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THE SHERIFF'S STAR

Kids name Hernando County's Top Hound

see page 12

Also in this issue:
part one of series,
Florida Sheriffs vs.
the Notorious
Ashley Gang

see page 4





From the desk of . . .

**J.M. "Buddy" Phillips, Executive Director
Florida Sheriffs Association**

Some of our honorary members have called our offices expressing concern over news reports about the Boys Ranch of Lake County, which is under investigation for fraud. It seems many of our members and those who support our Florida Sheriffs Youth Ranches, Inc., mistakenly assumed the Lake County Boys Ranch is the same Boys Ranch which FSA founded in 1957. It is not. The Lake County Boys Ranch indicated in the article is not in any way affiliated with the Florida Sheriffs Youth Ranches, Inc., or its programs.

The best way to distinguish between organizations using the Boys Ranch title is to look for the word "Sheriffs" in the name, or check the logo. Ours uses a gold star with a profile of a boy and girl at the center. If it does not have the name "Sheriff" in the title, or include the gold star, it is not affiliated with the Florida Sheriffs Youth Ranches.

To request a copy of the Florida Sheriffs Youth Ranches' annual report or independent external auditor report, please e-mail your request to: youthranches@worldnet.att.net or write to: Florida Sheriffs Youth Ranches, Inc. P.O. Box 2000, Boys Ranch, FL 32060.

A look at Sheriffs in history

One of the privileges I have had over the last year is getting to read advance copies of the chapters in our upcoming book (or series of books), "A History of the Florida Sheriffs." Retired Florida State University history professor William Warren Rogers and current history professor James M. "Mike" Denham have been compiling all the information they can get their hands on about Sheriffs in the state of Florida. As promised, we will occasionally run excerpts from their chapters leading up to publication. In this issue, you will find part one of a two-part series on the notorious "Ashley Gang." The actual chapters of the book(s) will contain much more information than we are able to include in this magazine, but we have done our best to provide some of the more interesting excerpts from these colorful historical accounts about Florida's Sheriffs.

I have learned a great deal in reading these stories. For instance, many people think that if a woman is elected Sheriff this year – she will be the first in the state. That's not true. Several women have succeeded their husbands as Sheriffs following their deaths, and in at least one case – in Sumter County – a woman was appointed Sheriff after her husband's death and then sought the office during the next campaign and was elected by popular vote.

The background, including gender, of Sheriffs continues to be a topic of interest among Floridians. If that is your interest, then don't miss the Reader Commentary in this issue. An astute member and former law-enforcement officer living in Santa Rosa County has provided an analysis of "what it takes to be Sheriff" based on the biographical information in our January/February edition. It's something I think many of our readers will enjoy. I know I did.

J. M. "Buddy" Phillips
Executive Director

Crime Prevention Tip:

Use your senior sense to prevent crime

Say you are walking alone through a parking lot, in the middle of the day. Suddenly, you sense a person moving rapidly toward you. You turn to look, and a man reaches out to grab your shoulder bag.

What would you do? Fight? Immediately let go of the bag and run the other way? Or would you, instead, be so startled and not react, only to have the bag ripped from your arm?

The truth is, we don't know what we would do in a situation like this – until it actually happens. So the best defense is to take away the opportunity for a crime by practicing common sense safety tips.

It's no secret that senior citizens are considered a prime target for crime. Especially when alone. The following tips offered by the National Crime Prevention Council (www.npcp.org) can help seniors better protect themselves.

Be Alert When Out and About

Go with friends or family, not alone. Carry your purse close to your body, not dangling by the straps. Put a wallet in an inside coat or front pants pocket.

Don't carry credit cards you don't need or large amounts of cash.

Use direct deposit for Social Security and other regular checks. Criminals know the federal "pay day" dates and they often target their victims accordingly.

Whether you're a passenger or driver, keep car doors locked. Be particularly alert in parking lots and garages. Park near an entrance.

Sit close to the driver or near the exit while riding the bus, train, or subway.

If someone or something makes you uneasy, trust your instincts and leave.

Make Your Home Safe and Secure

Install good locks on doors and windows, then use them. Don't hide keys in mailboxes and planters or

under doormats. Instead, leave an extra set of keys with a neighbor or friend.

Ask for photo identification from service or delivery people before letting them in. Be suspicious if you did not initiate the service call. If you are the least bit worried, call the company to verify.

Be sure your street address number is large, clear of obstruction, and well-lighted so police and other emergency personnel can find your home quickly.

Consider a home alarm system that provides monitoring for burglary, fire, and medical emergencies.

Watch Out for Con Artists

Don't fall for anything that sounds too good to be true - a free vacation, sweepstakes prizes, cures for cancer and arthritis or a low-risk, high-yield investment opportunity.

Never give your credit card, phone card, Social Security, or bank account number to anyone over the phone. It's illegal for telemarketers to ask for these numbers to verify a prize or gift.

Don't let anyone rush you into signing anything - an insurance policy, a sales agreement, a contract. Read it carefully and have someone you trust check it over.

Beware of individuals claiming to represent companies, consumer organizations, or government agencies that offer to recover lost money from fraudulent telemarketers for a fee.

If you're suspicious, check it out with the police, the Better Business Bureau, or local consumer protection office. Call the National Consumers League Fraud Information Center at 800-876-7060.

And remember, if you see any suspicious activity in your neighborhood, report it to your local Sheriff's office. They rely on citizens to be the eyes and ears in tracking criminal activity, and they will welcome your call.



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Readers, please note: This is part one of a two part series.

A look back in Florida Sheriff History: Palm Beach County Sheriff Bob Baker vs. the Notorious Ashley Gang

Excerpts from a historical book on the Florida Sheriffs, written by co-authors William Warren Rogers, Emeritus Professor of History, Florida State University, and James M. "Mike" Denham, Professor of History, Florida Southern College

In the 1920s the Florida Sheriffs Association rose to a level of permanent influence and prominence in Florida. Robert C. "Bob" Baker was the man most responsible for the advance. He realized the importance of organization, of collective action as necessary to achieve goals that benefited sheriffs as a group and as individuals. As sheriff of Palm Beach County, Baker contributed in important ways to the growth of scientific and technological advances in law enforcement. He championed the "modernization" and effective utilization of new techniques in criminal investigation. More flamboyantly, Baker made headlines for his role in breaking up the notorious Ashley gang. The outlaws plagued the counties of Florida's lower east coast, an area known as the Gold Coast, in the twentieth century's second two decades.

Bob's father, George B. Baker, a native of Bellville in Hamilton County, Florida, was born in 1854. He married Julia P. McClendon in 1884, a union that would produce eight children. Baker came to West Palm Beach, then in Dade County, in 1901. Interested in civic affairs and politics, George became mayor, an alderman, and a member of the Dade County Board of

Commissioners. When the legislature created Palm Beach County out of Dade in 1909, Governor Albert W. Gilchrist appointed him sheriff of the new county. One of his first acts was to appoint his son Bob a deputy.

George Baker was a popular and effective sheriff, winning against opposition in the Palm Beach county-wide election in 1912 and in every subsequent election until his death in 1920.

In March 1920, the sixty-six-year-old lawman, whose health had been bad for several months, died. Governor Sidney J. Catts appointed Baker's son and deputy to replace him.

By the physical standards normally expected of a sheriff, Bob Baker should not have held the position. In 1910 the twenty-three-year-old law officer was sent to arrest Wash Pope, a black man. On confronting him,

Baker ordered Pope to drop the double-barreled shotgun he was holding, but, ignoring the command, the man fired a blast that almost severed Baker's right leg. After Pope was finally subdued the deputy was taken to the rear of a nearby drugstore. There a doctor amputated his leg above the knee, managing to save the deputy's life. In time young Baker recovered and was fitted with an artificial leg.

Following his appointment in 1920, Baker served out his father's unexpired term. In January 1921, he sought reelection in the popular canvass and won. He

was equally successful in subsequent elections in 1924, 1928, and 1932, once defeating three opponents in the primary.

Despite having only one leg, Baker became widely known as a modern sheriff. He established one of the state's more effective fingerprint departments and adopted the latest techniques in fighting crime. Jovial and plain spoken, Baker carried on the good relations with the Seminole Indians that had been established by his father and was more active than most in his community's civic clubs and organizations.

Before becoming aware of Baker's large roll in the Florida Sheriffs Association, many people in Florida and throughout the South read about his war with the Ashley gang. Baker shared the fame with other law officials, especially with Sheriff J. R. Merritt of St. Lucie County. George and Bob Baker hounded Ashley and his



William Rogers



Mike Denham

followers for years, but it was Bob who was responsible for ending his career of crime.

Among other things, John Ashley and his followers were accused of bootlegging, attempted train robbery, bank heists, jail breaking, piracy on the high seas, looting of the harbor at West End, Grand Bahamas (the British government also wanted them for that transgression), attempted murder and murder. John fished and hunted, making a living as a trapper and trader in the Everglades. He often did business with the Seminoles who accepted him because of their close relationship with his brother Bill.

Bob Baker was the antithesis of John Ashley. Ashley was the son of Pa and Ma Ashley, quintessential crackers. Engaged at Rockingham in the hog and cattle business, the family acquired a bad reputation. The Ashleys first moved to Pompano, from there to West Palm Beach, and then to northern Palm Beach County near Stuart. They settled at Fruita, a small community in the 12,000-acre Gomez tract, a Spanish land grant dating to 1815. Gomez is near the northern part of Hobe Sound. Pa Ashley went to work for Flagler's railroad as a wood chopper. John would later form a gang composed of his father as an occasional participant, and his brothers except for Bill, the only male sibling who sometimes broke the law but was not an habitual criminal. From time to time there were other gang members—relatives, friends, neighbors, and assorted criminals. Again and again the gang would find refuge in the large and complicated stretches of the 'Glades, the name applied to the Everglades around Lake Okeechobee.

An unusual woman with an unusual name, Laura Upthegrove, was a key member of Ashley's followers. Newspapers gave her the sobriquet "Queen of the Everglades." Member of a respected Lake Okeechobee family, she was an attractive, intelligent woman of amazon physical strength and size, who often wore a .38 pistol strapped to her waist. Laura was John's mistress, and exercised a large influence over the gang, serving as an information courier, helping plan robberies, and participating in its bootlegging activities. There was no doubt that John and Laura were in love. He never married, but Laura had been married twice and had four children, two by each of her husbands.

John Ashley's real trouble came after he killed De Soto Tiger, a Seminole Indian of good reputation and

family. When a reward was offered for his capture, he left the state. Still, he missed his family and Florida and returned in 1914. By a prearranged negotiation, he met with Sheriff Baker at Gomez, and gave himself up. The first trial for De Soto Tiger's murder, held in the Palm Beach County court in July 1914, was declared a mistrial. At the second trial the state secured a change of venue to Dade County. When the murder case was transferred to Miami, Ashley, knowing his chances for acquittal in Miami were slim, escaped from the custody of Deputy Bob Baker, fled the Palm Beach County jail yard, and hid out in the Everglades.

Once at large, Ashley was not content to lay low. He joined other outlaws and they quickly gained a reputation as the Ashley-Mobley gang. In one devious deed, John, his brother Bob, and Kid Lowe robbed the bank at Stuart (seat of government of present day Martin County, created in 1915), of \$44,500. They escaped in a stolen car, but then Kid Lowe, disappointed because the take was so small, either deliberately or inadvertently shot Ashley. The bullet pierced his right eye and part of his face. Infection set in, and Ashley was forced to seek medical relief. Bob Ashley and Kid Lowe escaped, but the Bakers and other law enforcement officers captured John. The prisoner was operated on in West Palm Beach where a doctor put in what became his trademark, a glass eye.

In March Ashley was brought before a Miami court to face jury trial a second time on the homicide charge. While in prison Ashley attempted an escape by digging a hole in his cell's cement floor with a table spoon. He succeeded in digging a twelve-foot tunnel under the floor, avoiding detection by working at night, getting rid of the dirt by flushing it away, and covering the hole during the day with a rug. Jail authorities discovered his efforts, leaving Ashley nothing to show for his digging except the exercise.

The circuit court jury found John guilty of murder. He was sentenced to be hanged. In a bizarre twist of justice, the Florida State Supreme Court reversed the circuit court's decision. The murder case was nolle prossed (discontinued). Ashley was returned to Palm Beach County to stand trial for the bank robbery at Stuart. He pled guilty, and was sentenced to seventeen-and-one-half-years in Raiford prison. Arriving at

continued on next page

A look back in Florida Sheriff History continued . . .

Raiford in the north prison in 1916, Ashley became a model prisoner. In 1918 he was assigned to a road work camp in the Panhandle county of Okaloosa. He remained only a few months before escaping to the protective 'Glades. His reputation as a model prisoner had proved short-lived.

In the next few years Ashley and his followers were participants in a remarkable series of events. With national and state prohibition in effect, many east coast Floridians, respectable and otherwise, made fortunes illegally importing liquor. The Gold Coast counties were centers of the trade. Others profited from making and selling moonshine whiskey. John, his father, brothers, and gang members successfully engaged in rumrunning to the Bahamas, a labor they enjoyed, and one they improved on by hijacking the liquor of other rumrunners. In addition, the Ashleys operated three large liquor stills in north Palm Beach county, and smuggled their moonshine in stolen cars. Whiskey was portable but heavy, and the Ashley gang rented mules and wagons to haul the heavy cargoes from the stills to the paved roads. From there it was

loaded in stolen cars and delivered. Stolen cars increased in startling numbers, the natural result of the booming liquor business. Besides the Bakers, the outlaws earned the wrath of Sheriffs in neighboring counties, including Dan Hardie, L. W. Moran, and Louis Allen of Dade County. J. R. Merritt sheriff of St. Lucie County, directly north of Palm Beach County, coped with bootleggers and car thieves, often the same persons, and built a deserved reputation as a tough, no-nonsense sheriff.

When Bob Baker's father died in 1920, the newly appointed sheriff continued his work, including the relentless campaign to capture John Ashley. Each adversary was handicapped—Baker with one leg and Ashley with one eye—even so, in the 1920s Baker's single-minded pursuit developed into an intensely personal struggle, an on-going contest by two men exercising move and countermove.

In the next issue – a tumultuous end to a notorious career criminal.

Sheriffs cut up for good cause

By: Maj. Ed Spooner
Gadsden County Sheriff's Office

The world of music was handed a major setback Saturday, April 22, at the North Florida Fairgrounds in Tallahassee when "The Singing Sheriffs" took center stage to perform an old Mac Davis song with the lyrics, "Oh Lord it's hard to be humble. . . when you're perfect in every way."

The event was a Veteran of Foreign Wars (VFW) World War II Memorial fundraiser, which also included food and music from REAL country music and bluegrass bands in a day-long celebration.

Gadsden County Sheriff's Office Lt. Jim "Gabby" DeVane and Leon County Sheriff's Office Capt. Harry Chaires produced the music show. Food was provided through the Florida Fisherman's Association and the Wakulla Fisherman's Association.

A large crowd seemed to enjoy the talent and sang along on the chorus. The event was a huge success.



The Sheriffs' chorus is led by Gadsden County Sheriff's Office Lt. Jim "Gabby" DeVane.



From left, the "Singing Sheriffs": Leon County Sheriff Larry Campbell, retired Leon County Sheriff Eddie Boone, also a candidate for the Florida Senate; Gadsden County Sheriff's Office Major Ed Spooner; Jefferson County Sheriff Ken Fortune; Gadsden County Sheriff W.A. Woodham; and Wakulla County Sheriff David Harvey.

Letters to The Editor

The Sheriff's Star Reader Commentary

Readers:

Our January/February Special Yearbook Edition of the *Star* drew a great deal of positive feedback from readers. But one handwritten letter warranted special attention. It was from John J. Bryant, a retired captain with the Maryland Park Police. He now resides in Santa Rosa Beach (Pensacola area).

Mr. Bryant writes:

The special millennium 2000 edition of *The Sheriff's Star* was simply remarkable to read. It was "the most" informative publication on state government that I have ever read. Kudos to your publication staff.

My attention was particularly drawn to the bios of our 67 Sheriffs. Again, I was impressed – this time by the talented leadership throughout the state. I couldn't resist doing my own analysis of what that data revealed. Allow me to share my analysis.

Profiling the contemporary Sheriff in Florida suggests a well-educated male with a Bachelors degree, who narrowly missed being in the military. Born right after WWII ended, he would be the first of the new baby boom generation, of Baptist faith, born in Florida. A Democrat, he is in his first term as Sheriff and the voters are likely to give him just one more term. After that, the odds are increasingly against him. Thirty fellow Sheriffs have attended the FBI National Academy and he is likely to attend himself. Half of his generation have done so.

For specifics. . . .

Party: 40 Sheriffs are Democrats, 25 are Republicans, two give no party affiliation or N/A.

Religion (primary): 25 Baptist, 11 Methodist, 8 Catholic; 7 of various other religious backgrounds or non-declared.

Race: 1 Hispanic, 1 black, 65 white

Age: 35 are baby-boomers with youngest born in 1960; 32 are WWII or earlier generation with oldest born in 1931.

Birthplace: Nearly half (46%) were born outside of Florida.

Military: Nearly half (46%) have a military background

Terms: 6 out of 10 (59%) have served two terms or less. Only four out of 67 have been elected to more than five terms.

Education: 70% have an AA degree or higher. Sixty one percent have a Bachelors degree or higher. Nearly one out of four has a Masters or JD degree.

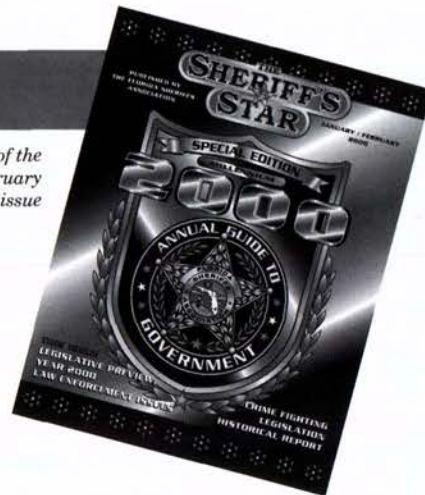
Interestingly enough, the sheriff with the most years in office among current Sheriffs has a Bachelor's degree. And the oldest Sheriff is a former judge with a LLB degree.

Editor replies: Thank you, Mr. Bryant, for providing such a thorough analysis. I'm more of a words person than a numbers person, so I will have to trust your numbers. We appreciate you taking the time to share this information.

Editor:

Congratulations to your and your staff for the Year 2000 production of *The Sheriff's Star* Annual Guide to Government. This tabulation is one of the finest I have ever seen – even

Front cover of the
January / February
2000 issue



superior to national level publications, by far!

This informative publication should be in each high school library in the state of Florida. Please share this e-mail with your staff and Mr. Phillips and again – Congratulations!

Walt Ande, Honorary Member, via e-mail

CORRECTION:

The Sheriff's Star misidentified a group of individuals in a photograph on page 12 of the March/April issue. They were with the Hillsborough Sheriff's Office, not Hernando. Our apologies.

HAVE A COMMENT?

If you would like to send a comment, please write: Editor, *The Sheriff's Star Magazine*, P.O. Box 12519, Tallahassee, FL 32317-2519, or e-mail: jbettinger@flsheriffs.org.

While we are not able to publish every letter, or answer them personally, we will do our best to get your comments represented in these pages. Please write legibly. We reserve the right to edit for space considerations. For privacy reasons, we will only publish the initials and city or county of the writer unless authorization is given.



A new twist in corrections: Sheriff purchases private jail

By: Michal Holder, Public Information, Polk County Sheriff's Office

The struggle to handle jail overcrowding has plagued Polk County since the late 1980s, when the county's inmate population began an upward swing that soon outnumbered available cells. The boom in inmate population continued through the decade at an

An aerial view of the new state-of-the-art Polk County Jail in the Frostproof area helps demonstrate its size. Originally contracted to be built and operated by a private company, the 1,000-bed jail included a clause for the county to purchase the facility for a maximum of three percent above construction costs. Polk County commissioners, at Sheriff Crow's urging, took advantage of the clause and gave control to the Sheriff's office in March.

alarming rate, surpassing previous projections for growth. Polk County's struggle to cope with jail overcrowding was nearing crisis status by the year 1999, as the county's inmate population continued to reach dangerously high levels. Inmate riots and safety were a growing concern as more than 1,800 inmates were packed into facilities designed to hold a maximum of 1,200.

As an emergency measure to relieve the extreme overcrowding, approximately 85 inmates were housed in "tent city," army-style tents constructed on the grounds of the jail. An additional 140 inmates were transported to other Florida counties for housing. Polk County Sheriff Lawrence W. Crow, Jr., urged Polk County Commissioners to take immediate action to combat the severe overcrowding of the county's inmate popu-

lation. Overcrowding had forced the Sheriff's Office to continue using an old, functionally obsolete and expensive-to-staff jail facility. The old facility no longer met current jail standards and was in critical need of costly repairs. The county's newest facility - the jail annex - had topped maximum capacity the first day it opened in 1988, and was operating at an average 155 percent of capacity by the end of 1999.

The County Commission had already contracted with a private company to build and operate a 1,000-bed jail in the Frostproof area of Polk County in 1996. The new, privately operated jail facility was set to open in July of 1999. The county's plan was to pay the private company to house county inmates in an effort to relieve overcrowding at the county's jail facilities. But limit-



At left, the new private-turned-public Polk County Jail includes a state-of-the-art control room to monitor inmates. Above, Polk County Sheriff Larry Crow (white shirt) received the keys to the jail this past March and led a tour of county commissioners and supporters through the facility. The Sheriff says he expects to save taxpayers \$2 million in the first year and approximately \$2.5 million annually for the next 21 years by buying the jail facility, vs. paying a private corporation to house inmates.

ed county funds put a ceiling on the number of inmates the county could afford to send to the private jail at the \$45 per diem, per inmate rate.

Sheriff Crow was convinced the county could do better.

Confident of the Sheriff's Office's proven ability to safely and cost-effectively operate jail facilities, Sheriff Crow approached the County Commission in February of 1999 with a long-term solution: the county should buy the new private jail.

He urged commissioners to take advantage of a contract clause that allowed the county to purchase the new jail facility from the private company for a maximum three percent above construction costs. The Sheriff's Office could then take over operation of the new facility, with a projected savings to the county of between \$2 million and \$3 million per year.

How could this be possible? Sheriff Crow's proposal featured the closing of the old, antiquated main jail, and the transfer of current detention employees to help staff the new jail facility. All out-of-county inmates would return to Polk to be housed in the new facility - a move that would keep out-of-county funds in Polk's own coffers. The plan included the closure of tent city and

the transfer of those staff members to operate the new facility. According to Sheriff

Crow, not only could the county afford to purchase and operate the new facility with current funds - the county would actually save money in doing so.

Sheriff Crow knew his plan could save the county millions of dollars, but financial savings were not the only factor in his decision to forge ahead. "The bottom line for private industries is making a profit. As a law-enforcement agency, our bottom line is public safety," he said.

He knew that the Sheriff's Office would provide safe and secure management of the facility, bringing a proven track record of responsible and efficient jail management to the new facility. For example, hiring standards for Sheriff's Office detention staff are much more stringent than the private company's requirements.

Benefits also included local control of the state-of-the-art facility, room for future expansion and additional classroom space for religious, educational and rehabilitative programs for inmates.

Armed with an extensive proposal of the projected cost savings and added benefits, Sheriff Crow convinced the county to consider purchasing the facility.

"We must commit to a long term jail building plan to avoid dangerous overcrowding in the future," Sheriff Crow told the commissioners.

The county ordered an independent study of the projected cost savings, and after extensive research and examination, the Commissioners voted to purchase the facility for a final purchase amount of \$40,927,921. An external auditor reported that Polk County should save over \$2 million in the first year and approximately \$2.5 million a year for the next 21 years by buying the jail facility instead of paying the private corporation to house inmates.

Once the purchase was complete, the Sheriff's Office wrapped up minor construction details and added final touches to the facility to prepare for a grand opening held March 21, 2000. At the grand opening ceremony, members of the community, business leaders and County Commissioners joined Sheriff's Office staff to kick-off the joint project that will not only save county taxpayers millions of dollars, but also ensure the continuing tradition of safe and efficient jail management in Polk County.

A good read: Deputy publishes book about Sarasota County Sheriff's Office

By: Julie S. Bettinger

Some of us look at old photographs of dignitaries hanging on a wall and take them at face value. But, Sarasota County Sheriff's Office Sgt. Robert M. Snell knew there were stories behind the old portraits of Sheriffs hanging on the walls of the Sarasota County Sheriff's Office. And, he decided to take on the job of researching and writing them.

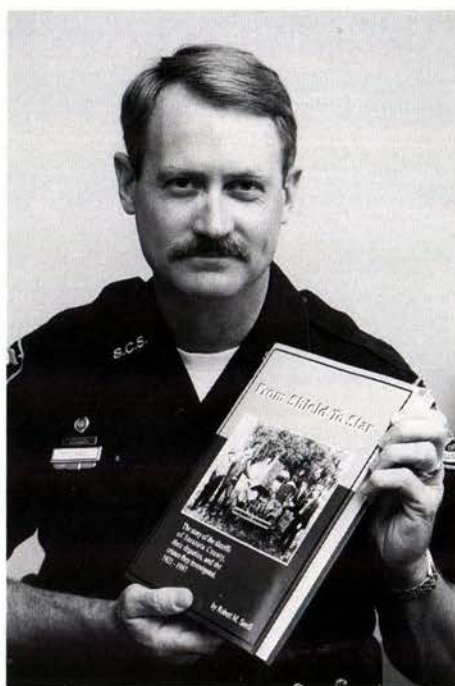
Now, Snell has added the title of "author" to his name, as he recently published an 8x10 hardbound book, "From Shield to Star: The Story of the Sheriffs of Sarasota County, their deputies and the crimes they investigated 1921-1997."

According to Snell's historical account, Sarasota County came into existence in July 1921, and county officials were appointed by the governor. Since the first Sheriff was sworn in, one was shot, one committed suicide, two were criminally indicted (and acquitted) and three were voted out of office.

Snell's book is a colorful accounting of a once sparsely populated county that has been transformed into a major metropolitan area of the state. His documented heritage includes:

- A liquor raid that led to suicide
- A Sheriff with one leg
- A postmistress who disappeared without a trace
- The only woman to ever escape from Sarasota's jail
- An otherwise model prisoner who was able to fashion a set of jail keys from a metal comb

Readers will enjoy the attention to detail that Snell gives, a talent cultivated by years of documenting crimes for his day job as a deputy on patrol, it seems. You can't help but be brought



Sarasota County Sheriff's Office Sgt. Robert M. Snell proudly displays his new book, "From Shield to Star," the story of the Sheriffs of Sarasota County, their deputies and the crimes they investigated 1921-1997.

into the drama of the book's content just by scanning the old black and white photos and reading their captions.

Writing the preface of the book, Deputy Snell acknowledges the unlikelihood of a person who has only had one employer his entire life aspiring to publish a 270-page volume of history on that employer. But he proves his ability with a compelling writing style.

In a chapter on the Depression era, Snell describes "The 24th Street Murders," which seemed to be taken straight out of the gangster movies:

"Shortly after 11:00 p.m., Sunday, March 12, 1933, Bertie Lee Clements, a tall, dark haired woman of thirty was with a boyfriend in the back room of a small house she shared with her younger sister, Lacy Bell Dyl.

"The two sisters, originally from Mitchell County, Georgia, were both separated from their husbands and had been living what could be described as a rather carefree lifestyle. On this pleasant evening, Bertie Lee and her boyfriend, James Douglas, heard the normal sounds of Lacey Bell entertaining a man in the front bedroom. But

those sounds quickly changed when another man joined the couple in the front room. Arguing from that room soon grew loud and angry.

"Bertie Lee had finally had enough and, with Douglas following, walked to the doorway of her sister's bedroom and shouted, 'Pipe down or I'll call the law!' Douglas, standing behind her, caught only a glimpse of those in the room. A man was seated in the corner wearing nothing but an undershirt. Lacey Bell stood near him, scantily clad. The second man, wearing a brown suit and hat, was raising a revolver toward the doorway. Without warning, he opened fire.

"In rapid succession four bullets struck Bertie Lee in the chest and abdomen. As she fell, the gunman shot Lacey Bell once and then fired a last shot at Douglas, which hit his left hand. Douglas fled out of the house to his car, which was parked out front, but as he tried to start it, he heard what sounded like the hammer of a revolver falling on an empty cylinder. The gunman must have followed him outside and was trying to shoot him again. . . ."

Besides the crimes of the county, chapter seven, "A New Breed," gives a colorful accounting of current Sarasota County Sheriff Geoffrey Monge's rise to the office, including his being appointed as acting Sheriff while his boss was under investigation. Once the Sheriff was cleared, he fired Monge for indicating an interest in running for the office. Monge then managed to win the office in the subsequent election.

Author Robert Snell's own rise in law enforcement is an interesting story. He joined the Sarasota County Sheriff's Office in 1972 at age 16. A year later, he became a shift supervisor in the communications section and in 1975 was hired as a deputy sheriff. He is now a sergeant in the patrol bureau.

To secure a copy of the book, which Robert Snell self-published, contact Snell at: 941-371-8886, or mail a check for \$29.25 (includes tax and shipping) payable to Robert Snell, 4411 Bee Ridge Road, PMB #350, Sarasota, FL 34233.

Broward Sheriff's Office Crime Lab recognized as one of best in nation

By Kirk Englehardt

Months of hard work and dedication have paid off for the Broward Sheriff's Office Crime Lab in Ft. Lauderdale. The facility and its staff have achieved national accreditation from the



Sheriff Ken Jenne

American Society of Crime Lab Directors Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLD/LAB). This is the first time the lab has tried to achieve this national honor, successfully complying with 124 stringent standards. This latest mark of distinction makes the Broward County Sheriff's Office (BCSO), led by Sheriff Ken Jenne, the largest fully accredited Sheriff's Office in the United States. BCSO previously received accreditation for its various departments through the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, the American Corrections Association, the National Commission on Correctional Healthcare and the Government Finance Officer's Association.

The accreditation process for the crime lab began in early 1999 and was officially attained this past February, placing BSO's lab among the best in the nation. Accreditation is granted for a period of five years, provided that a laboratory continues to meet the high standards set by the Board. Each year, BSO will be required to submit an extensive self-evaluation to show that the lab continues to meet the standards.

The Broward Sheriff's Office

Crime Lab provides services to federal, state, and local law-enforcement agencies serving Broward County. The services include: DNA testing, fingerprint analysis, tool mark identification, ballistics and firearms examination, and controlled substance and trace evidence assessment. The 18,000-square-foot lab also contains a complete crime scene unit that processes an average of 900 crime scenes each year.

Congratulations to Sheriff Ken Jenne and his highly decorated team at the Broward County Sheriff's Office.

In other Broward County news.

Broward County Sheriff Ken Jenne announced recently that their county's VINE system has helped 2,886 Broward County crime victims in its first six months of operation.

VINE, which stands for Victim Information and Notification Everyday, is an automated computer system that interfaces with the booking computer at the Broward County main jail. Whenever an inmate is transferred or released, VINE will alert the crime victims affected.

Between August 1999 and February 2000, VINE's computer made 6,212 calls to Broward County victims and relatives, notifying them when their attacker was either transferred from one jail to another or released. Because the service is funded by a federal grant, there is no charge to the registered users.

Broward and Miami-Dade Counties are the only counties in the country to offer VINE notification in three languages: English, Spanish and Creole. Seven other counties, in addition to the Florida Department of Corrections, are using this system.

Sheriff Jenne said VINE is a powerful tool for reducing crime. "It shows

how a simple phone call can help prevent crime victims from becoming victims again," he said.

Resource Officers make school violence their focus

The Florida Association of School Resource Officers (FASRO) has made school violence a central focus during its upcoming summer conference planned for July 24-28 at the Sawgrass Marriott in Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida. Over 350 deputy sheriffs and police officers from all over the state will hear presentations by crisis teams from Columbine High School in Colorado and Westside Middle School in Jonesboro, Arkansas. There will also be programs on juvenile exploitation — presented by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement — and presentations on designer drugs, child abuse and a variety of other juvenile law and procedures topics.

FASRO was formed in 1979 and is dedicated to providing up-to-date training for law enforcement who are directly involved with shaping Florida's youth. School Resource Officers (SROs) are the first line of defense when a school has a crisis, and they are often credited with averting crisis by getting help for youth before their behavior escalates into a school-wide threat. Networking at conferences offers an excellent opportunity for SROs to learn not only from the experts, but also from their peers.

For more information on the conference, contact Allen Brooks, (352) 288-4001, or e-mail him:

cool59@netzero.net.



Kids name

Hernando County's Top Hound

Lightning

Hernando County Sheriff's Office Deputy Kirk Vore and top dog, Lightning. A quality-bred bloodhound like Lightning has 60 percent more scent power than German shepherds. They are being used by Sheriffs' Offices throughout the nation to track missing persons, especially abducted children.

When it came to naming the newest member of their K-9 unit, the Hernando County Sheriffs Office turned to the citizens he will help most: elementary school children.

It was a fitting move, as the bloodhound was donated on behalf of another child — Jimmy Ryce, a 9-year-old boy who was kidnapped and murdered in 1995. The Jimmy Ryce Center for Victims of Predatory Abduction, donates hounds to law-enforcement agencies to assist in missing person searches, especially child abductions.

To help name Hernando's top hound, students at public and private elementary schools were asked to vote on a name and submit their school's No. 1 choice to be considered in a runoff contest. The Sheriff's Office personnel had to agree that one fit just right: Lightning.

Raquel Washington of East-

side Elementary School came up with the winning name and received a \$100 savings bond for her efforts, compliments of the Fraternal Order of Police. The FOP also gave savings bonds in the amount of \$25 and \$50 to 10 runners-up. The children were recognized at a special ceremony given by the Hernando County Sheriff's Office, where they also had the opportunity to meet the 10-month-old canine.

Tracking scents

The Ryce Center started the bloodhound network in 1998 in hopes to place these masters of scent in virtually every community throughout the U.S. The idea is to have a bloodhound close by to assist law-enforcement officers in missing person searches or child abductions. The Jimmy Ryce Bloodhound Network is a hands-on tool to increase law enforcement's chances of getting to the

child while he or she is still alive.

Why bloodhounds? According to the Jimmy Ryce Center, these canines have 60 percent more scent power than German shepherds, the typical police-dog of choice. They can follow the faintest of scents, even if the trail is 12 hours old. In fact, a quality-bred bloodhound can track a specific scent through car windows or a vehicle ventilation system, if the windows are closed. He can track in the dark or through rain and extreme temperatures. Unless forced to take breaks, the machine-like canine will not stop trailing its subject until it falls over from exhaustion.

Approximately \$1,000 would normally be required to make one bloodhound quickly accessible to any of the 18,000 police departments and sheriffs' offices in the U.S. Thanks to funding through the Florida Legislature and other sources, the Jimmy Ryce Center has been placing them for free.

Like the children who gave him his name, Lightning is in his own school — training to be the top dog among his fellow canines. In between assignments, he and his handler, Deputy Kirk Vore, make guest appearances in classrooms throughout the county. No doubt, he's the most popular kid in the class.

To find out more about the Bloodhound Network, or to reserve a dog on behalf of a law-enforcement agency, contact The Jimmy Ryce Center, 5151 Collins Avenue, Ste. 1036, Miami Beach, FL 33140. Phone: 305-864-1344. E-mail is: misujim@netrox.net. Their website address is:

<http://www.jimmyryce.org>.



Lightning sampling the scent

Bloodhounds are considered invaluable in tracking missing persons because they can follow the faintest of scents, even if the trail is 12 hours old. They can even track a specific scent through car windows — or a vehicle ventilation system, if the windows are closed.

A Fresh Idea Yields Results

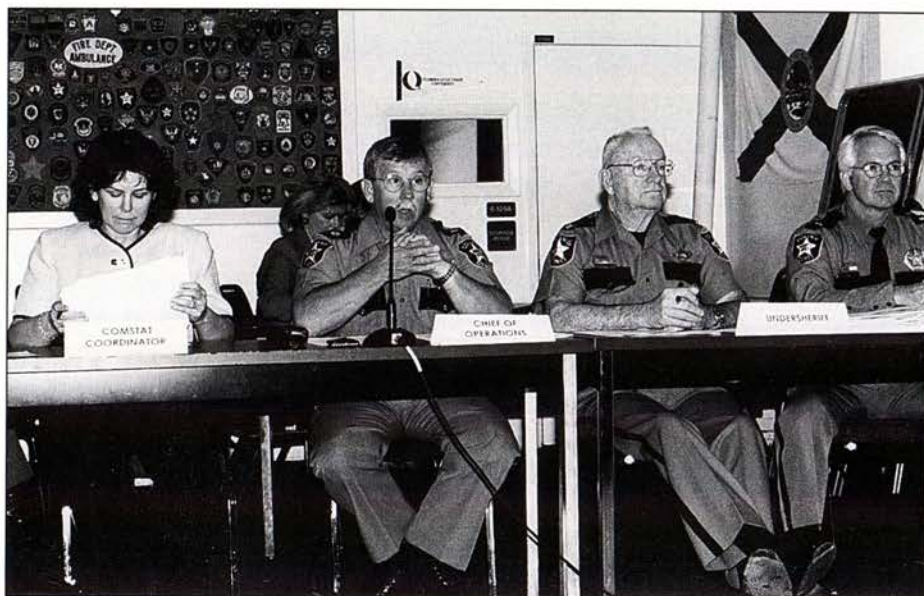
By Collier County Sheriff
Don Hunter and Damian
Housman, Public Information
Officer

Fresh ideas in law enforcement don't come along every day. Ideas that actually work come along even less frequently. When New York City made great strides against crime in the 1990s, the Collier County Sheriff's Office was anxious to find out if there were lessons we could apply to our own situation.

New York City has had a reputation for high crime going back several decades. We recall when a character in the movie *Death Wish* referred to the city as a sewer, theater-goers cheered ... and that was in New York City theaters! More recently, however, New York has made great inroads in its fight against crime. By every measure, crime is down—a trend that has been going on for several years.

Two ideas used successfully in New York are the "Crime and Quality of Life Strategies" and the COMPSTAT process.

The Crimes and Quality of Life Strategies, though New York-specific in its formulation, have several elements which could be applied anywhere. They focus on drug dealers, domestic violence, public order in public places, auto related crime, police corruption, guns on the streets, school violence and traffic congestion. The problems in New York are the same problems elsewhere, to a greater or lesser degree. One part of the philosophy that stands out is sometimes called the "Broken Windows" theory. According to this theory, unaddressed forms of minor public disorder can themselves cause crime. Controlling



Second from left, COMSTAT Chief of Operations Bill Stuess leads the questioning of each district lieutenant to learn about the types of crimes occurring in their areas and to find out what is being done to address the problems. Also pictured, coordinator and analytical supervisor Barbara Jenkins (far left), Collier County Undersheriff Bob Burhans (second from right) and Sheriff Don Hunter.



Sheriff Don Hunter

minor disorders increases public confidence in safety and increases the awareness that the streets are crime-free. With smaller problems under control, there are fewer major

crimes as well.

This strategy works well with the Community Oriented Policing philosophy, where neighborhood partnerships target not only crime but also litter, dilapidated structures, overgrown vacant lots, and loitering issues.

A major component in implementing the anti-crime strategies is the COMPSTAT Process. This process incorporates the use of computer analysis of crime statistical data (hence the acronym "compstat"), together with accountability of precinct commanders in responding to the situation in their own

command. The Collier County Sheriff's Office examined this process and we have adapted it to our own circumstances.

The pillars of COMPSTAT are:

- Accurate and timely crime information
- Rapid deployment
- Effective tactics
- Follow-up and assessment

Our version, called COMSTAT, changes several of the ways we have been doing things. In the past, crime reports were written by deputies at their substations, and were reviewed by their supervisor. The reports would be forwarded to Records at headquarters, where they would be entered into our computer system. A copy of the report would go from Records to the Crime Intelligence Bureau (CIB) for analysis. By the time CIB saw the report, it could be as much as a week old, and of little immediate value for redirecting resources to address a crime situation.

Under COMSTAT, intelligence

analysts are assigned directly to district substations, where they get the crime report directly from the deputy. The analyst enters it into the computer system and has an opportunity to look at patterns and trends immediately. Crime information is made available to the district commander, a lieutenant, who is able to take steps to attack the evolving crime situation in his or her district. By noting such elements as the days, times, and modus operandi (MOs) of crimes, the district lieutenant can make changes to patrols, order surveillance, and send investigators directly into the problem zone.

Every other Thursday morning there is a COMSTAT meeting in which each district lieutenant is questioned about specific crime situations by the chief of operations, who chairs the meeting. The Sheriff and Undersheriff attend, as do the heads of virtually all operational bureaus and units. The lieutenant has already had an opportunity to respond to the crime problem and is questioned on the results of that response. Should the problem require further attention, such as additional resources from other parts of the Sheriff's Office, the supervisors involved are available on the spot.

The emphasis is on results. If there is a crime problem in a district, its mere existence is not held against the district lieutenant. Some of the lieutenants feel a major advantage of COMSTAT is not so much their contribution, but having access to senior staff from other parts of the agency. It gives those supervisors an opportunity to find out what is going on county-wide.

"Often, the districts are talking about the same suspects," says Lieutenant Scott Stamets, who is head of District 2, the Golden Gate area of Collier County. "Sharing the

Crime analyst Alicia Borrego (left) and senior crime analyst Tami Canger run the computerized systems that give agency leadership an accurate picture of crime in the county through graphic format, including statistics, charts and maps.



District teams work together to provide information on crime trends in their areas. At a recent meeting, district commander Lt. Scott Stamets (at podium) presented the crime situation in the Golden Gate district. He was assisted by Sgt. Gaines Myers (center) and crime analyst Theresa Wright.



information has a real impact. The level of cooperation is the best I've seen."

The impact is felt on the streets, not just at meetings. COMSTAT was introduced in District 2 as an agency pilot program. The lieutenant witnessed more than a 20 percent reduction in the crime rate in the calendar year of implementation.

Stamets points out that crime intervention is now less random and is more by design. "When you know who the likely suspects are and where crimes are being committed and when, you have a big advantage," he said.

COMSTAT is still in its infancy

in Collier County, and it appears to be working. It will take time to assess the actual impact on the crime situation here. Crime is down generally, and we have yet to discover how much of that is because of trends and how much is because of COMSTAT. However, some arrests have already been made which can be directly attributed to COMSTAT, and there is a top-down appreciation for the focus on crime information the system generates. It wasn't invented here; it was designed to fight big-city crime. But, here in Collier County, we are delighted to adapt this system to our own situation.



FLORIDA SHERIFFS ASSOCIATION HONOR ROLL

This honor roll gives special recognition to individuals who have demonstrated their commitment to progressive law enforcement by supporting the Florida Sheriffs Association as honorary members for 25 years or more. Many progressive business leaders are supporting the Florida Sheriffs Association and its anti-crime activities by enrolling as Business Members of the Association and becoming "partners against crime." The Florida Sheriffs want to recognize those businesses that are making a difference in their communities. Gold members commit \$500 annually, Silver members \$250 and Bronze members \$50 annually.



ESCAMBIA COUNTY - Gold Business Member plaque presented by Escambia County Sheriff Jim Lowman to Dr. W.R. Belcher and his office manager, Laraine Beecher, of the Westside Animal Hospital.



HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY - Gold Business Member plaque presented by Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office Col. David Parrish to Mr. Lynn Maxwell on behalf of Seminole Indian Casino.



HENDRY COUNTY - Gold Business Member plaque presented by Hendry County Sheriff Ronald Lee to Joe Marlin Hilliard on behalf of Hilliard Brothers.



LEON COUNTY - Gold Business Member plaque presented by Leon County Sheriff Larry Campbell to Steven Leoni.



VOLUSIA COUNTY - Presented by Volusia County Sheriff Bob Vogel (r) to Andrew Kantack, Don Bertch and Jim Bubreuiel on behalf of Affiliated Health Care and to Donald DeMane (right photo) on behalf of Gale Industries.



Donald DeMane



Claudette Campbell



Gerald A. Doyle

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY - 25-year certificate presented by Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office Col. David Parrish to Claudette Campbell and Gerald A. Doyle.



PALM BEACH COUNTY - 25-year plaque presented by Palm Beach County Sheriff Robert Neumann (right) and Florida Sheriffs Youth Ranches President Roger Bouchard (left), to Michael Bochetto.



Mr. & Mrs. Richardson



Theodore Rankl

HARDEE - 30-year certificates presented by Hardee County Sheriff Loran Cogburn to Mr. & Mrs. Dean Richardson and Theodore Rankl.



HENDRY COUNTY - 25-year certificate presented by Hendry County Sheriff Ronald Lee to B.S. Cline.



CITRUS COUNTY - 25-year certificate presented by Citrus County Sheriff Jeff Dawsey to Mrs. Russell Alexander.



HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY - 30-year certificates presented by Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office Col. David Parrish to Otto Johnson, Charles F. O'Neill, Thomas Herndon, Carl Zahn, James H. McClurkin and Hillsborough S.O. Community Service Officer, John L. Greene.

FLORIDA SHERIFFS YOUTH RANCHES HONOR ROLL



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 \$2,500 or more in cash or \$5,000 or more in non-cash gifts to the Youth Ranches. Each Lifetime Honorary Member receives a plaque, a lifetime identification card and lifetime subscriptions to *The Sheriff's Star* and *The Rancher*. Those whose gifts total over \$5,000 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.



PINELLAS COUNTY – Presented by Florida Sheriffs Youth Ranches President Roger Bouchard (right) and Development Officer Terry Gregg (left) to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bridle.



LEVY COUNTY – Presented by Levy County Sheriff Ted Glass to Mr. & Mrs. Wade Bullock, DVM, Levy Animal Clinic.



LEON COUNTY – Presented by Leon County Sheriff Larry Campbell to John Lawrence.

New Lifetime Honorary Members

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Ackermann
Mrs. Phyllis J. Ayres
Miss Roberta Bailey
Mr. and Mrs. James B. Baker
Mr. Ron Bass
Big A Auto Parts of Crystal River
Mr. Gail E. Boggs
Mrs. Eddra L. Brittain
V.M. Calderon, Inc.
Mr. Dwight Cameron
Col. Madeline C. Chavis
Ms. Irene S. Ciancarelli
Mr. and Mrs. Justin Cook
Mr. James E. Cosgrove
Mr. and Mrs. George Costage
Mr. and Mrs. James Cusack
Daly & Zilch (Florida), Inc.
Mr. Damian De Andres
Mrs. Barbara W. DeLeon
Wayne M. Densch
Charities, Inc.
Mr. and Mrs. William Erb
Florida Department of Law Enforcement – Tampa
Mr. Ronald Forehand
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Gaither, III
Mrs. Anna Maria Garcia
Mr. Herbert Gilliard
Mr. and Mrs. W. Frank Godwin
Ms. Harriett Greene
Mr. and Mrs. Russell F. Hackett
Mrs. Nolan Hagan
Mrs. Anna H. Hague
Mr. Robert S. Hardy
Bill Heard Chevreolt – Sanford
Mr. Edward Hernandez
Highlands Emergency Shelter of Citrus County, Inc.
Mr. Gerald Hocking
Mr. and Mrs. Klaus Hoffman
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Dr. and Mrs. George C. Hopkins
Koreshan Unity

Foundation, Inc.
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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick F. Lanz
Mr. and Mrs. Elroy J. Laurie
Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Lomrantz
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Mr. Jerry Mosner
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Mr. and Mrs. James A. Neff
Mrs. Marie D. Olbek
Mr. Thomas H. Padden
Mr. Roger W. Perkins
Mr. Sam Reff
Mrs. Helen K. Richer
Mr. Ron Richmond
Dr. and Mrs. Harvey G. Rohlwing
Mr. Peter J. Rosewig
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Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey L. Ward
Mrs. Evelyn B. Waters
Mr. and Mrs. Fritz P. Waters
Mrs. Elizabeth S. Wilken
Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Wolfe
Mrs. Doris Wooldridge
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Zebrowski



Mr. & Mrs. Best
HARDEE COUNTY – Presented by Hardee County Sheriff Loran Cogburn to Mr. & Mrs. Charles Best and Mr. & Mrs. Merle L. Coker.



Mr. & Mrs. Arnold Weinstein
Warren Peirce
PALM BEACH COUNTY – Presented by Palm Beach County Sheriff Robert Neumann (right) and Florida Sheriffs Youth Ranches President Roger Bouchard (left), to Mr. & Mrs. Arnold Weinstein and Warren Peirce.



HENDRY COUNTY – Presented by Hendry County Sheriff Ronald Lee to Brenda Barnes on behalf of Cargill, Inc.



HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY – Presented by Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office Col. David Parrish to Vic Di Maio, Jr. on behalf of Gulf Coast Transportation.



GLADES COUNTY – Presented by Glades County Sheriff Jim Rider, right, to Dr. Luther Gelbeck and Mrs. Barbara Gelbeck.



PINELLAS COUNTY – Presented by Florida Sheriffs Youth Ranches development officer Terry Gregg (left) to Tom McAvoy.

MADD honors officers, legislators and prosecutors involved in stopping DUI offenders

During an awards ceremony at the state Capitol in March, Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) Florida honored officers who have made over 100 DUI (Driving Under the Influence) arrests. A candlelight vigil to honor all of those killed by drunken drivers followed the presentation.

Drinking and driving continues to be a problem in Florida. In 1998 alone, there were over 22,000 alcohol-related crashes, in which 862 people lost their lives.

MADD credited officers involved in the arrests with helping to spare lives by keeping impaired drivers off the streets.

Mothers Against Drunk Driving is a non-profit organization that specializes in helping victims of drunk driving crashes and their families. The group also introduces legislation to help keep impaired drivers off the streets and away from their vehicles.

In addition to the Florida Highway Patrol and Municipal Police Department officers, the following Sheriffs' Office deputies and officers were recognized for 100 or more arrests:

Brevard County:

Deputy Robert Wagner
Deputy Susanne Ravn
Deputy Pat Deen
Deputy Linda Murray
Deputy Rodney Crawford

Broward County

Deputy James Herbert
Deputy Charles Grady
Deputy Garry Martin
Deputy Terence Hanstein
Deputy Scott Bures
Deputy Ignacio Vila
Deputy Samuel Sirico
Deputy Dennis Dempsey

Collier County

Corporal Darrel Kehne
Sgt. Chanyng Cunningham
Corporal Sam Ivey

Escambia County

Deputy Harold Pool

Hillsborough County

Deputy William Hill
Deputy Greg Williams
Deputy Don Sarginson
Deputy Brian Brown
Deputy Richard Roebuck
Deputy Jackie Brock
Deputy Dale Hyder

Jacksonville

Officer Keith O. Barron
Officer Gary W. Ellis
Officer Clarence E. Jarrell
Officer Hermandes J. Muse
Officer Robert D. Williamson
Officer Wayne J. Woolery
Officer D.B. Edmonds
Officer B.W. Thomas
Officer M.E. Garza
Officer B.C. VanNelson
Officer D.R. Hamlin
Officer S.H. Mullen
Officer J.P. Morgan
Officer B. Selzer
Officer J.D. Ricks.

Marion County

Deputy Bill Schneider
Deputy George Primm
Deputy Karl Nelson
Deputy Rick Parks
Deputy Ryan Grimsdale

Miami-Dade

Officer J. Davenport
Officer W. Milian
Officer R. Closius
Officer E. Gonzalez
Officer P. Terry

Orange County

Deputy Beth Marlow

Palm Beach County

Deputy Gregory Croucher
Deputy Larry Wood
Deputy Troy Snelgrove

Pasco County

Deputy Ben Barrington
Deputy George Winton
Deputy Steve Sickles
Deputy Matt Denney

Pinellas County

Deputy Robert Haimes
Deputy Howard Skaggs
Deputy Adrian Arnold
Deputy Michael Anthony
Deputy James Vickers

Sarasota County

Deputy Charles Stellwagen
Deputy Christopher Butler
Deputy William Miller
Deputy Bryan Iving

Seminole County

Deputy Mark DiBona
Deputy William Morris, Jr.
Deputy David Kohn

St. Lucie County

Deputy Richard Ziarkowski
Deputy Bill Hardman

Attention Members:

Are you moving north for the summer? Please send us . . .

. . . your new address so that you'll continued to receive *The Sheriff's Star*. And please remember to let us know again when moving back to Florida.

We don't want to lose you as a valuable member, but if your address has been changed, you may not be receiving your FSA mailings.

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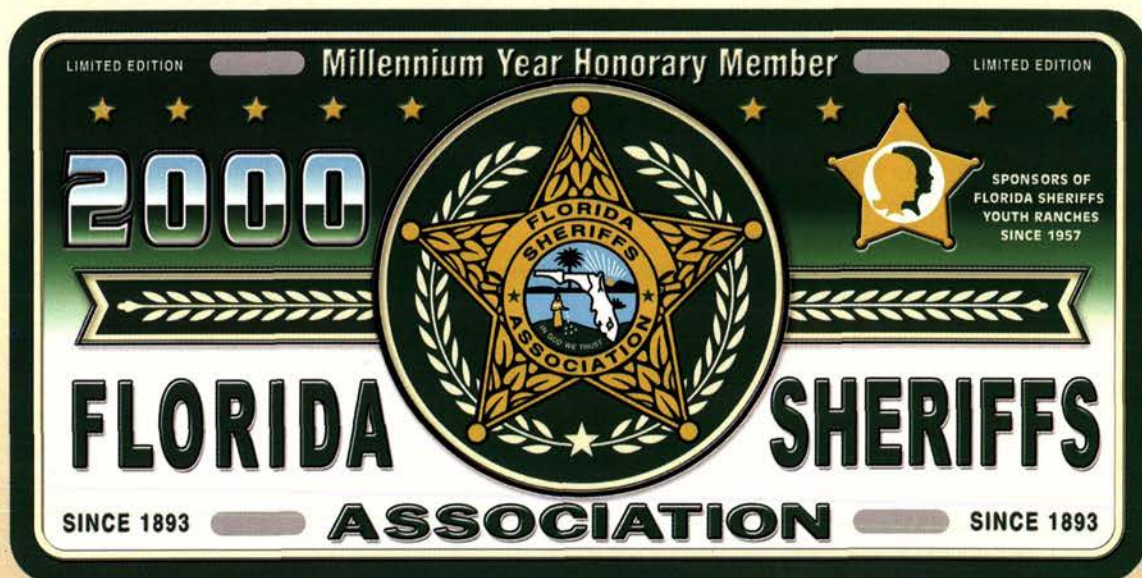
As stoic as law enforcement officers are trained to be, it was difficult for all to hide their emotions during the 18th annual Police Memorial Service held at the state Capitol steps, May 8th. The ceremony, which included surviving families attaching a white carnation on a monument in the shape of the state of Florida, honored law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty in 1999. It involved a parade of patrol cars, marching flag corps, and representatives from virtually every police department and Sheriffs' office in the state. A white dove was released as each officer's name was called.

FSA photo clips

Bay County Sheriff Guy Tunnell (white shirt at right) was at the ceremony to honor motorcycle officer, Don C. Johnson, who died last year. Other officers who were remembered: Steven W. Roberts, St. Lucie County Sheriff's Office; Rudy Dimas, Collier County Sheriff's Office; Steven M. Agner, Madison County Sheriff's Office; Michael C. Doane, Broward County Sheriff's Office; Roberto Calderon, Miami-Dade Police Department and Calvin J. Powell, Jasper Police Department.



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Tags are made of metal, with image embossed and 6 baked on enamel colors. Size 6"x 12"

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