

EVERETT CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNERS



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by Chris Stockard

The Everett conference is finally over!! As a conference organizer, I can only say that it is a tremendous relief to have that out of the way. As with every conference there were both good things and bad. I am certain that the good outweighed the bad, but I think that the bad demonstrate why your Board has decided to use a professional conference organizer for future conferences. The greatest problems in Everett related to the distance from a transportation hub and the location of the hotel. These problems stem directly from our old way of selecting conference sites – letting a volunteer agency or chapter handle everything. With Snohomish County as the host of conference, it is to be expected that the conference will be held within the boundaries of the county. There has also been an expectation from the members that hotel costs be kept to an absolute minimum. These factors present severe limitations to a conference organizer. The new way of choosing conference locations should avoid many of these problems.

In the absence of a specific bidder, the conference organizer will be asked to submit at least two proposals for conference sites that meet the location, cost, and facilities qualifications set by the Board. If a host does make a proposal to the Board, it will be judged on the same criteria, and the host agency will be expected to work in conjunction with the organizer on the conference.

The biggest benefit to using a professional should be consistency and constant improvement. With the same people involved we can expect that lessons learned from past conferences will be applied to future meetings. I have hopes that the IALEP conferences will grow and become recognized as one of the important law enforcement meetings each year. This can only happen if participation in the conferences increases. And participation will only increase if the conferences are well planned, information dense, and held in pleasant and convenient locations.

Before leaving the subject of conferences, I'd like once again to express my thanks to Troy Jess of Snohomish County Sheriff's Office and to Lois Wallace of the Regina Police Services. The successes of the 1998 conference were due to their hard work and devotion!

An important item concerning our old Washington mailing address has come up...mail sent to that address may disappear without a trace, or at least be delayed by many weeks or months. **DO NOT SEND MAIL TO THE DC MAILING ADDRESS!** The company that provided this service is apparently failing and they have become VERY unreliable. They lost, misplaced, or misdirected several certification packages that were addressed to them. Please use only the Kansas City address for mail.

Okay, enough sniveling! This will be my last opportunity to thank the Association for allowing me to be this year's president. I have had fun and I think the Association has continued to move forward. We are at a critical stage of our development and need the attention of all the members. We need to move forward into new planner training, increased membership, and an enlarged and improved conference. The only way these goals will be achieved is for members to volunteer their time as officers, as trainers, and as committee members. The time commitments are reasonable, and the payoff for the profession is great.

ALL WORK AND NO PLAY ...

CHRIS STOCKARD AND WILKE BERMUDEZ TAKE THE STAIRS IN DOWNTOWN SEATTLE



LISA HOPKINS MAKES NEW "FRIENDS" IN TILLIKUM VILLAGE



MIKE WILSON HAVING A "GOODTIME" ON A BOAT OF THE SAME NAME

POST-CONFERENCE THOUGHTS

by Lois Wallace

I extend a sincere thank you to everyone who assisted me in my role as presentation coordinator prior to, and during the conference in Everett. Obviously, much appreciation is extended to Chris Stockard for his support, to Troy Jess for handling on-site activities, and to Snohomish County Sheriff's Office for administrative support, A.V. equipment and the Community Service Officers who served in our business office. I especially appreciate everyone who so willingly stepped in at the last minute when help was needed, performing all kinds of duties from obtaining "change" for the office, assembling binders, and running errands to assisting with speaker introductions and presentations of gifts. Those people include Janet Lackey, Sara Cavanagh, Helen Albright, Clarke Combe, Carol Combe, Louise Grimm, Bill Meyrahn, Mike Vieira, Dennis Rosenberry and Heather Stockard. In addition, I am grateful to Rod McKendrick who faithfully helped with A.V. hook ups and trouble shooting, Terry Heisey, Walla Walla, and Doug Lindsay, Everett, for providing A.V. equipment, and last, but not least, - to Theresa McElwain, Rod McKendrick and Dave Ingle who provided some serious counseling to curb my extreme anxiety! In listing the names of those who assisted there is always the risk of omitting someone. To those good people whose names I have missed, please accept my apologies as well as my appreciation.

On another note, the conference provided an opportunity to work with a delightful group of speakers to whom I will always be grateful, meet new IALEP members, and re-connect with long time friends. I extend special congratulations to Ray Santilli, Planner of the Year, and Kansas City Police Department for Project of the Year.

One of the highlights of my week was a visit with Chuck Tudor, retired Inspector from Snohomish County Sheriff's Office, long time friend from 'police planning organizations of the past,' and one of IALEP's first Board Members. In reflection, although IALEP is a young, struggling organization, it currently provides us with a significant and often over-looked benefit: a forum to establish invaluable connections with others in our profession. We must always remember with respect and gratitude those people whose time, energy and commitment has helped us along the way.

PLANNER CERTIFICATIONS FOR 1998

This year, eleven applications were received for certification. Seven applications were for certified planner and four applications were for both certified and advanced planner.

Of the eleven applications for certification, three countries (the U.S., Canada and New Zealand) were represented as well as seven states within the U.S.

The certification candidates represent a total of 149 years of law enforcement experience. Five of the candidates have bachelor's degrees, four have master level degrees, one has a law degree and one a Ph.D.

Certified Planner:

Roger J. Doherty, Florida Department of Transportation

Harry C. Marzette, University of Alabama, Birmingham Police Department

Michael A. Quinn, Seattle Police Department, Washington

Brenda L. Gillis, York Regional Police, Canada

Daniel M. Strunk, University of Alabama, Birmingham Police Dept.

Garth den Heyer, New Zealand Police Services

Janet B. Lackey, Knoxville Police Department, Tennessee

Certified and Advanced Planner:

Robert J. Henry, Toledo Police Department, Ohio

Boda L. Lawson, Sullivan County Sheriff's Office, Tennessee

John E. Stewart, Cherry Hill Police Department, New Jersey

Randall R. Greeley, Chandler Police Department, Arizona

Congratulations to the newest IALEP certified planners!

IALEP PROJECT OF THE YEAR FOR 1998

The Kansas City, Missouri Police Department was recognized for their project of the year for the "Department-Wide Transition to a Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving Philosophy." This project was submitted by Captain John Hamilton and Officer Michael Wilson of the Planning and Research Unit.

The Kansas City, Missouri Police Department redefined the spirit of community service. The goal attained by the department was to expand community policing and its philosophy throughout the police department. Each commander and police officer, along with all civilian employees, received formal training on the components of community policing and problem solving. Training was also offered to members of the Board of Police Commissioners, City Council members, and neighborhood and community leaders.

Several success stories were achieved throughout the city as commissioned and civilian department members converted Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving theories into actions. Examples of civilian employees involvement in the department's new philosophy were demonstrated by civilian staff members of the Fleet Operations Unity Vehicle Maintenance who prepared a module to offer basic mechanics to citizens interested in proper automobile maintenance. The Fleet Operations

Unit also built a police race car that is displayed at community functions and helps encourage positive citizen-police contact.

Over 1,200 law enforcement officers and 500 civilians received the training and are using community policing in their day-to-day activities.

Congratulations to Kansas City!

IALEP PLANNER OF THE YEAR FOR 1998

Selected for Planner of the Year was Mr. Ray Santilli of the Cambridge Police Department.

Ray began his career in law enforcement in 1979 in the planning and research unit of the Cambridge Police Department. In 1986, he became the Director of the Planning, Budget and Personnel Unit for the department and is responsible for crime analysis, payroll, personnel, accounts payable and grants administration.

Besides his commitment to his department, his commitment to the police planning field goes unquestioned and began with membership in the National Association of Police Planners and has continued into the International Association of Law Enforcement Planners. He has served as chairman of the Bylaws Committee and has served on the Nominations Committee. Many of you will recall him speaking out at several conferences about bylaw changes and other subject matters when he believes it to be in the best interest of the organization.

Congratulations to Ray Santilli and to the Cambridge Police Department!

FLORIDA'S SEXUAL PREDATOR AND OFFENDER INITIATIVE

By James T. Moore, Commissioner
Florida Department of Law
Enforcement

In St. Petersburg, Fla., a convenience store clerk becomes suspicious and alerts police when a regular customer comes in accompanied by a 12-year-old boy. The clerk recognizes the customer as a sexual predator because the local police had handed out fliers to alert the community that the man was living in the area. The man was questioned, admitted he violated his special conditions and was subsequently rearrested.

A citizen calls the Sexual Offender/Predator Unit hotline to report that Rolando Gutierrez, a convicted sex offender, was helping with a local Boy Scout troop in which her son participated. A member of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) Sex Offender Unit notified the offender's probation officer, who questioned Gutierrez. He admitted violating his probation by volunteering with the Boy Scout troop. As a result, Gutierrez' probation was revoked, and he was sent back to prison to complete his five-year sentence.

These are just two examples of a new law at work in Florida. The state has been nationally recognized for its proactive approach to sexual predator registration. And now with the Public Safety Information Act (PSIA), which became law Oct. 1, 1997, public access to certain information has been broadened. The PSIA requires the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and the Florida Department of Corrections to provide public access to the records of sexual predators and those sex offenders who

meet certain qualifications as outlined in the statute. Under the PSIA, Florida citizens have immediate access, via the World Wide Web and a toll-free hotline, to information they need to keep children safe from predatory sex offenders.

Local law enforcement also plays a critical role in the registration and public notification requirements of the PSIA. Under the law, local law enforcement agencies are required to notify the community of the presence of any court-designated sexual predator within 48 hours of being notified by the FDLE. This information must include both the predator's name and a photograph. The information also provides a physical description, last known address, conviction offense and whether the victim was a minor or an adult.

This PSIA created a distinction between "sexual predators" and the much broader category of "sex offenders." While all sexual predators can be categorized as sex offenders, not all sex offenders are sexual predators. Both, however, are subject to registration and community notification.

There are two ways an offender can be designated as a sexual predator in Florida: commit one of a number of sex crimes that are first-degree felonies or greater, or commit two second-degree or greater felony sex offenses within 10 years. In either case, the triggering offense must have been committed on or after

Oct. 1, 1993. A sex offender is anyone convicted of certain sex crimes covered under Florida Statute 794, regardless of the date of offense. The offender must have been under the care, custody or control of the Department of Corrections, or was released from any sanction imposed by the court on or after Oct. 1, 1997. Sex offenders must meet registration and notification requirements similar to those of predators.

Notification Methods

Under the law, the public may be notified in any manner deemed appropriate by the sheriff of the county, or the chief of the municipality where the predator or offender lives. Many of these agencies are taking an aggressive approach to community notification. Methods include distributing fliers to neighborhood associations, organizing and attending community meetings, and submitting information to community newspapers. Other agencies are using public access or city-run cable channels to distribute this information. County school boards are working in cooperation with law enforcement to calmly inform parents

whenever a predator moves into a school district, avoiding a panic situation.

The FDLE offers a number of services to the public and law enforcement

Citizens may conduct a search by specifying county, city, zip code, or the subject's last name. This search will produce a list of every offender and predator in the specified area, including their names and addresses. In addition, clicking on an individual name on the list brings up more information on that offender, showing his name, physical description, photograph and a description of the offense committed.

agencies to distribute sex offender and predator information. The FDLE maintains an Internet site that contains information from the Department of Corrections on every sex offender and predator registered in Florida. Citizens may conduct a search by specifying county, city, zip code, or the subject's last name. This search will produce a list of every offender and predator in the specified area, including their names and addresses. In addition, clicking on an individual name on the list brings up more information on that offender, showing his name, physical description, photograph and a description of the offense committed. Information is not included about the offender's victim, nor is it available to the public. For that reason charges like incest are not included because they might also identify the victim. The FDLE Website may be reached at <http://www.fdle.state.fl.us>.

Citizens who don't have Internet access may get the same information by calling the Sexual Offender/Predator toll-free hotline at 888-FL-PREDATOR (888-357-7332). Information is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The FDLE offender database is updated every night at midnight so that address changes and new registrants are always up to date. Every time the database is updated, the Website is also updated so callers and Internet users can always be assured of the most current information. The list is also available by mail, but because this printed information quickly goes out of date, most callers are encouraged to check the Internet if at all possible.

Aiding Law Enforcement

The FDLE provides additional support to law enforcement agencies by assisting in "sweeps" of all known sexual predators to verify current address and registration information. Predators who have changed their

address without notifying authorities can be charged with a third degree felony and returned to prison.

As another aid to law enforcement, the driver's licenses and titles to any automobiles owned by the offender are "flagged" in the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) database. If a suspicious vehicle is spotted in an area where children congregate, a routine search of the tag will reveal whether the owner is a sex offender. Offenders are also required to appear in person at a driver license office every time their address changes or their license is due for renewal. The DHSMV then notifies the FDLE of any change in address and provides an updated photograph, which is also added to the offender database.

On the Horizon

What does the future have in store for registration and notification of sex offenders and predators in Florida? The FDLE is committed to taking advantage of the latest in technology to keep the public informed. The Florida legislature, backed by decisions made by the Supreme Court, is also introducing legislation that would help keep predatory offenders off the street. Among the latest advancements in legal and technological assistance are:

The Jimmy Ryce Civil Commitment Act. This act, if passed, will establish a procedure to commit anyone meeting the criteria for classification as a sexually violent predator, but not qualifying for hospitalization under the Baker Act to be committed for treatment. This bill will also provide for a defendant convicted of certain acts of lewd, lascivious or indecent conduct to be sentenced as a habitual violent felony offender.

Geo-mapping. This computer application will allow agencies to show their entire geographical area, including daycare centers, schools and parks in relation to residences of known sex offenders. One benefit is that this will help local school boards establish bus routes that do not require children to walk near a sex offender's residence.

Imaging software. This is another computer application that will enhance a police sketch artist's ability to identify a subject. The electronic "sketch" can be run against a database of photographs; the computer then takes certain characteristics of the sketch and matches them against characteristics in the photo database. A hit is then made against a particular photograph, similar to the manner in which Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS) work. This is a powerful investigative tool that has the potential to dramatically decrease the time needed to make an arrest.

Florida's citizens can rest assured that the FDLE is committed to providing the necessary information for them to protect themselves and their children. By working together, state and local law enforcement, and our communities will benefit from this sweeping new law.

For more information, contact Commissioner James T. Moore, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 1489, Tallahassee, FL 32302-1489. <timmoore@fdle.state.fl.us>
Website: <http://www.fdle.state.fl.us>

NEW PERF PUBLICATIONS SHOWCASE PROGRESSIVE SOLUTIONS TO COMMUNITY, PROBLEM-ORIENTED POLICING

Washington, DC—How police solve problems related to domestic violence, gangs, school crime, shootings and citizen fear—using innovative strategies—are among the topics covered by *Problem-Oriented Policing*, one of three new publications the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) released today. *How to Recognize Good Policing: Problems and Issues* provides research and experience from law enforcement experts working to incorporate community and problem-oriented policing into law enforcement operations. *Police Quarterly*, a new journal emphasizing policy-oriented research for academics and practitioners, is the only domestic journal of its kind to focus on policing issues.

“PERF is committed to promoting progressive solutions to the problems and issues facing today’s communities,” said Police Executive Research Forum Executive Director Chuck Wexler. “These new resources will provide vital information on strategies for successful policing developed in one jurisdiction to officers and community leaders committed to problem-solving nationwide. Students of community policing will find these resources invaluable.”

Problem Oriented Policing is a comprehensive, 400-plus page book in which expert researchers and practitioners address three areas of police problem solving: crime-specific problems, critical issues and the

challenges of making problem solving work. This book reflects the latest knowledge from national experts about community problem solving. Academics, community activists, law enforcement agencies and officers committed to problem solving will find this book an invaluable resource.

How to Recognize Good Policing: Problems and Issues, co-published with SAGE publications, provides ten chapters of practical experience from police practitioners and researchers working to promote policing reform. It focuses on the obstacles, problems and concerns in community and problem-oriented policing and offers guidelines for establishing a workable evaluation method. In its four sections, the book provides a broad overview of community and problem-oriented policing, addresses issues in performance assessment and organizational change, and wraps up with perspectives from noted criminal justice professors.

Police Quarterly, a new scholarly journal published as a joint endeavor between PERF and the Police Section of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS), is the only domestic journal highlighting research on law enforcement issues for a police audience. *PQ* will feature police scholarship—including essays, book reviews and empirical studies—qualitative and quantitative research, and historical and comparative analyses. The journal is a membership benefit for members of PERF and the Police Section of ACJS. Annual subscriptions for other interested individuals, agencies and libraries are only \$50.

To order PERF publications, call 1.888.202.4563. The price for *Problem-Oriented Policing* (product #831) is \$26 for PERF members and \$29 for nonmembers. *How to Recognize Good Policing* (product #833) costs \$27.95

for PERF members and nonmembers.

PERF publishes two other periodicals that also are available on a subscription basis to individuals, agencies and libraries. *Subject to Debate* is a monthly newsletter addressing the hottest topics in progressive policing, sharing research and legislative news and describing successful policing efforts. An annual subscription is only \$35. *Problem Solving Quarterly* features articles authored by police officers detailing their innovative problem-solving projects and listing resources and practical methods for implementing problem-oriented policing. An annual subscription is only \$25 for an individual and \$80 for an agency (including permission to photocopy articles for agency use). For a copy of PERF’s complete publications catalog, call 1.888.202.4563 or visit PERF’s Web Site at www.policeforum.org.

For more information contact Martha Plotkin or Eugenia Gratto, PERF Communications, at 202.466.7820 ext. 232 or 248.

The Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) is a membership organization of progressive police chiefs and criminal justice professionals who serve more than 40 percent of the nation’s population. The organization is committed to improving policing practices through research, national leadership and debate.



The IALEP Web site is
www.dps.state.ak.us/ialep

EVALUATING POLICE PERFORMANCE

By Robert H. Langworthy and
Antonia Moras

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA - Community policing has raised management of fear and disorder to the same level as the historic crime-management mission. And, as the police organizational domain expands, it places unfamiliar demands on an agency's performance measurement systems.

In light of these developments, contemporary police agencies would be well-served to consider information drawn from four domains as they routinely assess their organizations' performance:

- 1) levels of crime, fear and disorder
- 2) police processes
- 3) the health of the organization
- 4) the community context.

Each of these four areas can be monitored by routinely reviewing clusters of measures developed from data that are readily available to agencies.

Crime, Fear and Disorder

The first domain involves the basic reason for a police agency's existence — to deal with crime, fear and disorder.

Measuring Crime

Historically, law enforcement has measured crime through official police reports and victimization surveys. Agencies should continue to collect and report crime data, but what

remains at issue is how much crime data should be examined in the self-evaluation process. Should agencies focus only on index crimes or also include less serious offenses? This decision depends on whether an agency is focused on major predatory crime and/or disorder management. Agencies that are concerned with managing disorder will need to expand their scope of crime monitoring beyond index offenses. Agencies that choose to monitor less serious offenses can explore data such as emergency room statistics, arrest records and so forth.

While police agencies do not always use victimization surveys to measure crime, the surveys can provide a window into less serious forms of victimization not captured by established crime reporting instruments. A number of victimization questionnaires are available (for a comprehensive example see the Bureau of Justice Statistics National Crime Victimization Survey) and can be readily adapted to an agency's needs.

Measuring Fear of Crime

Fear of crime can also be monitored by surveys and perhaps by less obtrusive measures as well. Numerous existing surveys query citizens on fear of crime. Literature is replete with discussions on the types of information elicited by different questions. In addition, monitoring unobtrusive measures, like gun sales, burglar alarm installations and frequency of requests for crime prevention advice and activities, provides insight into the changing levels of concern about crime.

Measuring Disorder

A community's disorder level may be monitored through on-site assessments, archival data or by surveying perceptions of disorder. As is true with the types of surveys already mentioned, numerous instruments evaluating perceptions of disorder already exist and can be adapted to meet your agency's needs.

On-site assessments also provide information about a community's physical condition. And, while the cost of these assessments may limit their use, it should be noted that various agencies, such as postal carriers, sanitation workers, etc., already observe communities as a routine function. If these agencies could be mobilized to document disorder as part of their routine, the cost of on-site assessments might become feasible.

There is also a rich tradition of relying on archival data — particularly information about the quality of housing (e.g., vacancy rates, ownership, plumbing) — for indicators of decay associated with disorder. Such data are readily available from planning and zoning departments, and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Police Processes

Police departments are held accountable not only for what they are trying to accomplish but also for the means they employ. Many more police chiefs lose their jobs over process issues — corruption, riots, brutality — than over rising crime rates. This second measurement domain involves monitoring both police processes and perceptions of processes.

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Measuring Processes

To assess how services are delivered, we focus on questions of satisfaction, integrity and equity. When evaluating citizen satisfaction with the delivery of police services, surveys can be distributed to obtain reactions from those who have been arrested, requested police help or were involved in officer-initiated situations.

Because police are vested with far-reaching powers — including the use of force in some situations — it is important for organizations to monitor integrity when using these powers. Many departments require officers to complete use-of-force forms whenever such incidents occur. When properly reported and processed, these data can be a tool for monitoring levels of force. Arrestee interviews are another potential information source that should not be overlooked when monitoring levels of force.

Internal lawlessness and corruption are frequently raised as process concerns, but because a department's tolerance for either is expected to be zero, these areas are not really susceptible to regular measurement. In such areas, an organization's interest lies in developing devices that detect corruption and appropriate responses. It is possible, however, and desirable, for a law enforcement agency to survey its employees about their understanding of the department's ethics and values.

A department should also be concerned with providing services equally across its jurisdiction. An agency can define equity in terms of officer deployment (e.g., police per capita, per square mile, per calls for service), response time and outcomes. Data to develop these measures are often available in calls-for-service and dispatch records.

Measuring Perceptions of Processes

In addition to evaluating the actual process of delivering police services, it is also necessary to monitor the public's perception of the quality of policing services. A large bank of survey questions has already been developed in this area. Various national polling firms regularly field surveys on the public's perception of the police. Adapting already-developed instruments to local use will make it possible to compare results from an individual community to those of a national sample.

Health of the Organization

The third monitoring domain is organizational health. Here, three classes of indicators can provide information: 1) the volume and nature of services provided, 2) organizational climate, and 3) resources. In these areas, an agency can again draw on material already routinely assembled. Calls-for-service and dispatch records, arrest and clearance rates — when properly analyzed — can provide information on both the volume and nature of services rendered. Personnel records and surveys containing information on sick days, disciplinary questions, turnover rates and morale issues, can provide a guide to an agency's internal climate. Finally, an agency's health is inarguably related to its financial status, which can be monitored through regular accounting and budgetary measures.

The Community Context

The final domain in which indicators must be monitored is that of the community context. In this area, it is important to monitor the political climate, demographics and critical events as each of these areas may offer alternative explanations for changes in crime, fear, disorder, perceptions of process and

organizational health. Information in all of these areas is routinely available from local, state and national government sources, such as the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and from the media.

More than half the concepts outlined here can be addressed with data currently collected by police agencies, or by some unit of the federal, state or local government. If data currently captured during the course of doing business are supplemented with on-site assessments, and public and employee surveys, agencies will be well-positioned to address questions about their performance. However, while it is apparent that much of the information needed is already available, it is also clear that it is being under-used. For these data to become meaningful, analytical plans and reporting formats need to be developed that translate the data into useful information. Also it will be important to address periodicity issues. Some data can be monitored daily (e.g., crime data), other data may be more efficiently captured on an annual basis (e.g., public opinion surveys), while other data may become available only as other agencies collect them (e.g., U.S. Bureau of Census data).

For more information, contact Robert H. Langworthy, University of Alaska at Anchorage, Justice Center, 3211 Providence Drive, Anchorage, AK 99508. Phone: (907) 786-1812. Fax: (907) 786-7777. E-mail: afrihl@uaa.alaska.edu

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GETTING READY FOR NCIC 2000

State and local police prepare for the technology upgrade of the century

by Louisa Shepard

The future of computerized law enforcement tools sits on Police Chief Frank Sleeter's desk. With the Squad Car Identification Device — or Squid — a police officer in a patrol car can take a digital fingerprint of a suspect. The image can then be transmitted via a digital cellular network to a computer in the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC), where an identification check or even a mug shot can be made within minutes.

Spurred by recent advances in law enforcement technology, police chiefs such as Sleeter are poised to become much faster and more powerful crime fighters. "I send in a fingerprint, I get a response. I send in a name, it checks the database. If there is a digitized photograph, I can get the image back [to me] in the car. If I have a suspicious person in a neighborhood, I can take a digital photo and send it," said Sleeter, chief of police of Sun Prairie, Wis. "It is something my officers will use on and off everyday."

But while that may be true, it will not happen before state and local police departments undergo significant — and costly — upgrades to their computer systems to become compatible with the NCIC 2000, the FBI's long-delayed overhaul of its 31-year-old basic criminal database. Once the subject of persistent precinct wisecracks, NCIC 2000 is now set to go online July 1, 1999. Once online, NCIC 2000 promises vastly improved data quality, information linking, digital imaging,

database inquiries and huge gains in the speed of information retrieval.

Staggered Rollout

Although a year may seem like plenty of time, some states already have put in up to four years making their systems NCIC 2000-compatible. A few, such as Florida and Rhode Island, are ready today, with new message switches, PCs and updated files in place. Other states, including Missouri, North Carolina, Iowa, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan, are almost ready. "Some states are starting to scramble now," said Jim Cole, marketing director for Datamaxx Applied Technologies Inc., a Florida-based software company that serves 35 states and 14 federal agencies, including the FBI. "I think most states will be ready, but a few will not be."

Why the disparity? At the state and local levels, many projects are competing for the same dollars, which come from appropriations, grants or criminal forfeitures. Year 2000 compliance is also a top priority, affecting not just law enforcement but other vital state functions such as payroll. And some police chiefs are more interested in buying cruisers than computers, while others have put technology at the top of their wish lists.

"There is a lot of support and enthusiasm for an upgraded system that will provide more and better information to officers on the street," said John Firman, research coordinator for the International Association of Chiefs of Police. "But whether it's a transition to personal computers or pepper spray, you are going to find a different level of response and support and movement with every jurisdiction. It has to do with competing priorities."

Because NCIC 2000 has been delayed so often, many states have been moving with trepidation. The federal budget for NCIC 2000 now stands at \$183 million, up from the original \$73 million estimate. Completion is scheduled for next year — four years later than initially planned. And at the state and local level, getting ready for NCIC 2000 represents a lot of complicated work for already-stretched computer personnel.

"It's something we have been looking forward to," said Lewis Vass, records management officer for the Virginia Department of State Police. "But it is quite a chore to make all the necessary changes and switch everything over."

Ready, Set, Upgrade

Alexandria, Va., for one, is upgrading fast. The police department there is testing not only a live-scan fingerprint device for NCIC 2000, but a fully automated police car and handheld computers. A couple of months ago, Alexandria officers ran an NCIC check on 2,000 items in a pawnshop, typing the information directly into a new portable laptop. In the future, they could shoot digital photos of each item to attach to the inquiry. Until now, everything would have been written by hand in the shop then typed up at the station.

Florida is another state that is readying its systems. Like many large states, Florida has its own crime information system, the Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC), which is undergoing a major upgrade that is scheduled to go online later this month, according to Iris Morgan, a senior management analyst with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

Two years ago the state replaced the FCIC communications network, increasing its

speed to 56 kilobits/sec from 48 kilobits/sec. Florida also distributed new NCIC-compatible workstation software free of charge to 700 agencies connected to the network. This year the state is replacing its message switch and is upgrading its most important files, including its wanted persons, missing persons and stolen-property files, to national specifications. The system also will be able to handle images, including live-scan fingerprints. So far Florida has appropriated \$13 million for a five-year contract with Paradigm Technologies for the new message switch and hot files, and \$2.4 million for a five-year contract with Datamaxx for the software, Morgan said. Training has been paid for by federal grants. And Florida has more plans. The final phase will replace the computerized criminal history file, expected to be complete in 2000.

Rhode Island Readies

It makes sense that Florida, one of the heaviest NCIC users, would be ready for the upgrade. But so is Rhode Island. Last year the state replaced an antiquated message switch, slow network and outdated remote terminals, to pave the way for NCIC 2000. The state used a \$1.4 million contract, awarded in 1996 and paid for with state funds and federal grants, to upgrade its system. Now the state police has 165 new workstations equipped with new software, faster communications links and digital modems, said Brian Glancy, director of the law enforcement telecommunications system.

But while some are ahead of schedule, many state and local agencies are still readying themselves for NCIC 2000. Connecticut, for example, still needs new PCs, new phone lines, new software and a new message switch. A request for proposals is just going out for the message switch, and there

is no contract yet for the computers. A programmer is rewriting the files for missing persons and stolen vehicles.

“We’re not one of the states waiting at the door for July of 1999, but I don’t anticipate that we’ll be in any trouble,” said MaryJane D’Aloia, the state’s NCIC control terminal officer. “We’ll be able to receive data from states that are sending it and will be able to send some of the new data required, but not all.”

Back in Business

All in all, NCIC seems to have recovered from its precarious position of two or three years ago, when many of its state and local clients wondered whether to support the program at all.

“I talked pretty strongly about stopping the whole project back in ’94 and ’95 once I got briefed on the problems, difficulties and delays,” said Sun Prairie’s Sleeter, who is on the FBI’s Advisory Policy Board. “It seemed like an awful lot of money wasted on something that may not happen.”

But he changed his mind last year when tests showed the system was working. Sun Prairie, with 38 sworn officers, now has mobile data units in each of its nine marked cruisers and its one detective car. The city funded the \$55,000 upgrade through the city budget to match a \$60,000 grant from the U.S. Justice Department’s Cops MORE (Making Office Redeployment Effective) program. Sun Prairie officers

NCIC 2000 Capabilities

Enhanced Name Search: New York State Identification and Intelligence System algorithm will permit greater flexibility in name searches, allowing permutations in name spelling and a range for date of birth.

Fingerprint Searches: Storing and searching of fingerprints using right index fingerprint only. Allows user to submit one fingerprint to be compared to all fingerprints on file for people who are wanted, missing, convicted, or on probation or parole.

Probation/Parole: Records of individuals who are under supervised release. Notifications are issued to the probation officer or supervisor when there is a hit made on a record in this file.

Online Manuals: Manuals are available to users online.

Improved Data Quality: Clearer error messages, fewer abbreviations in responses and expanded fields to allow users more room for explanations.

Information Linking: Allows users to connect records so that one inquiry will retrieve related records.

Mugshots: As part of imaging capability, one mug shot per record may be entered, and maintained, as well as one fingerprint, one signature and up to 10 other identifying images, such as scars, marks or tattoos.

Other Images: One identifying image can be stored for each entry, such as a vehicle, boat, or parts, plus generic images for the reference.

National Sex Offender Registry: Records of individuals who are convicted sex offenders who have been released from prison, paroled or placed on supervised release, including a caution message for sexually violent predators.

already have taken 600 digitized photographs to build a database for imaging.

Now other departments look to Sun Prairie's product research, conducted in part in the local grocer's freezer to simulate the 30-below temperatures Wisconsin can endure. "We tell them they should be able to put in a system for \$8,000—radio, modem, computer and printer," Sleeter said.

In fact, his department is one of three now testing mobile live-scan fingerprint identification devices. Vendors are now rushing to make prototypes. Digital Biometrics Inc., Minnesota, a subcontractor to Harris Corp., makes Squid, including the one sitting on Sleeter's desk. A new model, including a digital camera, will hit the general market next spring, said Bonnie Hollenhorse, project manager.

Experts see imaging and the other new capabilities made available by the NCIC 2000 upgrade becoming an integral part of policing. "The FBI has opened the door to databases that up to now have just been file cabinets," Sleeter said. "To pull specific information and get it to the officer right now, when it can be most effective, has not been available. That is something we can do very, very soon."

Louisa Shepherd is a free-lance writer based in Washington, D.C.

From civic.com, September 1998. Reprinted with permission of FCW Government Technology Group. Copyright 1998. All rights reserved.

NCIC 2000: Worth the Wait?

The National Crime Information Center, the granddaddy of computerized law enforcement tools, is one of the main weapons in the fight against crime. A 1992 FBI survey showed that by using NCIC, 81,750 wanted persons, 39,268 missing juveniles and 8,549 missing adults were located. In addition, 113,293 people were arrested and 110,681 cars valued at a total of more than \$570 million were found.

The NCIC computer gets up to 2 million inquiries a day, or a total of 684 million in 1997-up from 2 million a year when it first went online in 1967. Despite its advanced age, NCIC averages 20 inquiries a second but can sustain 35. Response time is less than 2 seconds. The database of 17 files has more than 10 million individual records, plus 27 million criminal histories in the Interstate Identification Index. More than 82,000 law enforcement and criminal justice agencies use the system.

Although updates have been made over the years, NCIC 2000 is the system's first major overhaul. The FBI will replace all the software and hardware and will add new features to current functions. The new system will also be much more powerful, with a peak capacity of 78 transactions per second, or an average of 2.8 million a day. By 2010, it is expected to handle a peak of 133 million transactions per second, or 4.7 million a day.

Florida-based Harris Corp. has developed new Microsoft Corp. Windows-based software for the system that promises to be more flexible. Officers will be able to download mug shots, signatures and other images, such as scars and tattoos, on laptop computers in their cruisers. Name searches will also be easier, as the new system allows for a range of birth dates and spelling variations. For the first time, files can be linked so that one inquiry can get all available information on a suspect.

One of the most anticipated-and difficult to develop-features of the system will be an ability to scan a fingerprint at the scene. Officers will be able to place a suspect's right index finger on a live-scan device and get identification in 35 seconds with 92 percent accuracy rate against a database of wanted and missing persons.

Today it can take months to get a fingerprint identification because searches are conducted manually through the FBI's database of 34 million 10-print criminal fingerprint cards. The system, which is distinct from NCIC, is now being computerized and will be able to give a 100 percent identification within two hours when it goes online next year. Officers then can use the NCIC fingerprint-check on the street to establish probable cause and then take a suspect to the station for positive, 10-print identification.

"This speed and accuracy will enhance officer safety," said Joseph Bonino, commanding officer of the Los Angeles Police Department's Records and Identification Division, and chairman of the FBI's Advisory Policy Board. "Officers will be able to rely more on the police vehicle rather than have to go back to the police station. Investigators will have a better tool."

FINDING FUNDING FOR DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

Looking for funding for drug related programming? The Office of National Drug Control Policy has published, *Responding to Drug Use and Violence: A Directory and Resource Guide of Public - and Private - Sector Drug Control Grants*. The guide includes funding opportunities from the Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Justice, Labor, Transportation, and Treasury, the Corporation for National Service, ONDCP, and private sector sources. It also provides contacts for criminal justice, law enforcement, and public health agencies in each state. *The 1998 Directory and Resource Guide* will equip users with the knowledge of where to look for grants, whom to call, and how to apply for available funds.

The Guide is available on the Internet at www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/policy/grants/contents.html. Or contact the ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse, PO Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000; phone 800-666-3332; fax 301-519-5212; e-mail: ondcp@ncjrs.org.

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VIOLENCE IN THE WORKPLACE

Workplace Violence, 1992-1996, a recently released report from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, US Department of Justice, cites the occurrence of two



million workplace violent crimes annually. Data from the National Victimization Surveys for 1992 through 1996 indicate that simple assault is the most prevalent form of workplace violence. Each year, 1.5 million workers fall victim to it. Other workplace crimes include 396,000 aggravated assaults; 84,000 robberies; 51,000 rapes and sexual assaults; and 1,000 homicides per year. The report defines workplace violence as violent acts against a person at work on duty, including physical assaults and robbery. For a copy of the report, call 800-732-3277.

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TWELFTH NATIONAL YOUTH CRIME PREVENTION CONFERENCE

Denver, Colorado - March 3-6, 1999

More than 60 innovative and resource packed workshops will be presented by some of the nations' top crime prevention experts. Workshop topics include school violence prevention, law enforcement and schools, gang violence prevention, Internet safety, street safety, mentoring, resource development and grant writing, teen courts, youth/adult partnerships, mediation and conflict resolution, and preventing domestic and dating violence.

For more information, contact Lis Lybbert at the National Crime Prevention Council, 202-261-4152 or e-mail lybbert@ncpc.org or check out the web site ncpc.org/youthcon/

WEB SITES OF INTEREST:

National Crime Prevention Council
www.weprevent.org

Police Executive Research Forum (PERF)
www.policeforum.org

Community Policing Consortium
www.communitypolicing.org/

Information Technology Association of America
www.ita.org/

Office of Intergovernmental Solutions
<http://policyworks.gov/org/main/mg/intergov/>

World Futurists Society
www.wfs.org/index.htm

Crime and Justice International
www.acsp.vic.edu/oicj/pubs/cjintl/1306/

Criminal Justice Distance Learning Consortium
www.cjcentral.com/cjdlc

International Association of Chiefs of Police
www.theiacp.org

U.S. Department of Justice
<http://www.usdoj.gov/>

Thomas: Legislative Access Through the Internet (access to legislation and documents of the Federal Legislature)
<http://thomas.loc.gov/home/thomas2.html>

SOUTHWEST CHAPTER MEETING

Fort McDowell Indian Community
November 4, 1998

Thirteen members and guests attended the Fall IALEP Southwest Chapter meeting representing 8 police agencies. Sergeant Mark Bach, Fort McDowell Tribal Police Department hosted this meeting and introduced Sergeant John Kling, Criminal Investigations Unit of the Fort McDowell Tribe as leadoff speaker on the issue of "Sovereignty - Policing on Indian Land." The Fort McDowell Indian Community is located northeast of Phoenix and near Fountain Hills, Arizona. The tribe owns and operates the Fort McDowell Casino.

Fort McDowell Native Americans are members of the Yavapi tribe and have sovereignty over the lands that they have been given by treaty with the United States. Sovereignty is defined as "the supreme, absolute, and uncontrollable power by which any independent state is governed." The Fort McDowell tribe does not have any memos of understanding with other local or state police agencies.

Business Meeting:

Treasurers report showed a cash balance of \$5,609.19 at the end of October, 1998.

The revised by-laws sent to all members were adopted on a vote of 8-0. Reelected as Chapter Treasure by 8-0 vote was John McBrien, Chandler Police Department. Reelected as Chapter Secretary by 8-0 vote was Jerry Kos, Mesa Police Department.

Members discussed the certification process for receiving the Law

ANNOUNCING THE FLORIDA CHAPTER 1999 ANNUAL TRAINING CONFERENCE

February 2 -5, 1999
Radisson Hotel Downtown
Orlando, Florida

Topic Highlights:

Help Wanted: Local Government Wishes to Change Image ... In Search of an Entrepreneurial Leader - presented by Gary Getchell, Indian River County Sheriff's Office

This program will look into the future of law enforcement from a strategic perspective. The focus will be on consumerism, and how consumer expectations impact government and local law enforcement. Participants will learn what's needed to meet expectations, including new paradigms, new programs, new directions and new leadership.

CHAPTER NEWS

Scenario 2000: Treat Management in an Era of Chaos and Convergence - presented by Mark E. Hammel and Ron Kramer, Indian River County Sheriff's Office

A proliferation of National Security programs and other national programs have begun shifting a significant new burden for public safety, health and welfare from federal to state and local venues / jurisdictions. Among those programs, for example, are those addressing transnational and domestic terrorism, transnational and domestic organized crime, natural disaster, increased vulnerability to nuclear / biological / chemical incidents and incident prevention, response, and recovery.

These trends suggest a shift of public security financing decisions from federal to state and local government.

Registration Fee: IALEP Members \$99
Non-Members \$149 (includes membership for 1999)

Radisson Plaza Hotel Orlando
60 S. Ivanhoe Blvd. - Orlando, Florida 32804
Reservations: \$76.00/night single or double
Rate honored 3 days prior and post
(407)425-4455 or (800)333-3333
Reservations must be made by January 12, 1999

For more information about the Florida Chapter 1999 Annual Training Conference contact Sandy Shields, Indian River County Sheriff's Office, (561) 564-6700 extension 369, or Kaye Ersch, Orange County Sheriff's Office, (407) 836-4640.

Continued on page 14

SW CHAPTER *(continued)*

Enforcement Planner Certification. Several suggestions were made to assist members in receiving their certification, including offering training classes in areas needed to fulfill certification requirements. All Southwest Chapter members are encouraged to submit ideas to Chapter President Don Ijams, Tucson Police Department.

A discussion of what some of the other chapters are doing was mentioned. Several SW Chapter members attended the IALEP International Conference in Everett, Washington. More information on the conference will be on the agenda at our next meeting in February 1999.

The SW Chapter has established an Internet web site for the benefit of the membership. Several comments and suggestions were made. The site address is <http://ialepsw.cihost.com/> Review of the web site and comments from members is encouraged. Please provide any items you would like to see on the web site. A big thanks goes to Chapter President Ijams for his work on getting the site up and running. We would like to get a picture of each member and a short biography. Some examples of fully developed profiles are now available for reference on the web site.

Also, it would be appreciated if you would help with contacts at your agency or others that you know, similar to those shown on the web site's Contacts/Resources page. These contacts are intended to be helpful to other law enforcement planners when looking for information. Please provide what information you can via e-mail to dijams@ci.tucson.az.us.

Minutes abridged to fit space available. For the full text, contact SW Chapter or check their web site.

BULLETIN BOARD

PLANNER CERTIFICATION

The International Association of Law Enforcement Planners provides certification as Certified Law Enforcement Planner or Advanced Law Enforcement Planner. The Planner Certification Program recognizes professionals dedicated to and experienced in law enforcement planning through a process attesting to the professional achievement of these individuals.

Criteria for Certified Law Enforcement Planners includes:

- verification of achievement (college education, CEU's, training certificates, work experience, etc.) in 12 of the 24 topic areas set forth in the Certification Application.
- verification of six semester hours or equivalent of one year of English composition and literature.
- verification of three semester hours or equivalent of general statistical course work.
- verification of three semester hours or equivalent in research methods.
- verification of college degree and one year of planning experience - work experience may substitute for college degree.

Criteria for Advanced Law Enforcement Planner includes:

- meet all requirements for Certified Law Enforcement Planner.
- 5 years of law enforcement experience with a minimum of three years assigned to a planning or comparable position.
- minimum of a four-year college degree.
- verification of achievement (college education, CEU's, training certificates, work experience, etc.) in 75% of the 24 topic areas set forth in the Certification Application.

If you meet the qualifications for both levels of certification, you may apply for both at the same time. The cost for each level of certification is \$50. To receive a copy of the Certification Application, call Phil Keith at 423-521-1229 or fax 423-971-1412. The application is also available on the IALEP website www.dps.state.ak.us/ialep.

**Got any news
about IALEP
Chapter activities?
Send to:**

Exchange c/o Lisa Hopkins
FDLE/PO Box 1489
Tallahassee, FL 32302
or e-mail to
lisahopkins@fdle.state.fl.us

New for 1999!

Mike Wilson, Staff Vice President
Kansas City (MO) Police Dept.
1125 Locust
Kansas City, MO 64106
816-889-6049 / 816-234-5355 fax
kcpdplan@coop.crn.org

IALEP has changed its main mailing address!

Please send ALL correspondence, applications, etc., to:

**IALEP
c/o Kansas City (MO)
Police Department
1125 Locust
Kansas City, MO 64106**

If you have any information or notices you would like to see in the next issue of the *Exchange*, or any comments on this issue, send them to Lisa Hopkins, c/o FDLE, IRM, PO Box 1489, Tallahassee, FL, 32302
Fax 850-410-8514 or
E-Mail:
lisahopkins@fdle.state.fl.us

The Exchange is now available on the IALEP Web Site! If you would like to get your news through the Web and do not wish to receive a "paper" copy of the Exchange, please notify Lisa Hopkins. We can cut your association costs *and* save a tree by eliminating unnecessary documents.

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Wilke Bermudez, Secretary
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Clarke Combe, Chapter Representative
Ogden Police Department
2549 Washington Boulevard
Ogden, UT 84401
801-629-8060 / 801-629-8086 fax

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL TRAINING CONFERENCE

October 4th - October 8th, 1998
Everett, Washington

Board Members Present At Conference:

Chris Stockard, President
Lisa Hopkins, Executive Vice President
Bill Meyrahn, Staff Vice President
Bill Heffron, Past President
Holly Christian, Treasurer
Wilke Bermudez, Secretary
Mike Wilson for Paula Emery, Repository Director
Clark Coombe, Chapter Representative

Sunday - October 4, 1998

8:07 AM - Executive Board Meeting

Meeting began by briefly discussing the New Members/First Time Conference Breakfast which is scheduled to occur on Monday, 10/5/98, between 7:15 and 8:15 AM. It is expected that thirty-nine First Time Attendees will be at the breakfast.

Board Members will attend the function and offer their remarks.

The Board Members were informed that on Tuesday the following would occur:

Dr. Robert Frazier from Lamar University, Texas, will address the Board.

The Board will discuss the upcoming 1999 San Antonio Conference.

Mark Calhoun will talk about the Planner's Course.

Lisa Hopkins will comment on the current version of the IALEP Strategic Plan.

Furthermore, on Thursday the Board will consider the private outside management of IALEP.

At this time, 105 people are registered for the Everett Conference.

Holly Christian has the Association budget ready for 1999.

Mention made that, after the opening ceremony, there will be an unannounced Membership Business Meeting.

The Board will also open the conference to nominations for the positions of Staff Vice President and Secretary.

The 1999 Budget will be presented on Wednesday.

Report From Lisa Hopkins

1999 Budget prepared and ready for posting. Strategic plan prepared and ready for presentation to membership. Board was informed by the President that Lisa Hopkins is mainly working on the San Antonio Conference.

Report from Bill Meyrahn

Bill Meyrahn's response to his Chapter letter campaign with regard to Chapter nominations for Board positions – There are none at this time. Bill called Phil Keith about awards – still waiting for a return call. Nonetheless, certificates, pins and other awards have been received and are ready for presentation at the Banquet.

Report from Holly Christian

Year to date inflow is \$25,581.17
Outflow is \$23,105.29
Net Worth \$74,800

Total current membership of IALEP is 767

Report from Clark Combe

Got some response from Chapters with regard to the composition of their Boards. The Florida and Inter-Mountain Chapters are still active along with the Illinois Chapter which is also very strong.

Report from Chris Stockard

As far as our Web Site is concerned, it will be adjusted by the middle of October to provide direct on-line edits. Chris stated that this would allow him to easily add and delete information. Suggestion from Lisa Hopkins that certified and advanced certified planners be placed in the public area of the web site. Suggestion taken under consideration.

Report from Mike Wilson

Approximately 50 new PALS submissions have been made which makes for a very good year

Report from Bill Heffron

Briefly discussed mail service – IALEP mail very delayed. In an unrelated matter, Bill remarked that no more action has been taken on the Chattanooga, Tennessee, conference attendee satisfaction survey.

99 Mid Year Conference is tentatively scheduled for Wednesday (4/28/99) through Sunday (5/1/99) at the Clarion Hotel in Orlando, Florida.

Meeting adjourned at 8:55 AM.

Monday - October 5, 1998

9:30 AM - General Membership Meeting

Lisa Hopkins presented the IALEP Strategic Plan for 1999.

Request for nominations for the

positions of Staff Vice President and Secretary.

The Membership was also reminded about the upcoming conference activities.

Tuesday - October 6, 1998

7:24 AM - Board Meeting

Board will be having a host dinner at Lombardi's at 7:00 PM tonight to honor the Everett Conference Coordinators.

Mark Calhoun discussed Planner's Course. Mark suggested that the membership develop the lesson plan with a lead coordinator to fill in the gaps. He envisions the Planner's Course to be a 36 to 40 hour, five-day course of study. Suggestion taken under consideration.

Proposition made to poll conference attendees about developing lesson plans and even sending letters to Certified Planners to assist in the preparation of lesson plans.

Recommendation made, and taken under consideration, to survey select Police Chiefs and Planning Supervisors for input concerning the substance of such a course. In any case, the Board anticipates to have lesson plans prepared by the mid-year April conference.

Mark Calhoun was authorized to meet with Peter Delmio and continue development of the course.

On Thursday the Board will discuss awards and certifications.

Meeting adjourned at 8:30 AM

Continued on page 18



September 19 - 24, 1999

Omni San Antonio Hotel
San Antonio, Texas

Scheduled Topics Include:

International and Global Crime Trends & Cyberterrorism

by Dr. David L. Carter, Michigan State University

Future Trends in Policing & Response to Critical Incidents

by Dr. Allen D. Sapp, Central Missouri State University

Strategic

MINUTES (continued)

Wednesday - October 7, 1998

7:17 AM - Board Meeting

Lisa Hopkins introduced Mr. Merle Manzi to the Board. He was approached because of an emergency situation with the 1999 Conference. Mr. Manzi was enlisted to aid the Board in setting up the conference. A professional conference planner and retired law enforcement officer, Merle has the background and qualifications to assist the Board in preparing an excellent conference.

Mr. Manzi discussed the San Antonio Conference – Hotel Rooms will be \$99.00 per night. Six to seven conference speakers are currently confirmed. Seven to eight are in the wings, somewhat confirmed.

Mr. Manzi also mentioned that he is working with Delta Airlines and, for every forty tickets sold, IALEP will get one complementary ticket. Furthermore, Delta will offer a 10 to 15% discount on their airline fares.

Lisa Hopkins presented the Conference budget and mentioned that the 1999 banquet will be held at the San Antonio Hotel and there will also be a bus trip to the Alamo.

Tentative theme for the 1999 Annual Training Conference will be “Planning for a Changing World.”

Chris Stockard discussed the idea of Private Association Management for IALEP. Board agreed to move in this direction. It was discovered that Merle Manzi does this also. Stockard will forward the RFP to Manzi for consideration.

Mr. Manzi also commented on the same subject - stated that he is not

interested in handling monies but is willing to handle and sort correspondence and perform other related duties.

Tom Smith, Collier County Sheriff's Office, gave a presentation on Conference 2000, which will be held in Orlando, Florida. The Orlando Convention Commission will provide the opportunity for discounted pre-purchase of attraction tickets, which will be included in the Conference registration packet. There will be no spouse program per se but there will be a choice of different sightseeing packages. Sun Coast Convention Management Services will provide a hospitality desk for attraction ticket purchases, information, reservations, etc.

Currently, the 2000 Conference has two sub-committees, one for marketing and the other to handle speakers.

The hosting of the 2001 conference was offered by Mike Wilson, which would be held in Kansas City, Missouri. After consideration, the Board agreed to accept the offer.

Dr. Frazier discussed his past police planner long range planning survey. He requested a letter of support as part of a planning grant application and, after consideration, the Board approved the request.

Meeting adjourned at 8:25 AM.

11:19 AM - General Membership Meeting

Nominations for Staff Vice President and Secretary were closed with three nominees for Staff VP (one nomination from the floor) and one for Secretary. Nominees Janet Lackey, Mike Wilson and Diana Shek gave their presentations for the position of Staff Vice President. At the last minute, the

position of Secretary became unopposed and the current Secretary, Wilke Bermudez, will run un-opposed.

Holly Christian presented the 1999 Budget and informed the attending Membership that the organization has \$75,000 invested in several instruments, which include CD's, Bonds and Money Markets.

Lisa Hopkins went over the San Antonio Conference, which will include meals at the River Walk and Alamo.

Mr. Merle Manzi informed the Board that the two main speakers at the Conference will be Al Sapp and David Carter, both considered interesting and dynamic presenters.

Chris Stockard discussed the IALEP Planner's Course and Barry Horrobin, Windsor Police Service, Ontario, Canada, presented the following series of tentative subject areas that should be part of the Planner's Course and they included:

- Strategic Planning
- Facilities Planning
- Budgeting/Procurement, Grants etc.
- Police Planning, trends and future
- Public Surveys and research methods
- Staffing and research allocation
- Project management
- CPTED/Integration with City
- Community planning

In Response, the audience provided the following suggested subject areas:

- Information resources
- Technical policy writing
- Program evaluation
- Request for proposals
- Data/information automation
- Politics and Marketing
- Collective collaborations/ partnerships
- Report preparation

NOTE: Suggestion that grants should be

separated as a major topic, which would include Life after Grants.

Meeting adjourned at 12:00 Noon

Thursday - October 8, 1998

07:08 AM - Board Meeting

Discussed Planners Course and Board agreed to try to complete curriculum by the mid-year Board meeting and hope to have the course ready for implementation in the Summer or Fall of 1999.

Chris Stockard commented that a committee has been established to review the certification process — Don Ijams, Sally Loveland and other representatives of the Southwest Chapter. Their function will be to determine the relevancy of the current certification standards and any need for change. In addition, this committee will work closely with the development of the basic police planner's training course to determine appropriate certification credit for this course. Bill Meyrahn will coordinate between this ad hoc committee and the Certifications and Awards Committee.

Barry Horrobin went over the Planner's Course topic survey. He stated that five topics seemed to dominate the conference attendee survey and they were:

Strategic planning
Police planning
Police surveys/technical writing
Project evaluation
Project management

Chris Stockard made a motion to approve the 99 budget. Unanimously affirmed by Board.

Meeting concluded at 11:47 a.m.

Presentations Made At Banquet

Election Results:

Staff Vice President – Mike Wilson
Secretary – Wilke Bermudez
Chapter Representative – Clark Combe

Consequently, the IALEP Board for 1999 will consist of the following members:

Lisa Hopkins, President
Bill Meyrahn, Executive Vice President
Mike Wilson, Staff Vice President
Chris Stockard, Past President
Holly Christian, Treasurer
Wilke Bermudez, Secretary
Repository Director - To Be Announced (Kansas City, Missouri, P.D.)
Clark Combe, Chapter Representative

Awards Bestowed:

Project of the Year - "Department-Wide Transition to a Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving Philosophy" – Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department

Planner of the Year - Ray Santilli – Cambridge, Massachusetts, Police Department

Planner Certifications Presented:

The following received the Certified Planner designation:
Roger J. Doherty, Florida Department of Transportation
Harry C. Marzette, University of Alabama, Birmingham Police Department
Michael A. Quinn, Seattle Police Department, Washington
Brenda L. Gillis, York Regional Police, Canada
Daniel M. Strunk, University of Alabama, Birmingham Police Department
Garth den Heyer, New Zealand Police Services
Janet B. Lackey, Knoxville Police Department, Alabama

The following received both Certified and Advanced Certified Planner designations:

Robert J. Henry, Toledo Police Department, Ohio
Boda L. Lawson, Sullivan County Sheriff's Office, Tennessee
John E. Stewart, Cherry Hill Police Department, New Jersey
Randall R. Greeley, Chandler Police Department, Arizona

By Law Revisions Passed by Membership:

1. Revised definition of active (voting) member
2. Revised term of eligibility for Chapter Representative
3. Clarification of Chapter Responsibilities

Conclusion of minutes of the 1998 Annual Training Conference.
Submitted by Wilke Bermudez, Secretary.



IALEP Exchange
c/o Lisa Hopkins
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Post Office Box 1489
Tallahassee, Florida 32302

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage Paid
Tallahassee, FL
Permit No. 883

Fall 1998	
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Check out the new IALEP Chapter web sites!

Visit the SouthWest Chapter at:

<http://ialepsw.cihost.com>

and the Florida Chapter at:

www.naplesnet.com/sheriff/ialep.htm

