

ALL POINTS BULLETIN



VOLUME 5, NO. 1, 1995

Patrick Davey is '94 FSA Correctional Officer of the Year

At FSA's recent Mid-Winter Conference, Patrick C. Davey of Santa Rosa County was named the 1994 FSA Correctional Officer of the Year.

Davey is an accomplished black belt in several of the martial arts who graduated in the academic top five of his 1991 corrections academy, and he was given a citation at the graduation ceremonies for his firearms ability.

But, the incident for which he won the award occurred back on May 13, 1994 when Davey and another correctional officer transported six felons from the City of Milton in the far northwest corner of the state, to the DOC Reception Center at Lake Butler.

On the return trip home, he and his partner were driving west along Interstate 10, about 10 miles west of Tallahassee when they happened upon a Chevrolet Camaro across the highway in the eastbound lane. The car was off to the side of the road and completely engulfed in flames – with dark black smoke pouring out from within the vehicle.

Davey instinctively jumped out of his transport van with a fire extinguisher. In later newspaper accounts, Officer Davey mentioned that he remembered seeing a man and woman standing some distance from the car almost paralyzed with fear. As he got closer to the car, he saw the back of the front seat moving – leading him to believe that somebody was trying to get out of the back of the car – but couldn't. In a momentary clearing of the dense black smoke, Davey saw what looked like a young woman holding a blanket over her head and shoulders.

Without regard for the flames or billowing smoke, Davey pulled the seat back and bent over into the rear passenger compartment - reaching blindly in a valiant effort to try and grab the woman. Through the intense flames and blackness, Davey located her and yanked



TAMPA – Patrick C. Davey (right) receives congratulations from his boss, Santa Rosa County Sheriff Jerry Brown after being chosen as the Florida Sheriffs Association's Correctional Officer of the Year.

her out through the door and on to the shoulder of the roadway.

Only then did he realize that within the blanket, it was her infant child that the woman was trying to shield from the smoke and flames.

Despite already scorching his pants, shirt, and both arms, Davey then attempted to open the hood of the car and burned both of his hands in the process. Despite his injuries, Davey advanced to the passenger side of the vehicle and successfully extinguished the flames. Investigators later noted that the fire was so hot that the exhaust system on the underside of the vehicle had melted.

For bravery above and beyond the call of duty, and for the saving of two innocent lives, Davey was the easy choice as FSA's 1994 Correctional Officer of the Year.

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Two alternates also named . . .

In addition to the winner, two correctional officers were named for the runner-up awards. One was Officer Sheila Cutter of Broward County.

Cutter was cited for her response to an incident which occurred on March 23, 1994 when a fire alarm sounded indicating a fire in a particular one-man cell. Cutter immediately armed herself with a fire extinguisher and headed for the fire. but, unbeknownst to her at the time, the fire was started by a suicidal inmate who did not want anyone to put out the fire.

As Cutter pulled the cell door back and began fighting the fire, the inmate threw a caustic substance into her face - temporarily blinding her. (The substance was later determined to be an industrial cleanser). Although she could not see, Cutter felt she had to continue to fight the fire, so she sprayed the unruly inmate with the fire extinguisher until he retreated back into the cell - then she continued to fight the blaze.

The fire now out, Cutter was rushed to the hospital and treated for chemical burns to her eyes and face.

The other runner-up was Officer James Stimmell of Brevard County.



FT. LAUDERDALE - Broward Sheriff Ron Cochran presents a runner-up award to Officer Sheila Cutter for saving the life of an inmate in a cell fire.

Stimmell has been with Brevard's Jail staff for 3 years, but he has proven himself time and time again to be an asset to his agency. Among the things he accomplished are:

- He volunteers his time to work with juveniles in the county's Juvenile Alternative Program
- He received a commendation for outstanding efforts in representing Brevard S.O. in numerous community projects
- He serves as Rangemaster for the S.O. and is a firearms instructor at the local academy
- He received a Certificate of Appreciation for his work with the 28th Annual Junior Olympics. The program brought 11,000 athletes and over 27,000 parents and coaches to Brevard.



TITUSVILLE - Brevard County Sheriff C.W. "Jake" Miller awards a runner-up plaque to Officer James Stimmell for his accomplishments.

Stimmell was a member of the Honor Guard at Opening Ceremonies, then work feverishly at providing security at the 2-week event

- He regularly makes personal appearances representing the sheriff's office and corrections division, educating the public about their duties and functions
- He's an active member of the jail's Emergency Response Team

He was twice chosen as Brevard's Correctional Officer of the month during calendar year 1994

In '93, he was named a runner-up for Brevard's Correctional Officer of the Year, and in '94, he took first place for the same award. It is easy to see how he did so well in the statewide award standings!

Flags to fly at half-staff on "Peace Officers Memorial Day"

The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund (NLEOMF) has announced that a little-known provision in the recently enacted crime law requires the flag of the United States to be flown at half-staff at all government buildings on "Peace Officers Memorial Day," which is commemorated each year on May 15.

The proposal was spearheaded by U.S. Rep. John Edward Porter (R-Ill.) after NLEOMF leaders determined that no government flags—not even the one at

the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial—could be lowered to half-staff on "Peace Officers Memorial Day" without federal legislation. Rep. Porter first introduced a bill calling for the change in early 1993 and was successful in offering his proposal as an amendment to the crime legislation (P.L. 103-322). The change will take effect beginning on May 15, 1995.

"This new law recognizes the sacrifice of more than 13,500 federal, state and local law enforcement officers who have died in the line of duty," Rep. Porter declared. It was Rep. Porter's daughter, Robyn, who was responsible for documenting all those deaths during her five-year tenure as NLEOMF's director of research and operations.

Courtesy of Crime Control Digest



EDITOR'S CORNER

By Tom Berlinger



A Legislator's motive... you figure it out...

Well, the 1995 session of Florida's legislature is in full swing, and one thing I can promise you is that if State Rep. Bill Sublette (R-Orlando) has his way, he is going to attack Florida's forfeiture law until he eventually renders it ineffectual as a crime-fighting tool.

Why? Read on . . .

You see, the *Orlando Sentinel* (Sublette's hometown paper) has been making a career out of, and won a Pulitzer for beating up on the Volusia County Sheriff's Office generally, and Sheriff Bob Vogel specifically. For those of you some distance from Volusia County — allow me a minute to explain. Remember the FHP Trooper a few years back who was widely acclaimed by television's "60 Minutes" and "20/20" for his intuitive ability to sniff out drug smugglers on I-95 near Daytona Beach? Well, then Trooper Vogel is now Sheriff Vogel, and his folks have apparently taught his narcs the tricks of the trade so well that defense attorneys began screaming.

Then, the *Sentinel* began screaming

about alleged civil-rights violations and racism.

But, alas, a private, and widely respected foundation known as Accuracy In Media, Inc. looked into the *Sentinel's* coverage of Vogel and wrote of their findings in their *AIM Report* entitled, "Another Shameful Pulitzer Prize." published in June, 1993. I only wish I could reprint the document in its entirety. Some of more cogent things they said included:

- "The Pulitzer Prize once again has gone to a flawed piece of journalism — a series of articles in the *Orlando Sentinel* which harshly criticized a controversial drug money seizure program in Volusia County . . . in three years, a team from Volusia S.O. seized approximately \$8 million from motorists on I-95 . . ."

- "The *Sentinel* series relied heavily on what has become the 'new McCarthyism' of American journalism — the charge that a law enforcement policy is racist and victimizes blacks and other minorities. To racially-correct journalists, the bare fact that enforcement affects a minority person is *ipso facto* proof that racism is the motivation."

- "Spurred by slanted news stories and strident editorials in the *Sentinel*, Gov. Chiles appointed a task force to investigate the racism charge. After hearings and many months of work, the panel found the *Sentinel's* charge bogus — something never reported by the newspaper that stirred the controversy in the first place. That was in February '93. Nonetheless, in April '93, the Pulitzer committee awarded the prize for investigative reporting to the *Sentinel*."

"With Vogel's fame came enemies — not only the drug peddlers, but the lawyers who represent them. The forfeiture program, by siphoning drug money out of dealers' pockets, puts them out of business . . . and makes it difficult for many of them to cough up legal fees when arrested," the report noted.

Further, according to the *AIM* study, Cary Copeland who directs the Justice Department's forfeiture program, addressed the "racism" charge at a session of the Chiles panel. DEA's "number one asset forfeiture agent" in terms of airport details is Agent John Lee. Copeland testified, "John is a black guy and I was asking John about airport seizures one day and I said, 'What do you think about all the criticism that we are getting that we are targeting minorities?'"

"And his reaction was, 'Hey, you know we arrest the people we find committing the crimes and we take them as they come . . . and if they're minorities that does not get you a pass.'"

The reporters for the *Sentinel* also ignored the Volusia Sheriff's Office supervisor whose division oversees the interdiction program — Capt. Leonard Davis, who happens to be African-American himself. Davis, during all the hubbub, told the *Daytona Beach News-Journal*, "The print media, for whatever reason, has side-stepped me at every point. It's led me to believe that the print media did not want a minority to comment positively on this program."

In an attempt to drum up witnesses for the Chiles panel, the *Sentinel* repeatedly ran a boxed appeal. It read: "For three years, a special drug squad at Volusia Sheriff's Office has been stopping motorists on I-95 and searching their cars for contraband. In hundreds of cases, money was seized by the officers . . . and it appears that of the drivers who have been stopped, the majority were Black or Hispanic. If you have been detained while driving through Volusia County, we'd like to review your case." The box then listed two *Sentinel* telephone numbers.

The plea for witnesses "flopped." As Vogel summarized in a letter to the

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Crime specialist discovers childrens' prints differ

Knoxville, Tenn., police crime specialist Arthur Bohanan could not find fingerprints in a car used to kidnap an eight-year-old girl, and couldn't understand why. He began to investigate, and his answers have caught the attention of law enforcement agencies around the world.

Bohanan, with 18 years' experience collecting evidence, knew he could get adult fingerprints that were months old. But he was frustrated to find he couldn't raise a print from a car used to carry a kidnapped child just 24 hours before.

"I didn't know if there was a major difference, or if I was doing something wrong," he said.

Bohanan called the Oak Ridge National Laboratory and got help from Michele Buchanan, leader of the lab's Organic Mass Spectrometry Group. Testing showed a significant difference in the chemical composition of skin oils from adults and prepubescent children.

That finding has broadened the understanding of fingerprints and raised interest in Russia, New Zealand and Canada, as well as from the FBI, NIJ, and the Smithsonian Institution.

"I'm still not sure what causes the changes, but it appears to involve proteins produced after puberty," Bohanan said.

With violent crimes against children increasing, Bohanan said it becomes more important for police to be able to process fingerprints left by them. For Bohanan, two cases drove home the need.

In May 1993, an 8-year old girl was kidnapped from her Knoxville home while her parents slept. The child was found five hours later, but could relate little of the incident. A suspect was arrested, but Bohanan couldn't find the girl's prints in the suspect's car.

In July 1993, a 3-year old girl was taken from her mother's apartment. The kidnapper drove the child to a remote area in a nearby county, raped her, then choked her to death.

"I found out while processing those two cars that the prints of children before puberty are different," Bohanan said.



With 300 glass and plastic bottles donated by a local Coca-Cola bottler, Bohanan began a study on the persistence of childrens' prints. He enlisted the aid of relatives, two girls aged two and 16 years, and two boys aged six and 10.

"The prints last four times longer on the bottle when an adult handles it."

Bohanan said.

Since abducted children often would be transported in a car, Bohanan sought realistic data by keeping the bottles in the trunk of his police car to expose them to extremes of humidity and temperature. His testing has shown a child's fingerprints can be raised off the bottles up to four days later. An adult's prints, however, can be recovered two months later.

Bohanan said he hopes to obtain funding through law enforcement grants to continue his research.

Courtesy of Crime Control Digest

Florida is clearing prisons of illegal aliens

Officials in Florida are taking unique measures to counter prison overcrowding. On June 29, 1994, the state's inmate population dropped by a pittance with the deportation of 24 illegal aliens.

However, nearly 500 more criminal aliens are due to be released early from their prison sentences this year and sent back to their native lands, and the total could eventually reach 2,700.

"For millions of people around the world, arrival on these shores has always been a ticket to a better life in a prosperous country," Gov. Chiles said in a prepared statement. "But, for those criminal aliens who prey on our citizens, the only ticket we offer is for a one-way trip back to their own countries."

Most of the prisoners being released were convicted of drug trafficking. State officials say they have no plans to deport prisoners convicted of violent crimes. Chiles said the action serves a dual purpose: expediting the deportation of criminal aliens and creating much needed space in the state prison system for more dangerous offenders.

Of the more than 4,100 foreign born nationals currently incarcerated in Florida, the INS verified 2,700 as criminal aliens. It costs Florida an estimated \$60 million a year to keep these folks behind bars.

Under the plan, deported aliens will agree to remain outside the U.S., and not make any attempt to re-enter the country for a period determined for each inmate by the Florida Board of Executive Clemency. The inmates will receive a conditional commutation of the time remaining on their prison terms, and can be sent back to prison to serve the remainder of their sentences if they violate the deportation agreement.

Before deportation orders are issued, the inmates must withdraw any pending appeals of convictions or sentences and any pending administrative appeal before the Board of Immigration Appeals. They are also required to assist the INS in obtaining travel documents from their respective governments or countries of origin or nationality.

State prosecutors reviewed each proposed deportation and persuaded the Clemency Board to rescind 12 offers of release. A spokesman for them said they would prefer that the criminal aliens served the same sentences as Americans convicted in Florida.

"I find it distasteful," said Jerry Hill, recent president of the Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association, "I don't like it. But we're looking for the best thing for the people of Florida under the circumstances."

The aliens will remain in custody of the Florida DOC until the date that a final order of deportation is issued and then be placed in custody of the INS for removal from the U.S.

Florida firm offers "Blimp-Cam"

As a law enforcement officer, have you ever been assigned to act as "observer" in a plane or helicopter – and been subjected to flying around in circles for hours on end trying to surveil someone? If you haven't, it's a real treat. Airsickness is not very pretty . . .

In what may prove to be an interesting twist in the use of still and video cameras for law enforcement surveillance, a central-Florida firm has an interesting product that police agencies may adopt as a stomach-saving alternative.

Sky View Aerial Photo of Florida, Inc., a firm based in Seminole County which manufactures and markets aerial photo and video equipment using miniature blimps with remote-controlled cameras has an idea worth exploring.

Much of their equipment has been used for years for commercial real estate aerial photos, sporting events and special overhead shots by commercial photographers. Lately, though, they've had interest from traffic control engineers, land developers, the Federal Aviation Administration and others – including law enforcement.

Sky View and its affiliates have been engineering remote control assemblies and camera equipment for over 10 years. Today, they're capable of custom-producing special sized blimps and balloons to carry extra weight and equipment that will allow them to do many special jobs, and they can produce systems that are wireless remote as well as wired, tethered systems.

They've been featured in many news publications, and they've been covered as a prime news story by the likes of CBS, ABC, and WGN – the superstation out of Chicago.



The systems are versatile enough to operate at altitudes from 10' to 1,000', although most applications are done at about 350'. After hurricane Andrew devastated South Florida, the Blimp-Cam systems were used by the military and Red Cross in the relief effort. The local news media in Miami also tied into the blimp systems for coverage after the military refused to let the media fly their helicopters over the damage-stricken areas.

The blimps are soundless and do not disturb the ground area when lowered for photos or video closer to the ground, a feat which cannot be accomplished safely by aircraft. And, one of the greatest advantages to using the Blimp-Cam is the fact that they can be left in one spot for hours, both day and night, without having to incur the costs of flying an aircraft hours on end. They're light and portable, and can be carried inflated in a small trailer behind a vehicle, or deflated and carried within most any car.

Blimp-Cams can be disguised to look like advertising blimps, and can provide broadcast quality video or stills from as high as 1,000 feet – day and night.

Sky View's "Pod-Cam" systems are especially adaptable to law enforcement, security and other surveillance work. Light and portable, one person can carry them in a standard sized van or mini-van. From 30' up, the pod-Cam will give you the ability to take color video or still photographs – hovering high over fences, shrubs, and most single-family dwellings. The can be hidden or camouflaged quite easily, and at a cost of under \$5,000 for the 30' version, they're within the price range of most any police agency!

For further information, contact Ken Hudson, president of Sky-View, at (407) 333-2039.

Brevard initiates supplement to DARE

In an effort to enhance the current school programs of the Brevard County Sheriff's Office, Sheriff Jake Miller has instituted CLASS, an acronym for "Children Learning About Special Skills."

When his agency's DARE Officers found that they lacked sufficient time to visit all the classes at the elementary schools where they were teaching DARE, they decided on an alternative to provide needed instruction to all other grade levels.

Since the 1992 inception of DARE in Brevard County, numerous correctional officers from their local jail facility expressed a desire to help in the school programs as instructors. But, since the requirements of DARE do not allow correctional officers being used for such purpose, they looked to see how they could utilize this untapped source of willing instructors. That's when CLASS was born!

Now, with correctional officers as teachers, children in grades K through 5 are visited on a routine basis. Lesson outlines provide the correctional officers with a single purpose and sense of direction about what topics they are to cover, and they've presented classes on everything from the correctional officer's role in the criminal justice system to avoidance of drugs, crime and violence.

"Just like in the DARE program taught by deputies, not every correctional officer is cut out for this type of activity," noted Ron Clark, Brevard's Chief Deputy, "we carefully screen interested individuals to insure that we get the most qualified ones to teach these youngsters."

Once chosen, CLASS officers are brought along under the tutelage of the DARE Officer assigned to the school in which they'll work. They observe the DARE Officers in action both in and out of the classroom before they're "turned loose," and their own performance is constantly monitored by the DARE Officers as well.

"The program has been very well received by parents, students and school faculty," notes a very proud Sheriff Miller.

For those desiring further information, contact Cpl. Charlie Kay at (407) 264-5201.

FHP Plans to Resume Pepper Spray Training



Courtesy of Adam Yeomans,
The Associated Press

FHP troopers may once again feel the sting of pepper spray after state officials recently agreed to improve the safety of mandatory training which utilizes the chemical weapon. Last July, the patrol suspended its policy requiring troopers to get blasted with pepper spray as part of their training after an officer complained about the lack of safety standards and launched a campaign to block the training.

After investigating the use of pepper spray, the state Department of Labor reached an agreement with FHP that will allow testing to resume after the patrol increased medical treatment and safety standards during training.

More than 1,500 troopers and patrol personnel, or 90% of the force have already been sprayed. The patrol began using pepper spray on its troopers in early 1994 as part of a training program into the use and effects of the gas. During an 8-hour training course, troopers are doused with the spray so they can feel its impact.

"Its use has proven to substantially reduce the risk of injury to our troopers while engaged in physically subduing an arrestee, as well as reducing serious injuries to subjects who must be subdued," patrol Director Ron Grimming said.

When sprayed into a victim's face, the chemical burns the skin and causes temporary blindness because the eyes can't be opened. The spray, call "FREEZE + P," contains an extract of a hot pepper plant and other chemicals, some of which may be considered hazardous.

Under the agreement, FHP will provide eye wash and shower stations at training sites, screen trainees for pre-existing medical conditions that might preclude the use of pepper spray and have medical personnel available at training sites to provide assistance.

The pepper spray training won't resume immediately. Legal challenges are still pending, particularly that filed by Lt. Harold Frear of Tampa.

"They're moving in the direction we want them to go," said attorney Jerry Traynham. "It's a safety issue for us. We're just trying to protect the health of the troopers. Our position is you don't spray first and ask questions later whether it's safe."

Lake Sheriff "logs on" the Internet



For years, the CIA and FBI have been using the internet to swap crime-fighting information.

Now, the Lake County Sheriff's Office is doing it too!

In what is believed to be a first in the state if not the nation, a local police agency went on-line with the Internet, the global computer network that links 2.2 million computers at universities, corporations, and government agencies.

"Imagine that . . . little old Lake County Sheriff's Office is on the cutting edge," Sheriff George Knupp said a few weeks ago.

At first, deputies will be able to receive and send electronic mail to anyone of the Internet's 20 million users.

In a few months, however, Internet users may be able to log on and read reports, dispatch logs, news releases and up-to-the-minute information about who is being booked into the Lake County Jail.

Sheriff Knupp said he expects to expand access to the system to the public once he has the technology to handle the resulting increased calls. And, to other

police agencies, the sheriff's office will offer confidential services - pawn shop information, a listing of active warrants and details about stolen items.

The Florida Poison Information Network; a resource for law enforcement

*By JoAnn Chambers-Emerson, RN,
BSN and Rich Berube, Public Affairs
Officer, Florida Poison Information
Center - Tampa*

Whether it's a poison emergency, an unknown pill identification, a chemical exposure, or any other poison-related question, you ought to call your Florida Poison Information Center (FPIC).

Established by the Florida legislature in 1989, the "network" is comprised of 3 regional Poison Centers in Tampa, Jacksonville and Miami. The Centers field more than 450 poison emergency and information calls each day from the general public, health professionals and law enforcement or correctional officers. Registered nurses or pharmacists, specially trained in toxicology and backed up by medical toxicologists are available 24-hours a day, toll-free by calling 1-800-282-3171.

Funded principally by an annual grant from HRS, the Centers can also provide educational programs and free materials, including emergency phone stickers. Administrative contact numbers are:

- FPIC at Tampa General Hosp.
(813) 251-7044
- FPIC at Univ. Medical Center - Jax (904) 549-4465
- FPIC at Jackson Mem. Hosp. - Miami (305) 585-5250



**FLORIDA POISON
INFORMATION NETWORK**
Centers in: Jacksonville • Miami • Tampa
Emergency/Information Hotline
1-800-282-3171

Meet an FSA staffer

During the next several issues of DAPB, we are going to take the opportunity to individually introduce you to the people who make up the staff here at FSA.

The first to be featured is Carl Stauffer, an individual who is fast approaching forty (40) years as an employee with us.

Carl was born in Burnside, PA on February 17, 1917, and he went on to graduate from Bucknell University in 1940.

He spent 10 years as a reporter, feature writer and editor with newspapers in New Jersey, Indiana and Florida before being hired as FSA's Field Secretary in 1957 -- nearly forty years ago! Back then, the Field Secretary performed the duties



Carl Stauffer

of the position now known as Executive Director, but carried with it the additional responsibility of editing *The Sheriff's Star*, our trademark publication.

Frequently dubbed the "official historian of FSA," Carl edited Volume 1, number one of *The Star*, the edition

which came off the press in June, 1957, and he's been the editor of *The Star* ever since!

His title later changed to Executive Director, a post he held until 1978 when he "retired" to devote his efforts solely as editor of *The Star*. Carl also edited *The Rancher*, the publication about life and times at the Florida Sheriffs Youth Ranches, from 1962-93.

Carl has been married to his wife, Louise, for 43 years, a living testament to their love and devotion for each other.

Carl has recently informed us that he's planning on retiring -- sometime before his 80th birthday. That means we've got a few good months to go . . .

EDITOR'S CORNER

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Chiles panel, "The meeting resulted in the testimony of five criminal defense attorneys, one civil attorney, three law enforcement agency attorneys and one citizen whose property was seized for forfeiture without any connection to I-95. Not one person from whom money was seized on I-95 appeared before the committee to complain despite a concerted effort to encourage the attendance of any and all who felt wronged by the law or the Volusia County Sheriff's Office."

Which brings us back to the legislature and the potential here for a knee-jerk reaction to a "problem that needs to be fixed" manufactured in the minds of a couple of politically-correct reporters and perpetuated by legislators like State Rep. Sublette.

Let's watch and see which legislators try to dismantle forfeiture and why.

- Will it be those from the Orlando area eager to please their hometown newspaper?

- Will it be the legislators who are also lawyers -- looking out for themselves, their brethren who practice law,

and their clients? (Rep. Sublette is a lawyer from Orlando)

- Will it be the "special interest" members who may have been mistakenly led to believe -- through slanted media reports that their constituents, as a group, are being wronged by law enforcement?

Sheriff Bob Vogel has been cast as the poster child for the "need" to reform the forfeiture law. If, as the *AIM* report suggests, he and his agency are not what they've been portrayed to be by the *Orlando Sentinel*, it begs the question as to just what part of forfeiture is so broken that it needs to be fixed in the first place?

Watching the motivation of those who try to steal forfeiture from the law enforcement arsenal may provide the answer to the more compelling question about how our criminal justice system got into such a mess in the first place. Maybe it will also tell us why Florida is and has been the most violent, crime and drug-ridden state in the country for more years than I care to note.

Editor's note: Anyone who desires a copy of the full AIM report needs only to send me a stamped, self-addressed business sized envelope.

In memoriam

The 157 law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty in 1994 represented the highest death toll recorded since 1989, according to figures released by the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund and Concerns of Police Survivors.

Of the officers who were killed last year, 76 died as a result of felonious assaults, including 72 by firearms. Accidental causes such as motor vehicle and aircraft crashes killed an additional 81 officers. Of the states, California had the most line-of-duty deaths with 13, followed by Texas with 12.

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1(800) 586-6860

presented by the Florida Vocational Association in collaboration with Florida Department of Corrections, Florida Department of Education, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Florida Police Chiefs Association, Florida Sheriffs Association, and the State Board of Community Colleges



Conference set on serial crime

In conjunction with the Alachua County Sheriff's Office, the Gainesville PD, the US Department of Justice, the US Attorney's Office and the Motorola Corporation, FDLE is sponsoring a national conference on Serial Crime and Major Case Investigation on April 18-21, 1995 in Orlando.

Cases to be presented include the Gainesville student homicides; the Hillside Strangler; Unabom; Arthur Shawcross Case; Seattle Arson Cases; Florida Church Arson Cases; Ted Bundy and the Green River murders. Additional sessions include the computer software LEADS program, and the FBI profiling of Jeffrey Dahmer and John Wayne Gacy. Invited speakers include Vice President Al Gore, Attorney General Janet Reno, Florida Attorney General Bob Butterworth, FDLE Commissioner Tim Moore and John Donovan of Turning Point.

For more information, contact the Florida Department of Law Enforcement's Executive Institute at (904) 488-1340.

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