butterworth said, and it has been largely brought about by today’s better educated, more professional officers — in essence, by good police work.



Attorney General Bob Butterworth gave law enforcement a “thumbs up” evaluation during the 74th Annual Conference of the Florida Sheriffs Association.

“However, if we lie down on the job, if we go back to the way it was 25 years ago,” Butterworth warned, “you can bet we’ll see the attitude of society and the courts toward law enforcement going the other way. The pendulum will swing the way we swing in our professionalism and our dedication to duty.”



Seminole Indian Tribes Chairman James Billie and Attorney General Bob Butterworth (right) were brought together for a “peace pipe” photo by Florida Sheriffs Association President Joe Sheppard (left) on July 14, during the Association’s 74th Annual Conference. In the early 1980s, when Butterworth was Sheriff of Broward County, he and Billie were in a hassle over Seminole Indian bingo parlors. However, when this photo was taken Butterworth thanked Billie for helping him to make the front page of the *Wall Street Journal*, *Playboy* magazine and the CBS evening news as “the last Sheriff in the United States still fighting the Indians.”



## House Speaker-Designate shares with Sheriffs his vision of ideal criminal justice system

When Tom Gustafson looks into the future he sees a criminal justice system in which officials would have the intestinal fortitude to use capital punishment effectively; where the roots of crime reaching back to childhood and child care centers would be uprooted; and where working prisoners would produce income to help finance the prison system.

At least this is the impression the next Speaker of the Florida House of Representatives gave his audience when he addressed the 74th Annual Conference of the Florida Sheriffs Association, in Naples, July 14.

"I'm not against capital punishment," said Gustafson, but we don't have the intestinal fortitude to use it often enough to make a difference, nor do we have the federal judiciary willing to let us do it."

That leaves the remedy of throwing people into jail, said Gustafson, "and the trouble with that remedy is they let too many of them back out again . . . but you gotta do something, and I think what you have to do is start looking at what causes crime.

"The failures are the ones that gravitate toward crime, not the successes (at least statistically), and so we have to start looking at how to make people a success. And . . . if that is, in fact, the answer, then we need to start investing a lot more money in our day care centers towards making them education centers and not simply custodial centers."

Gustafson, who was Chairman of the Criminal Justice Committee in the House of Representatives during the 1987 session of the Florida Legislature, drew a verbal picture of a child care center in a poor neighborhood with 30 children and only one adult custodian. "If he or she doesn't sexually abuse them, we're lucky, number one," said he, "and number two, the custodians feed and change diapers on time, that's all they've got time for. There's no child development. There's no child rearing."

A child coming out of that environment doesn't fit, Gustafson added, "and he's got no parents to help him fit . . . We just lost that human being, and it's a terrible expense to lose a human being . . . So my position is, if we don't focus the time on our children and begin filling in the gaps with meaningful child development and educational programs, we're going to lose so many kids to the criminal justice system that you simply can't catch them fast enough.

Progressing to his vision of the perfect prison system, Gustafson said it would be "a system where you take away people's liberty, you put them in prison, they work for a living, it turns a dollar, and you never have to pay for it (the cost of operating the prison system)."

THE SHERIFF'S STAR



*House Speaker-Designate Tom Gustafson (right) and Florida Department of Law Enforcement Commissioner Robert R. Dempsey were among the featured speakers in a session devoted to legislative matters during the 74th Annual Conference of the Florida Sheriffs Association.*

He said such a system isn't necessarily attainable, but he defended it in principle. Florida shouldn't be building prisons unless facilities are added to allow 100 percent of the prison population to work 100 percent of the time, he added.

"That does not mean a return to road camps. That's not productive employment," said Gustafson, "and, if you don't want them to produce goods and services (for the public sector) who told the private sector they could make money off selling goods and services to the public sector . . . That's the private sector living off the public sector. I think we've got enough goods and services needed in government to work every prisoner every day . . . that he's incarcerated.

"Private sector means selling from one private person to another, and those who think they have a right to sell to the public sector . . . I just don't see it. Because, unless we're willing to pay the capital expenditures necessary to capitalize those businesses, we simply won't be able to incarcerate the number of people that you arrest, and that you legitimately convict . . . We simply don't have the money.

Gustafson said he believes that absolute certainty of punishment is essential in the criminal justice system, and the effectiveness depends on whether it's productive or regressive punishment.

"So the real issue is: can you develop a punishment system that we can afford, and one that produces income to cover the cost of that punishment? Unless we are willing to do that, we'll never be able to have certainty of punishment because we'll never be able to afford it."



## Chiles proposes tough laws to slow the flow of illegal drugs and aliens



NAPLES — After Sheriffs attending the 74th Annual Conference of the Florida Sheriffs Association had finished their breakfast coffee and croissants on July 13, U.S. Senator Lawton Chiles served up his menu for dealing with “two of Florida’s biggest problems . . . drugs and illegal aliens.”

What he proposed, in effect, was to slow the flow with tough new laws.

“I’ve introduced legislation to crack down on aliens convicted of aggravated felonies,” he said. “It will require mandatory detention and transfer of these felons to the custody of the U.S. Attorney General. No more getting off the hook by using gaps in our laws.”

It’s wrong, said the Senator, to house these convicted persons in state prisons and county jails. “I want to be able to turn them over to the U.S. authorities . . . I think we will get more help in trying to keep them out to start with, if it becomes their [the federal government’s] problem.

“The new proposal also includes tough criminal penalties for those felons who have left the country and try to get back in. An imported alien involved in serious crime will face a mandatory 15 years in prison and fines up to \$20,000,” Chiles added.

“Refusing to appear at an immigration hearing would be punishable by up to five years and \$5,000. The same penalty would apply for people who helped illegal aliens convicted of drug offenses to get back into the country.

“Unfortunately, a sizable number of aliens think they can get away with anything. The new legislation would make sure that, if they are looking for trouble, that’s just what they are going to get.”

Chiles said an anti-drug law enacted last year was meant to put teeth in our international drug policy by

*U.S. Senator Lawton Chiles (left) chats with Florida Sheriffs Association President Joe Sheppard prior to addressing a breakfast meeting at the 74th Annual Conference of the Association in Naples.*

cutting in half our foreign aid to any nation that failed to cooperate fully with the war on drugs, but lack of a clear definition of what constitutes full cooperation has made the law ineffective.

He said he had introduced a bill that will help make clear what cooperation means. “The idea is to require a bilateral agreement with every country that we give foreign aid to, and that agreement would spell out what we expect the country to do.”

Specific goals would be set for wiping out drug crops, closing down back alley laboratories, and shutting off the supply of chemicals used to produce narcotics, said Chiles, and with such ground rules in place the U.S. would have a yardstick to determine whether or not a country is doing well enough to deserve a full quota of foreign aid.

On July 14, the day after his address, Chiles released additional comments to the news media about the current lack of a clear definition to determine whether countries are cooperating with the U.S. war on drugs.

As a result of this deficiency, said he, “we are still giving full foreign aid to countries such as Pakistan, Peru, Jamaica and Mexico, major producers and exporters of most of the illegal drugs that cross our borders.

“Look at Mexico. Over 45 U.S.-Mexico agreements relating to control of illegal drugs have been signed, yet a March, 1987, State Department report concludes that Mexico continues to be the single major source for drug traffic into the U.S.”



# Long, hot summer for drug dealers

FORT MYERS — It was a long, hot summer for illegal drug dealers in Lee County; and most of the heat came from "Operation Crackdown", a drug busting task force combining the talents of the Lee County Sheriff's Department and the State Attorney's Office.

The task force originated in June, 1986, and by mid-summer Lee County Sheriff Frank Wanicka was describing it as "an overwhelming success."

Wanicka said the first five weeks of operation produced 230 arrests, many with multiple charges; also confiscation of over 550 "base rocks," over \$20,000 in drug money, and seven illegal guns, including one identified as having been used in a homicide.

"Additionally," said Wanicka, "person crimes have taken a sharp decline."

The cooperation between agencies, particularly in sharing information about drug dealers, was directly responsible for the success of the program, Wanicka added.



*Operation Crackdown began with a summit conference involving (from left) Chief Lee Clark, Lee County Airport Police; Chief Jere Spurlin, Fort Myers Police Department; Sheriff Frank Wanicka; and State Attorney Joe D'Alessandro, 20th Judicial Circuit.*

## When SPOC speaks, kids listen

SEBRING — A \$16,000 robot named SPOC has been sworn in as a Highlands County Deputy by Sheriff Joe Sheppard and programmed to deliver safety, crime prevention and drug abuse messages to youngsters.

Sheppard has never won any trophies for shyness, and in most situations he does not need a spokesman. But, helping kids to avoid mistakes that could ruin their lives is high on his list of priorities, and the idea of having an electronic spokesman to assist School Resource Deputies Joe Willingham and Monica Sauls-Coe in their crime prevention mission, appealed to him a whole bunch.

He approved the robot project approximately two years ago, then Inspector Willingham headed a campaign to accept contributions from Highlands County firms and individuals. Once financing was assured, school children were invited to name the robot, and SPOC, an acronym for Save and Protect Our Children, was chosen as the winner. Second-grader Donald Lusby was awarded a BMX bicycle for suggesting it.

Near the end of May, when Sheppard introduced SPOC to the press and public, he explained that although the electronic deputy talks a lot, "we don't have to feed him. All he eats is electricity."

Sheppard added that SPOC's vital messages aimed at youngsters may also have favorable side effects for taxpayers. "Crime prevention is one way to keep taxes low," he explained. "If we can prevent one felony, we have saved thousands of dollars."



*Sheriff Joe Sheppard (left) and Inspector Joe Willingham introduced SPOC to the press and public.*





# Florida Sheriffs Youth Ranches Honor Roll

## Roster of Lifetime Honorary Members

### *Home towns eliminated*

To protect our Lifetime Honorary Members from receiving unwanted solicitations and junk mail, we have discontinued printing their home towns when we print their names.

We decided this was necessary after we learned that certain organizations of questionable legitimacy were adding our Lifetimers to their mailing lists. Obtaining a complete mailing address was relatively easy for them as long as they had the Lifetimers' home towns. Without the home towns, it will be extremely difficult.

We have never permitted other organizations to use our membership lists, and we will continue to do everything possible to protect the privacy of our members.

Mr. & Mrs. Russell F. Anderberg  
Arnold's Bakery Thrift Store  
Bassmasters of Gator Country  
Bob Booker Productions  
Clearwater Breakfast Sertoma Club  
Cross Creek Bass Club  
Mr. M.W. Duncan  
Ms. Debbie Feng  
Fraternal Order of Police, Lodge #530  
FSYR Golf Tournament at Monte Carlo  
Mr. Morse Garwood  
Mr. & Mrs. Dominic Giampietro  
Mr. Cliff Haydel  
Mrs. Margaret B. Hilliard  
Miss Anna G. Hoke  
Holiday Inn

Mrs. Joella Kayes  
Ms. Liz Klutts  
Mr. Robert L. Lawson  
Lab Enterprises  
Mr. & Mrs. Bill Miller  
Mr. & Mrs. E. Russell Moore  
Mr. & Mrs. Ronald Moss  
News Tribune  
Mrs. Harriet Paltani  
Mr. Robert E. Ridings  
Mr. Oscar F. Russell  
Mr. & Mrs. Frederick G. Sundheim  
The Southland Corp.  
7-11 Food Stores #1513  
Mr. & Mrs. Frederick Trowbridge  
Withlacoochee River Electric Company, Inc.  
WTVX, Channel 34

On these pages we give special recognition to generous supporters of the Florida Sheriffs Youth Ranches who have qualified for Lifetime Honorary Memberships in the Florida Sheriffs Association by giving \$1,000 or more to the Youth Ranches. Each Lifetime Honorary Member receives a plaque, a lifetime identification card and a lifetime subscription to *The Sheriff's Star*. Under a new regulation which became effective in 1984, those whose gifts total over \$5,000 will receive additional gold stars on their plaques — one for \$5,000, two for \$10,000, and so on, up to a maximum of five stars for gifts totaling over \$25,000.

## Presentations

We regret that photos of Lifetime Honorary Members are not always available when their names appear on the membership roster. Consequently, we often find it necessary to print the names in one issue of *The Sheriff's Star* and the photos in a subsequent issue.



Schader

TALLAHASSEE — Presented by Leon County Sheriff Eddie Boone (right) to Jim Schader and Keith Kinderman.



Kinderman



## Youth Ranches Honor Roll continued ...



*Strausses*

**WEST PALM BEACH** — Presented by Palm Beach County Sheriff Richard Wille (right) to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Strauss and Bruce Hallgren.



*Hallgren*



**ST. AUGUSTINE** — Presented by St. Johns County Sheriff Neil J. Perry (left) to Jim Mason, former Florida Sheriffs Youth Ranches staff member.



*Bottelle*



*Preuss*



*Crist*

Presented by Dr. Bill Aust, Florida Sheriffs Youth Ranches Regional Director, to Fred Bottelle, Cape Coral; Fred Preuss, Cape Coral; Jeannine B. Crist, Bradenton; and Amvets Post 50, North Fort Myers, represented by President Joe Perkowski and other officers. (Preuss is employed by the Youth Ranches as a Family Social Worker.)



*Amvets*



*Naugle*



*Jenkins*



*Thomas*



*Henriquez*



*Russakis*

**CLEARWATER** — Presented by Fred E. "Mac" Stones, Youth Ranches Regional Director, to Marcella Naugle, representing Holiday Inn Central; Wanda Thomas, representing Robins Consignment Shop; and Henry B. Henriquez, owner of the Pelican Restaurant, Clearwater Beach.

**FORT PIERCE** — Presented by St. Lucie County Sheriff Robert C. "Bobby" Knowles to Doyle Jenkins and Jim Russakis.



## Youth Ranches Honor Roll continued



Carter



Wuchte



Miller

Walker



FORT PIERCE — Presented by St. Lucie County Sheriff Robert C. "Bobby" Knowles to Craig Carter, Ron Wuchte, Joey Miller, David Walker and Sonny Beville.

Beville



## New rules require drug tests for recruits

Under Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission rules effective October 1, 1987, all applicants for law enforcement jobs in Florida must undergo a urine test to prove that they have not been using illegal drugs.

A Commission spokesman said the rule is restricted to applicants, since law enforcement agencies can lawfully require in-service personnel to submit to drug testing under certain circumstances. That option will be left to the discretion of each agency head.

Midway in 1986 the Commission appointed a Drug Testing Task Force to study drug testing technology. This aggregation consulted technical and legal experts, held a number of meetings, and made a recommendation that was adopted by the Commission following a public hearing.

The rules resulting from this action establish minimum standards for collecting urine samples to

thwart tampering or manipulation. A minimum of eight specified groups of drugs must be screened for, including "street" drugs such as cocaine, cannabis, PCP, Quaaludes and herion, also amphetamines and barbiturates.

Applicants whose drug tests are positive for a controlled substance will have an opportunity to demonstrate to the employing agency that the drug's presence was not the result of a law violation.

Joseph S. White, Assistant General Counsel for the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, said the Standards and Training Commission "has long held the view that violations of the laws regarding possession and use of controlled substances are inconsistent with the standards of conduct expected of those who form the first line of defense in the war on drugs, Florida's law enforcement officers."



# ★ LIFETIME MEMBERSHIPS ★

## now available in two categories

Traditionally, Lifetime Honorary Memberships in the Florida Sheriffs Association have been awarded to generous donors who have contributed \$1,000 or more to the child care programs sponsored by the Sheriffs Association and operated by the Florida Sheriffs Youth Ranches, Inc.

However, some prospective lifetime members have expressed a desire to make contributions that would be used primarily for Florida Sheriffs Association programs designed to advance and professionalize law enforcement.

In deference to these prospective Lifetime Members, the Sheriffs Association has amended its regulations. And, as a result, it is now possible to exercise a choice between two categories of lifetime memberships:

**\*\*Category FSYR** lifetime memberships will be issued in response to donations made for the exclusive benefit of child care work.

**\*\*Category FSA** lifetime memberships will be issued in response to membership dues and contributions earmarked for law enforcement enhancement.

The prospective FSYR lifetime member will continue to receive credit for exclusive donations to the child care programs, either a one time gift of \$1,000 or more or several gifts which will amount to \$1,000 or more in total.

The prospective FSA lifetime member will receive credit with dues they have paid in the past as honorary members of the Association, and will be required to contribute to FSA only the difference between that total and \$1,000.

Anyone interested in becoming a lifetime member in either category can determine the amount due by writing to the appropriate agency:

For Category FSA the address is:

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

For Category FSYR the address is:

Florida Sheriffs Youth Ranches  
Boys Ranch, FL 32060

Lifetime Honorary Members in either category will receive:

A membership plaque (each category will have a distinctive design)

A permanent wallet identification card

A lifetime subscription to *The Sheriff's Star* and *The Rancher*

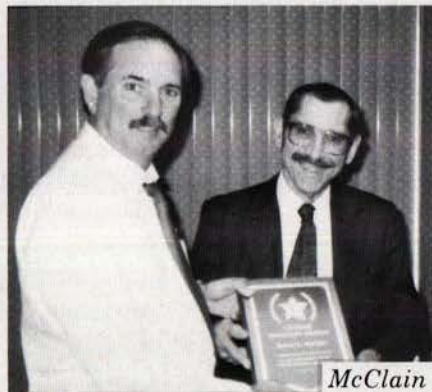
A lifetime auto tag

## ★ Florida Sheriffs Association Honor Roll ★

The individuals pictured here have been honored for the time, talents and financial support they have given to Florida Sheriffs Association programs, and to the advancement of law enforcement. They received Lifetime Honorary Memberships in Category FSA.



Costopoulos



McClain

**FORT PIERCE** — St. Lucie County Sheriff Robert C. "Bobby" Knowles presents Lifetime Honorary Memberships to Deputy Sheriff Evans Costopoulos and Robert McClain. Deputy Costopoulos was one of eight Florida citizens honored for law enforcement careers of 40 years or more. Sheriff Knowles said Costopoulos began a 45-year career in Michigan, and moved to Florida in 1949.



**ST. AUGUSTINE** — St. Johns County Sheriff Neil Perry (left) presents a Sheriffs Association Lifetime Honorary Membership to Deputy Sheriff William V. Eddy to honor him for a law enforcement career of over 41 years.





*Town meetings generate public support when the Orange County Sheriff's Department is preparing to clean up drug-polluted neighborhoods.*

## *One way to clean up drug-polluted neighborhoods*

ORLANDO — The Orange County Sheriff's Department has a sure-fire method of cleaning up neighborhoods polluted by drug pushers who ply their trade on the streets. Here's how it works:

After a town meeting is held to explain the scenario and generate public support, signs are erected at the entrances to the targeted neighborhood warning motorists that they are approaching an area of high crack cocaine sales selected for intense surveillance and aggressive enforcement.

Other signs announce that vehicle tag numbers will be recorded, and vehicles that make frequent visits will be halted by a deputy sheriff so that the identity, age and gender of the drivers can be determined.

Letters are then sent to the registered owners of the vehicles to make them aware that their vehicles have been observed in an area noted for heavy drug trafficking. The owners are also reminded that vehicles involved in drug deals can be confiscated and forfeited. Under this kind of pressure, the drug business goes "blooey."

It's a simple, no frills system, and it works. Sheriff Lawson Lamar said the unique crackdown on crack cocaine and other drugs has received wide support

from residents of the neighborhoods where it has been used, and it has also produced a flow of "street intelligence" (tips) about illegal drug activities.

Another phase of the Sheriff's war on drugs involves undercover deputies from a Special Operation Group (SOG) who pose as street level drug pushers and have been averaging over 25 arrests per operation.

Lamar said SOG arrested over 470 persons in the first quarter of 1987, and, in addition, 24 career criminals were identified. Fourteen of these professionals were arrested for various criminal offenses. Sixteen search warrants were executed and six motor vehicles were confiscated.

Formed in January, 1987, the SOG has 38 sworn officers and is divided into three sections: (1) Narcotics Enforcement; (2) Tactical Unit (including SWAT); and (3) an Intelligence Unit.