Utah and many other places are on fire and UPOA wishes to share a firefighter prayer.

Photo of the Dollar Ridge Fire

Dear Father,

We come today to thank you for our beloved firefighters who are daily alert to the fires that seek to destroy both life and property. Their bravery provides a loving canopy to our lives and our communities.

Loyal and true, they stand ready to protect and defend from the burning disasters that target our loved ones, our homes, our small towns, our big cities, our farms, and our forests. As they daily stand guard waiting for calls of distress, draw them close to you and nourish them with heavenly blessings.

As they rush to emergencies, riding on engines of mercy, prepare them for the unknown challenges that they will face. Whether the blaze is large or small, protect them on each fire call. After the fire has been quenched and they return to the station or homes, we pray for refreshing times of rest.

Each day, Lord, may your wisdom guide them, your encouragement uplift them, and your love comfort them.

Amen
In light of our brothers and sisters in fire busy this summer I wanted to share a beautiful story. Photo and story courtesy of family of the newly married couple.

“Thought we would share a feel good story in light of all the loss this fire has brought. My cousin, Eric Glines, had planned to be married at our family cabin in Pine Hollow yesterday, but had to make other arrangements after the evacuation order. They married in Daniels Canyon instead but drove to Strawberry after the ceremony to assess the damage and thank the firefighters for their hard work. Their photographer, Chad Braithwaite Faces, captured this incredible shot of Eric, his beautiful new bride, and the firefighters. Thank you to all the brave men and women working tirelessly to save our homes and beautiful land.❤️”

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UPOA Fall/Winter Magazine deadline for submission of articles, reports or advertisement is September 1, 2018. Contact Janet Thorsted at janet.thorsted@gmail.com or 801-643-9178.

Our next magazine will spotlight our 2018 Mid-Winter Convention, the 2018 Multi-Gun Championship, the 6th Annual Trail Ride for Fallen Officers and much more!!
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION – NEW/RENEWAL
UTAH PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION
5671 S. Redwood Road, #19
Taylorsville, UT 84123

Off: 801-313-0760 **FAX 801-313-0761 **E-Mail: homeupoa@gmail.com
Secure Membership Application available on UPOA’s web page: www.upoa.org

Today’s Date ____________________________

Name (print) _______________ D.O.B. ____________________________
First MI or Name Last

Address _______________ Street _______________ City _______________ State _______________ Zip

Home phone _______________ Cell _______________ Business _______________

E-Mail Address _______________ Employer _______________

Employer Address _______________ Street _______________ City _______________ State _______________ Zip

Full Time ___ Part Time ___ Associate ___ Retired ___ (from what department) _______________

Insurance Beneficiary (for $1,000 death benefit, which is part of yearly dues) *See policy UPOA 93-3 for eligibility.
Name _______________ Relationship to you _______________

** I desire to pay my annual membership dues through payroll deduction. (Only State employees, S. L. County, Unified Police, Salt Lake City, West Jordan, Tooele, Orem, Sandy, Grantsville, St. George and Kane County employees may participate in payroll deductions at this time.) NOTE: ONLY DUES MAY BE DEDUCTED – NO MERCHANDISE.

Employee # or SSN _______________ Signature: _______________

A signed copy of this form must be mailed or emailed to the UPOA office for payroll deduction.

I am paying for – (all items have UPOA logo):
Lifetime membership @ $600.00 (May be paid in installments over a one year period.) _______________ $ _______________
Annual dues @ $35.00 _______________ $ _______________
Auxiliary dues @ $10.00 (Please complete relationship section above.) _______________ $ _______________
Round window decal @ $1.00 _______________ $ _______________
T shirts @ $10.00 _______________ $ _______________
Hats @ $12.00 (Distressed military hat $13) _______________ $ _______________
Polo Shirt @ $30.00 (2XL – 4XL @ $35.00) _______________ $ _______________
Business card wallet @ $10.00 _______________ $ _______________

TOTAL (Postage and handling on multiple items will not exceed $10.00) _______________ $ _______________
(Postage for up to 10 decals only will be free of charge)

Save postage and handling by purchasing items directly at the UPOA Office or having your Regional Board member deliver them to you.
**Call for further information or come by the office.

Please charge the above amount to my VISA, Master Card or American Express account #

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Signature authorizing charge: ____________________________
Your membership in UPOA gives you a voice. UPOA has several standing committees, all charged with some responsibility for the betterment of the UPOA, its members and all those in Law Enforcement in furthering the goals and objects of law enforcement. The Legislative Committee is very active in your behalf each time the Legislature meets. The Utah Peace Officers Association maintains a voting position on Utah Law Enforcement Legislative Committee, POST Council and the Utah State Retirement Council.

The UPOA is committed to supporting ALL officers of law enforcement regardless of department, rank, and location. The UPOA wants to make sure we bring quality training to each officer within the state. We also support the families of those fallen officers and those who have fallen and gotten back up.

**ROUND TWO OF Utah fireworks starts soon so here is recap of the new law.**

The new law allows for fireworks July 22nd through July 25th. The allowable firework days for New Year’s Eve and Chinese New Year remain the same. Although fireworks are allowed throughout Utah on the eight approved days in July, that does not mean they are allowed everywhere.

**Restricted firework areas**

The state of Utah is currently seeing record high temperatures mixed with low humidity and accompanying winds. These conditions increase the likelihood of wildfires even without the use of recreational flaming explosives. In order to prevent firework use from adding to the growing number of wildfires presently active throughout Utah, there are areas where fireworks are not permitted. Statewide, fireworks are prohibited on state owned as well as federal land. Additionally most areas outside city limits or within close proximity to washes, wooded areas, or other locations where the chance of a brush fire is increased may have restrictions for firework use.

**Penalties unlawful discharge of fireworks**

Utah Code 53-7-225 states “A person is guilty of an infraction punishable by a fine of up to $1,000, if the person discharges a class C common state approved explosive:

- (a) outside the legal discharge dates and times . . . or
- (b) in an area in which fireworks are prohibited”.
Residents should consult with their state and city laws prior to firework use to ensure their holiday festivities are in accordance with local laws.

Words That Paint a Thousand Pictures, by Robert Wadman

It has been said that a problem well stated is half solved. Have we clearly stated America’s crime problem? We have a solution - harsh punishment for criminal conduct, but does harsh punishment solve the problem? From the death penalty to mandatory sentencing guidelines, America’s prisons are overflowing. With this reality in mind, I simply ask, “Is America’s costly criminal justice system making our country safer?

I want to guide you as if you are a virtual artist by asking six questions. The brush to paint this picture is in your mind:

- Are criminals in America primarily male or female?
- Are America’s criminals, young (15 years to 25 years) or older than 25?
- Do criminals come from stable two parent families or single parent families?
- Prior to committing a serious crime are they in poverty or above the poverty level?
- Are criminals in America well educated or high school drop outs?
- Do criminals in America have good jobs

From your painting, imagine one thousand young men, who are unemployed, uneducated, living in poverty, and being raised by a single-mom, moving into your neighborhood. What would be the consequences?

For a moment let me repaint the picture in your mind. The picture I’m painting contains women, 55 years of age with a college degree; they have a productive high paying job, and are married living with their stable family. What would be the consequences if these women stepped out of my picture and into your neighborhood?

Do you see the dichotomy in the social fabric of America? More importantly, do you see the 55-year-old African American women in my painting? Did a thousand different pictures flash through your mine before I pointed out that my painting was an unexpected portrait of our social fabric?

As the “Black Lives Matter” movement has evolved; as the disproportional incarceration rate of African Americans continues; have we failed to clearly see the portrait of America. Is race and ethnicity invisible in poverty, invisible in education, invisible in employment, and consequently invisible in opportunity – or is it only invisible in our hearts?

It doesn’t matter if you are Hispanic, Asian, Native American, African American or Caucasian. If you have the traits listed in my six questions, you will have a substantially higher probability of ending up in prison or on death row. If you went to your doctor because you had a high temperature, and all the doctor did was treat the symptom, and not discover the cause, would you lose confidence in your doctor? A high temperature is a symptom it is not the cause. Like a high temperature in an individual is a symptom, the crime rate is a symptom of the health of a community. The six questions begin to approach the causes of crime. Should we ignore the core causes and continue to treat the symptom? In health, just treating a symptom does not cure the illness. America is fixated...
on the symptom, which is our crime rate, and can’t picture the causes. From these words, can we paint a portrait of a cure for both crime and for racism? The brush is in your hand.

**Socializing Law Enforcement: Walking a Digital Beat, by Neal McLoughlin**

It has been said “A good cop is never cold, never gets wet, and never goes hungry”

That saying, if you don’t know, has been around for a long time and there are many interpretations as to what it refers. Some attribute it to meaning a good cop is resourceful, can adapt to a changing situation, or plans ahead and has the equipment, clothing, and energy bars in reserve as needed. I tend to think it refers to a time when cops walked a beat. No cruiser or squad car to take shelter in or drive distances for meals. It really means a good cop had engagement with the community they served, interacting, protecting and relying upon the community in order to do their job more effectively and efficiently.

Today we have an online social community. So, let us all be “good cops”, and let us interact and walk a digital beat so to speak, as we protect our online social communities.

I am not referring to using Social Media for Public Relations Purposes, Community Outreach, Emergency Notifications or even Recruitment and Background Checks on new hires and internal reviews. All valid uses of Social Media.

I am instead focusing on homicides and shootings, I am talking about sexual assaults, grooming, sexploitation, missing persons, fugitive apprehension, self-harm. In short, your bread and butter police investigations which are, coincidentally, the least understood and misapplied form of social media use in law enforcement today.

We need to recognize and allow our social online communities to provide for us in Law Enforcement. Not to provide shelter from the wet or cold or food for hunger but information. Information in the form of witnesses, offenders, first-hand video testimony and physical evidence. Meta data on images, geo location on phones and tablets, communications, networks, and criminal associates. Bank transactions and Digital currencies to be traced and attached for forfeiture. Online market places dealing in narcotics, firearms and stolen merchandise. Just to name a few.

Just as our society lives their lives online and have adopted mobile applications, and voluntarily agree to give much more information than they realize over to these app providers. We need to when necessary and with legal authority access this treasure trove of information.

When I speak with departments about their Social Media programs I am often referred to understaffed, specialized units who are doing a variety of tasks within their agency.

I advocate for an integrated online/social media program that is contained within your agencies investigative units. Violent Crimes, Property Crimes, Gangs, Narcotics, Juvenile/School units and Financial Crimes all can benefit directly. Prosecutors’ offices can benefit from bail bond enhancements, and Corrections can benefit by conducting social online compliance checks.
Having a policy and protocols in place is essential for authorizing the use and procedures agency personnel can follow. In order to avoid the liability of misapplied application of investigations and the creating of unauthorized accounts.

Most agencies are unaware where and how to procure these accounts. Set up the hardware and how to cleanse the equipment used in these operations. That’s before any selection and training of personnel can even begin.

Unfortunately for many in Law Enforcement, social media providers have started to enforce their TOS (terms of service) provisions more vigorously, translating into shutting down fictitious accounts. A $134,000.00 Department of Justice settlement with a New York woman over images from her cell phone. Combine this with social media and online content litigation being a fast-growing legal specialty, and the fact that prosecutors’ offices are asking for more detailed and formalized documentation and information on where, when, and how online evidence is collected. Every day more applications enter the market that allows for encrypted communication and sharing in order to avoid law enforcement detection.

Now for the good news, it does not have to be so bleak. We can train our personnel, change outdated or nonexistent policies and get up to speed. Collaborate and form professional LE Associations for the sharing of technique and hardware/software options. Just like implementing any other program it does not happen overnight, and you need to have buy-in from top administration, but the results will speak for themselves.

I look upon this as a great opportunity. An opportunity to ensure policies are in place that formalizes the use of SM and take seriously what has been clear for some time. There is a high cost of falling behind for agencies who fail to take action or ignore that criminal investigations have evolved and that Policing has changed. Be safe as you walk your “Digital” Beat.

About the Author: Neal McLoughlin is a supervisor with a Major Law Enforcement agency. He has initiated and developed social media investigative units. Currently assigned as the Coordinator of a multi-agency task force dedicated to online and mobile application data mining in support of investigations. He has a B.S, MBA, PSWA and achieved a C.F.E. designation in 2005 and is a member of several Cyber Crime/Security Associations. Neal’s seminar offerings are through Public Grants & Training Initiatives (www.pg-ti.com) (847-875-3620) kodonnell@pg-ti.com To view information on his class and others coming to Utah, follow this link: 2018TrainingScheduleUtah.pdf

Regional Representative Spotlight – Region G, by Mark Cornaby, Roosevelt PD

During the beginning of May the Uintah Basin area did not have much going on during the week of Police week.
During this time we would like to thank the fallen heroes of our region. They will never be forgotten!

Ute Tribe Police Officer Adolph Bush, EOW: 09/19/1967
Duchesne County Sheriff’s Officer Lt. Gerry Ivie, EOW: 07/02/1987
Roosevelt City Police Chief Cecil Gurr, EOW: 07/06/2001
Uintah County Sheriff's Office Detective, Kevin Orr: EOW: 11/22/2006
Ute Tribe Police officer Joshua Yazzie, EOW: 06/07/2010

In the following week and month we did have a few things that went on.

On June 6th, Deputy Derrick Kearney has received a letter of appreciation and commendation from his supervisor for saving a man's life.

Over the weekend, Kearney was dispatched to a call of an unconscious man. The man stopped breathing just as Kearney arrived.

After assessing the situation, Kearney administered NARCAN and performed CPR on the man until an ambulance arrived to take the man to the hospital.

"Deputy Derrick Kearney showed exemplary discretion, professionalism and decision-making," Sgt. Carl Reilley wrote in a letter submitted to Lt. Monty Nay.

"He saved this man's life with his decision and the availability of having NARCAN," Reilley added.

Duchesne County sheriff's deputies carry NARCAN and have been trained in the proper administration of the medication, which is an emergency treatment for known or suspected opioid overdoses.

Duchesne County Sheriff's Office May 29 at 12:36 pm, from Deputy Fuller

On May 22, 2018 K9 Aries left our pack with the Uintah County Sheriff’s K9 Unit to start his own. Aries was the first ever certified explosive detection K9 in the Uintah Basin. Aries completed training in September of 2016 and was certified on explosives from each of the different families of explosives. Aries was also certified on bite apprehension, tracking, and trailing. Aries was deployed multiple times on bomb threats, homicide investigations, probation checks, tracking fleeing subjects, and
evidence location that extended beyond the boundaries of Uintah County. Aries trained exceptionally hard for hours each week in order to be prepared to deploy at a moment’s notice.

Aries was a small Belgian Malinois with an enormous amount of energy. Aries enjoyed searching so much he could deploy for hours at a time looking for explosives. If Aries kennel inside our patrol vehicle was left open even slightly, Aries would try his hardest to get into the passenger seat to see what was going on. I had the privilege of training and deploying with K9 Aries. I always knew that I could trust Aries if deployed in any situation. When others were being evacuated from a bomb threat Aries and I were going in to make sure the area was safe. I knew I could always trust Aries would not miss anything in those tense situations. Aries would watch me each and every time I got out of my patrol vehicle on a traffic stop or made contact with someone, making sure that I was safe. Aries would alert me if anyone walked up on our patrol vehicle which gave me peace of mind in a time when officers are being shot while eating or just fueling up their vehicles.

Aries was recently diagnosed with cancer which lead to stomach complications. I appreciate the honor to be a part of Aries K9 team and he will be sorely missed.

Law enforcement officers will be escorting Aries remains from the sheriff’s office to Deputy Fuller’s home on Wednesday, May 30 at 1115.

Our condolences to Deputy Fuller and the Uintah County Sheriff’s Office on the loss of Aries. Thank you, Aries, for your service.

**Responding to Pipeline Emergencies**

Each year, Dominion Energy Utah, in partnership with the Utah Pipeline Association (UPA) conducts training sessions for first responders, including law-enforcement personnel. The 90-minute training sessions are available each year during January and February at various locations throughout the state. There is no cost to attend the training.

“We encourage emergency responders to attend this training to learn more about the pipeline companies operating in their communities and how to respond to a pipeline emergency,” said Connie Tilk, chairman of the Utah Pipeline Association.

Catastrophic emergencies involving pipelines transporting natural gas, jet fuel, diesel, gasoline and other petroleum liquids are rare. However, all emergency incidents involving pipelines require clear understanding of safety procedures that can protect lives, property and the environment. Law-enforcement officials may be called upon to assist firefighters and utility crews by securing access to hazardous areas. During the training attendees will see and participate in interactive presentations from experts who not only will discuss pipeline safety issues such as properties of natural gas, causes of pipeline damage and containment, but will also discuss emerging concerns over social disturbances and vandalism.

To learn more about the Utah Pipeline Association’s emergency response training, visit the website, https://upa.pipelineawareness.org/
Community Relations- Humanizing the Badge, by Glen Williams

This article is the first step in community relations and explains that there are several communities that we each belong to. Today I will refer specifically to our closest community, our family. One issue that shows our failure in this familial community will be brought up. One part of the solution is open communication. Something I did not do in the past, contributing to my divorces. Something I do much better at now. In fact, some of the things in this article, I had not shared until I did with my current wife, while writing this article. This is merely a brief introduction, as the issues in this, our familial community, and the broader communities in which we serve deserve more time and discussion. The prospect of more time and discussion is brought up at the end of this article.

In today’s society, we hear and read a lot about the police and community relations. Some good things, some bad things, and some outright false things. What does all of this mean? What is a community? Are we a part of our community? How are our relations with our community working? Can we be a member of more than one community?

Webster’s Dictionary defines community as

Com’mu´ni`ty

n. 1. Common possession or enjoyment; participation; as, a community of goods. The original community of all things.
- Locke.
An unreserved community of thought and feeling.
- W. Irving.
2. A body of people having common rights, privileges, or interests, or living in the same place under the same laws and regulations; as, a community of monks. Hence a number of animals living in a common home or with some apparent association of interests.
Creatures that in communities exist.
- Wordsworth.
3. Society at large; a commonwealth or state; a body politic; the public, or people in general. Burdens upon the poorer classes of the community.
- Hallam.
- H. Spencer.
5. Commonness; frequency.
Eyes . . . sick and blunted with community.
- Shak.

By this definition, we each belong to several different types of communities. Our family, our profession, any club or group, our neighborhood, our religion, political parties, our city, state, and county, along with many other possibilities.

For most, the basic and primary community we belong to is our family. How are we doing within this community? This is such an individual area that it can’t be completely quantified, however there are two basic statistics that indicate an overall failure in our relations with our families. These are the divorce rate
Suicide
In 2008 there were 141 police suicides throughout the country. That is 17/100,000 vs 11/100,000 for the general public. 2009 saw 143 police suicides equaling 17/100,000 and 11/100,000 for the general public. 2012 brought about 126 police suicides totaling 14/100,000 and 13/100,000 for the public. 2015 showed improvement with 112 police suicides translating to 12/100,000 compared to 13/100,000 for the public. 2016 continued the good trend with 108 police suicides and again equating to 12/100,000 vs 13/100,000 for the public. 2017 unfortunately went back to the previous rates with 140 police suicides rating at 17/100,000 compared to 13/100,000 for the public.

These show that historically police suicides are higher than the general publics. It is sad that these people have been failed by us as a professional community as well as leaving their familial community behind.

Divorce
In a 2014 study Police One suggests that 70%-80% of police officers get divorced. In 2016, KSL did a study and found that 60% get divorced and in 2017 that percentage was found to again be around 70% of officers get divorced.

Family relations in law enforcement has been an issue for a long time. In fact, I remember having a 2 hour training block on spousal relations (our family community) in the Police Academy in 1991. We were asked to bring our spouses in and the instructors discussed the high divorce rate in law enforcement. We were offered some suggestions about how to prevent this from occurring. We were taught that developing interests/hobbies outside law enforcement and not making the job our life would greatly assist in maintaining our spousal /family relationships. This is partially true, but much more is required.

These statistics indicate that this is still an ongoing problem in our primary community, our family, and that we in our professional community are failing at addressing these problems.

Communication is one key aspect of maintaining any relationship, no matter which community is being referred to.

Before I became a police officer, I told my wife everything. I continued sharing in the beginning. As I gained experience, moved into detectives, dealt with political BS at work, saw some gruesome things. I told her less and less. I bought into the macho crap that was expected of me. Real men don’t talk about work, we hide how we feel, we don’ show emotions. I turned to working more and more until that was all I did. Work at the PD, and 2 or 3 part-time jobs in the guise of taking care of the financial needs of my family. My wife became depressed and I used work as an escape. Until we divorced.

What I know now, is communication is vital to a good relationship and I am fortunate to have the opportunity to use the things I have learned to create that relationship. I tell my current wife about everything, including how I feel.

I know that when working in law enforcement, I cannot give the details of the guy who committed suicide with a shotgun, the person who stepped in front of a train, or of the 2 year old who escaped his parent’s apartment and drowned in a fountain pool.
I won’t/can’t tell my spouse where the suicide occurred, or who it was. I am hesitant to tell her about the wound which removed most of his head. How we saw brain tissue and blood on the carpet, walls, on and behind books and bookshelves. How nasty it really was.

I can share how these things made me feel. That the scene was really gross. How after the suicide the guys took me (the new guy) to dinner for lasagna and how I bottled up my feelings to prove to them I was tough enough. But inside I was feeling how selfish/cowardly that person was for doing this to his family. How traumatic it is as they would have to get Disaster Cleanup to clean the entire basement. How this hurt that family and that I would never want anything like that to occur in my life. I do know now that suicide is an illness and not necessarily selfish, but that is how I felt at the time.

After the train accident, I held everything together, worked to determine cause and come up with ways to prevent this from happening again. Spoke to friends and family of the victim and to those that witnessed the accident. I took evidentiary photos of the scene, including the body parts. I didn’t acknowledge that this happened to anyone. I looked at the scene, at the body parts, and bottled up my feelings, only saying there was a person who walked in front of a train today and was killed.

Inside I was sad, sad for those friends that witnessed it or were the last to see this person alive, then all of a sudden dead. Sad for those who felt they could have prevented the accident and the guilt they expressed and will feel for a long time. Angry for the choice this person made to be on the tracks and not look to get out of the way (it was not a suicide) and frustrated because we will never really know why or how this happened. These are the things I would share now.

The two-year old that I searched for, for 30 to 45 minutes. I looked at the fountain but some teenagers had put soap in the fountain the night before and I couldn’t see the water, only bubbles. After searching the area, I was standing by the fountain when a small breeze came up, just enough to blow a small gap in the bubbles and allow me to see the young boy’s body floating in the water. I pulled him out and did CPR until fire arrived and took over. The boy did not make it. I kept everything together and took care of the boy’s family, protected the scene and did my job. Luckily, I had a good LT who saw the pain and allowed me to go somewhere and just be alone, take care of myself, before worrying about my report. I found an unoccupied church parking lot and went to the far back corner and cried. I am grateful for him.

I never shared much about that experience but if I had here is what I would have shared.

I recovered the body of a young boy and did CPR on him but he did not make it. I feel really sad for his parents. The boy was only two but was an escape artist. Mom and Dad had put extra security measures and locks on the door and he still got out. I am angry at the kids who put the soap into the fountain. I am sure the bubbles are what attracted the boy to the fountain and I know the bubbles made our search extremely difficult. I searched that fountain first and couldn’t see the boy. I am mad at myself for missing him and wonder if that 30 minutes could be the difference between his life and death. I am grateful for the wind that came up when it did, allowing me to see the boy and am grateful for the LT who recognized my emotional needs at that moment.

Again, these were feelings I never really shared, until writing this article and speaking to my current wife, years after the fact.

Why didn’t I share these feelings back then? Because as a new officer the actions around me taught and conditioned me to not say anything about the job and to bottle things up. I was told we don’t talk about work
with people outside the job. Other people don’t have the need to know. They don’t understand. That was the expectation of those I worked with. That was what I learned, and I took it to heart.

The moral to this story is, it is OK to communicate and talk with others, even outside of law enforcement. Including your spouse, family, and if needed, a counselor or therapist. We get to be wise in what we share. We don’t share details, but we can express how we feel about an incident. There are still other experiences that I get to share, when the time is right, but once again, how I felt and how it made me feel, not the details.

This then brings some questions,

1) Does stress from one community (city, police, family) transfer to other communities (family, police, city) and if so, what do we do to reduce the damage done? And
2) If we are failing in our primary community, the community that means the most to us, how are we doing with the relations in our other communities?
3) How do we prevent these failures and preserve our communities and our relations with those communities?

These questions are addressed in my 8 hour work shop, Humanizing the Badge, An Inside Look at Community Relations. If there are any questions or comments I can be reached by e-mail at glenw247@msn.com

To Better Serve You, by BL Smith

This article has two paths under the same heading “To Better Serve You.” Here is the first path April 23rd, I come into work as usual, between 7-7:30 AM. Open the office, change my voicemail, boot up the computer and since it’s a Monday I make sure I have my web server up and ready to send out training and other public safety issues that have been sent to me by agencies throughout the state. I have two main mailing lists, one for public safety issues which is 2400 plus and the other is a training mailing list which is just under 2500. Or at least I ‘HAD.’

The home page of IX Web Hosting was grayed out and told me to check my e-mail for a notice. I checked, nothing from IX Web Hosting but I did have one from SITE5. Checking to make sure it wasn’t a bogus e-mail we found out SITE5 had purchased IX Web Hosting. It took two hours but our IT people had me up and running by noon. I started sending out everyone’s training and public safety e-mails. I guess this wasn’t so bad, it is all working out NOT!

Friday comes around, beautiful morning, boot up the computer, check my e-mail and there sits hundreds of ‘bounced’ e-mails. I go WTF (hell). Our IT people come over and we are working on why I have hundreds and hundreds of these bounced e-mails. Well it can’t be all that bad because there it is, on their home page, in a window all its own “To better serve you we will no longer offer phone support.” It’s all LIVE CHAT! Well we did find out that our account could only send 500 emails an hour. Didn’t matter how many mailing lists you had, only 500 emails an hour.

Live chat here we come! We link up with our live chat person (after waiting in line of course) and we ask them about these 500 emails an hour. Yep, that’s all our account allows. We chat back we have multiple e-mails list; how can we work this out? You can only send 500 emails an hour. Our e-mail lists have 24 and 2500 names how can we work this out? You can only send 500 emails an hour. Again, we chat back that their company had purchased the company we had contracted with and they had unlimited e-mails and the
contract we purchased should be honored by your company. You can only send 500 emails an hour. Who is someone we can speak with (phone) or chat with? You can only send 500 emails an hour. How can we get a refund? You can only send 500 emails an hour. How are we going to resolve this issue? I will make a ticket and someone will be in touch. OK, good bye.

A week later low and behold an e-mail from someone who was assigned our ‘ticket.’ This individual says he has reviewed the ticket and we can only send 500 emails an hour. I send back an e-mail explaining the situation to include we had a contract with the company they bought and we would like them to honor that contract until at least the length left in that contract. A week later their reply. You can only send 500 e-mails an hour. To obtain a refund follow these steps yada yada yada.

I no longer have these two mailing lists. The cost we were paying for all mailing list a year is about what this company, and others, charge PER mailing list PER month. No way are we (my employer) going to cowboy up the funding. We are now in the process of trying to reach out to everyone to join a no cost Yahoo group. Only problem there is I cannot ‘add’ people. The people need to accept an invitation and join. As of this writing we are at 331, not quite the 2500 number but we will continue to invite all of you ‘To Better Serve You.’

Path number two, to better serve you. With all the resources available to law enforcement how do we better serve our people? Homeless, mentally ill, elderly, at risk youth, the addicted or those that come to us in need? Each of our new officers get three pages of resources with web sites and phone numbers where they can call or contact resources that will help them potentially solve, or greatly reduce, the issues these people face. Do they use it? I don’t know, I hope so. Law enforcement continually run into these people time and time again. If we can help them we should absolutely do it. We help them, less calls for service. We help them they may not dislike us so much. We help them we accomplish our goal and objective, to protect and to serve.

Remember the first paragraph in the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics. “As a law enforcement officer, my fundamental duty is to serve the community, to safeguard lives and property, to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the constitutional rights of all to liberty, equality and justice.”
If you are interested in my resource list (you can adapt it to your own community) shoot me an e-mail at blsmith@sandy.utah.gov. Take care and stay safe.

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My K9 Training Experience
K9 Officer Brian Bybee
Murray City Police Department

Let me start by saying I have been working as a law enforcement officer for over 5 years now. I work for a police department of approximately 80 officers in Salt Lake County with a moderate call load. I have worked these past 5 years as a patrol officer with secondary assignments as a Crime Scene Investigator (CSI), and Field Training Officer. Our department is now restarting their K9 program and I am currently an army of one. I was recently selected to be a K9 officer and have been in K9 training for the past 3 months. It’s already been an adventure.

Before becoming a K9 officer I had only a guess as to what K9 officers did. I thought; I grew up with dogs, how hard could it be? I decided to apply for K9 because I was starting to get tired of the same old patrol routine night after night. I thought K9 would be an easy change. Something new. How cool would it be to get paid to play with a dog who bites bad guys? Although it’s been fun, challenging, and exciting I had no idea what I had just gotten myself into.

My new partner Argos was what we call a “retread”. A retread dog is a dog that has already been working as a Police K9 with another handler. Retread dogs happen for a number of reasons. For example, sometimes the handler’s get hurt and can no longer run the dog. Other times there is a compatibility issue between the handler and the dog, or maybe that officer joins another department and has to leave his K9 partner behind. In my case Argos’s handler was sent on military deployment and was not due back for over a year.

Being a retread K9 who was already working for our department I was a tad familiar with my new partner before I became his handler although I didn’t know him well. I was both nervous and excited for him to start living with me. My wife, being scared of dogs made me the deal; I could be a K9 handler but that I would be on my own when taking care of the dog and that I shouldn’t expect her to ever get near him.

Finally the day had arrived that Argos was going to be delivered to my house. My wife and I decided Argos would need to stay in the garage as we had just built our new home and the landscaping had not yet been put in. Argos currently lives in my garage in a 10’ x 10’ kennel. I should mention that the kennel has a roof on it because one-time Argos decided to jump out of the kennel and was later found in the front yard waiting by the patrol truck to go to work.

I’ll always remember when my Sgt. Pulled up to my house with Argos. It had just rained the night before and my yard was a muddy mess. My wife was nervous, she already had a fear of
dogs and had never met Argos. Sargent arrives and hands me the leash with Argos attached. Argos decides to start exploring his new environment and I was going with him whether I liked it or not. Next thing I knew I was sliding across my muddy yard. I felt like I was water skiing. Argos was the boat and I was just along for the ride. It was in that moment that I had a reality check and thought, “how the heck am I going to do this? I can’t even control this 80-pound beast from pulling me around my own yard.”

Luckily over time things became much easier. The first step to becoming a K9 handler is developing a bond with your new K9 partner. I was told to play with him for the first few weeks and just get to know each other. I learned that a bond between the K9 handler (me), and K9 is one of the most important things. If the K9 does not trust you, or does not like you, he will not listen to you or learn from you.

Argos and I began developing our bond, although we did and sometimes still do have some issues to work out. It was not easy for Argos to start listening and respecting his new dad. After all he had just spent that last year with another handler and now this random stranger is going to tell him what to do? Argos was already a trained police K9 who knows the ins and outs. Now he had to deal with his new handler dad who had no idea what he’s doing and can’t even pronounce the German command words.

A few weeks after receiving Argos we entered the Utah Police K9 Academy. Day one of the Academy I saw there were students from other parts of the United States. I thought this was odd and wondered why they didn’t just attend their own K9 Academy. That’s when I learned that the Utah K9 Police School has an incredible reputation. Not only in the United States but throughout the world. Police K9’s and handlers from all over the world come to Utah for its excellent and unparalleled training.

Confession time. Before becoming a K9 handler, I thought Police K9 programs were a waste of money, although I would never have told my administration that before applying for the position. I just thought cities spent hundreds of thousands of dollars between the K9 handler’s salary, vehicle, gas, equipment, food, and for the K9 itself. I thought K9s only found a handful of drugs each year and maybe bit a bad guy a few times in its life span. But if the department was willing to spend the money I was happy to do the job. The first week of the academy I found out just how wrong I was.

What I didn’t know was this. A properly trained police dog saves 600 – 1,000 man-hours every year. Because of this, K9 units can actually save the tax payer’s money. That 17 court cases have found that the use of K9s in criminal apprehension is not a deadly use of force, in fact just the opposite is true. That nationwide approximately 95% of the time the mere presence of a K9 de-escalates the need for a use of force. Although Police K9s tend to de-escalate situations because of the nature of K9 calls, the national average for a K9 handler to be involved in a police shooting is 30% compared to a normal patrol officer who has a 2% chance at being involved in a
police shooting throughout his or her career (although K9 handlers in Utah feel that statistic may be as high at 50%). That K9s are often used as locating tools looking for missing children, or even missing elderly. A K9 is the only police tool that can be recalled after being deployed. Police K9s not only decrease police use of force incidents but they also help prevent Police on the job injuries sustained through use of force.

Whether we are training or working, my dog will never intentionally bite me; he knows I am dad. To help solidify this and prevent confusion with the K9 we always use other K9 handlers as decoys. A decoy is the person who is being bitten by the dog. When dogs are learning bite work it is actually the decoy who is training the dog and not the handler. Decoying for a dog can make or break a dog. As a K9 handler I am expected to decoy at every training for other police dogs, just as other K9 handlers are expected to decoy for my dog.

I recall my first day of decoying. Our class went to a local park where we tested the temperament of each other’s dogs. I was given a “hidden sleeve”. A hidden sleeve is just that, it’s a thinner sleeve you wear around your arm that is covered up by a shirt or in our case a hoodie. It’s meant to test the K9 to make sure he will bite a human and not just equipment. What they don’t prepare you for is the pain and the exercise. You see the first dog that I took was an award winning bite dog. The handler did not mention this to me until afterwards. The dog bit the sleeve and the pressure was intense. Not only that but we are taught to raise the dogs off the ground and bring your arm to almost chest level. This tests the dog to see if they will stay in the fight. So there I was wearing a hidden sleeve and then bringing that 70 – 90 lb. dog up to my chest, hoping and praying he doesn’t release the bite and re-bite me somewhere else. I recall acting tough in the moment and that the pain was intense, but once that dog released me I thanked God and had to lie down. I was out of breath, out of shape, my arm was throbbing, and I was just thinking “what did I just commit myself too?”

You would think that we would be wearing big poufy marshmallow suits that protect us from harm. Well, although sometimes we do wear the big poufy suits it’s actually preferred that we wear thinner suits where the dogs will be able to feel the flesh and bone underneath the suit. The thinner suits mostly protect the decoy from the K9’s teeth, and does relieve a lot of the bite pressure so it’s not all that bad. Using the thinner suits are important for a number of reasons. The first being you never want to train a dog to only bite equipment. The day will come you send the dog after a bad guy and the K9 will not engage the bad guy because he simply is unable to locate the equipment on the bad guy. This happens more often then we care to admit.

The second reason is because again the decoy is training the K9. What I mean by that is this; K9s are kind of like humans in the sense that some are tougher than others. Some K9s love to fight, others not so much. Now when the time comes that the K9 is biting a bad guy do you think the bad guy is going to just lie there and take it? Probably not. Sometimes the bad guys fight back. Now when you are decoying for a K9, if you are wearing a thick bite suit and you cannot feel what is going on, it’s hard to know what the dog is thinking. One of the things we are looking for is if the K9 is using his entire mouth to bite the suspect, or just the front teeth. If the K9 is using the entire mouth then he will have a good grip on the suspect. A full mouth bite indicates that the K9 is committed to the fight. If the K9 is only biting with his front teeth, this could indicate that the K9 is a bit shy and not totally committed to the fight. In a fight, the K9 only biting with his front teeth could lose grip of the suspect or if the suspect fights back, the K9 could give up and
submit to his attacker.

As decoys we are looking to see how hard the K9 is biting. A soft bite indicates low confidence or fear. A hard bite indicates confidence and that the K9 is ready for a real fight. As a decoy it’s impossible to tell how hard a dog is biting if you can’t feel the pressure the K9 is applying. This of course causes my wife great concern, or joy depending on the day when I come home from training and my entire arm is black and blue.

One of the hardest things I have found with being a K9 handler is that K9 training is an art and not a science. K9s are similar to humans in that they all have different personalities, strengths, and weaknesses. You probably found that your kids learn differently. What you used to potty train your first born didn’t necessarily work on training your second. The same goes with dogs. Although there is science behind dog psychology, dog training is an art. When I attended the K9 Police Academy I learned many different ways to teach my dog. What worked for my dog didn’t work for other dogs in the class.

Often, I will come home from work after training my dog for 10 hours. I’ll put him in his kennel and think “finally the day is over, I can get some rest and watch tv”. Within 1 hour later I will start missing my buddy and next thing I know we are outside playing a game of fetch.

As for my wife, who I previously mentioned has a deathly fear of dogs; well now she is happy to get in the kennel with him by herself and pet and brush him. My wife has developed a strong bond with Argos. She is happy to take care of him when I am not around. Something I never thought would happen.

As for me, I cannot even describe the bond I have developed with my K9 partner. I already dread the day that he will no longer be a part of my family. Without a doubt, being a K9 handler so far is the highlight of my police career. I look forward to every day we get to train together and am looking forward to the many adventures Argos and I will share in the future.
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Case Law Update, by-BL Smith

TOPIC: VEHICLE STOP/INVESTIGATORY DETENTION

SCENARIO: Trooper Long, while running radar in the median of Interstate 81 observed Powell drive by wearing white headphones. He was not speeding. Long could not tell if Powell had headphones on both of his ears so he made the traffic stop. It is against Pennsylvania state law to drive while wearing headphones over both ears.

The vehicle had temporary New Jersey tags while Powell had North Carolina identification and acknowledged that he was not licensed to drive. Powell was told by Long that he was not going to issue a citation for the headphones. He then returned to his patrol vehicle.

Long called for Trooper Martin to back him. Long had a cold at the time but told Martin he may have detected a slight odor of marijuana. Returning to the vehicle Long again questioned Powell about the purpose of his trip. At this time his answers conflicted with what he had said earlier.

Twenty-four minutes into the stop Powell was asked for permission to search the vehicle. The answer had to be a yes or no and a consent form was explained to him after which he signed the form. The trunk yielded a backpack with several bricks of heroin.

Powell filed a motion to suppress for: (1) Trooper Long lacked probable cause to effectuate the traffic stop; (2) the length and nature of the traffic stop was unreasonable; (3) Trooper Long lacked reasonable suspicion to warrant an investigative detention; and (4) his consent to the vehicle search was not voluntary.

Do any of these motions have merit? Was there PC to stop the vehicle, was the length of the traffic stop unreasonable, was there reasonable suspicion to extend the scope of the stop and lastly was his consent valid?

ANSWER:
No. None of these motions to suppress had any merit.

- Driving with headphones over both ears is against the law in Pennsylvania. It did not matter that the trooper only saw one headphone, that was enough to investigate and make a traffic stop.
- The length of the traffic stop was not unreasonable (see #3)
- "However, an officer who develops a reasonable, articulable suspicion of criminal activity may expand the scope of an inquiry beyond the reason for the stop and detain the vehicle and its occupants for further investigation. This exception to the rule requires independent suspicion that some other crime is afoot."
  - "Powell made inconsistent statements concerning the destination of his trip and the owner of the Ford Taurus. Powell appeared nervous even after being told that he would not be receive a citation, and at one point, Trooper Long witnessed Powell's hands shaking. Powell later acknowledged that he was not licensed to drive, and Trooper Long believed that he may have smelled an odor of marijuana in the vehicle."

"Powell voluntarily consented to the search of his vehicle. A voluntarily given consent is an
exception to the search warrant requirement and is, constitutionally permissible. Factors that courts use
in determining whether a confession is voluntary include the age of the accused, his education and his
intelligence, whether he was advised of his constitutional rights, and whether the questioning was
repeated and prolonged."

The court also mentioned he had signed a consent to search form.

What is interesting in this case is Trooper Long had a cold and only 'thought' he may have smelled
marijuana. The back-up officer, arriving several minutes later did not smell any marijuana. The court
STILL took this into consideration for reasonable suspicion to extend the stop.

TOPIC: VEHICLE SEARCH OR INVENTORY?
SCENARIO: Officer Valko was driving on I-70 when he clocked a vehicle exceeding the speed limit.
He made a lawful traffic stop and contacted the driver who was unable to produce a driver’s license. It
was found his license was suspended. The passenger did not have a driver’s license. Valko prepared a
citation and told his back up he was “going to do a proof and get them out of here.” and added “I’ll just
park and lock the car I guess. I don’t know. They can’t drive.”

Upon having the driver, Hernandez, step from the vehicle to sign the ticket he was asked by Valko if
there was anyone who could come and pick up the car. Hernandez said “yeah.” He then pointed
towards Pecos street and made several inaudible comments. Before Hernandez finished responding
Valko cut him off saying “Is there anything in the car that shouldn’t be?” Hernandez responded “No.”
Valko asked if he could search the car. Twice he was told he could refuse the search. Hernandez’s
responses were inaudible.

Neither Hernandez nor his passenger were the registered owner of the vehicle. Valko again asked “Is
there anything in there that I’m going to find?” Hernandez said “No.” Valko proceeded to search the
car. A loaded firearm was found under the seat.

At the suppression hearing both parties agreed Hernandez did NOT give Valko permission to search.

Was this search lawful?
Was this search an inventory?

ANSWER:

No and;
No
Everyone probably guessed the answer to both would be no. There were several issues that the
court brought up that is a good review for officers:

It didn’t matter that the driver was not the registered owner. He had permission to be driving
and was in control of the vehicle.

Searches outside the judicial process without prior approval are unconstitutional with few
exceptions.

One exception is the Vehicle Inventory prior to an impound.
The criteria of the Vehicle Inventory have been around since Colorado v. Bertine in 1987. “It is common practice for the police to conduct an inventory of the contents of vehicles that they have taken into their custody or are about to impound. Inventory searches are not treated as investigative searches because they serve three administrative purposes: “the protection of the owner’s property while it remains in police custody, the protection of the police against claims or disputes over lost or stolen property, and the protection of the police from potential danger.” South Dakota v. Opperman (1976).

Inventory searches need not be supported by a warrant or probable cause.

An inventory search provides an ‘inventory.’ This can be the impound slip. The inventory is NOT investigatory in nature.

In this case the officer violated his own department (Denver PD) policy. In the hearing he told the court he was conducting a search for dangerous items and for contraband for safety purposes rather than to preserve personal property.

The last grasp the state sought was ‘inevitable discovery.’ This failed because Hernandez did tell Valko that he could have someone come and pick up the car.

This is a good case on how NOT to complete a lawful traffic stop.

TOPIC: SUSPECT DESCRIPTION MATCH/REASONABLE SUSPICION STOP
SCENARIO: Officer Nicholas Ursitti responded to an armed robbery call on Palm Beach Boulevard. Ursitti was familiar with that neighborhood because robberies frequently occur there and the suspects often flee into the surrounding neighborhoods. Dispatch indicated the suspects were two black males who appeared to be young or in their twenties, and who were last seen wearing black shirts and headed south toward Redbone’s Bar and Grill.

While in route Ursitti observed an individual, later identified as Defendant, who matched the description of the suspects. Specifically, he was a black male wearing a black shirt and black pants. Ursitti pulled his patrol car in front of Defendant and contacted him about the robbery. After providing his ID that indicated he lived in the neighborhood (about 20 minutes away), Defendant made a phone call and began avoiding Ursitti’s questions. Defendant then dropped to his knees and hunched over appearing to conceal something.

Ursitti’s body camera showed Defendant squatting on the ground and talking on the phone with someone he was referring to as his mother. Defendant was repeatedly told he needed to be patted down and then he could be on his way. Defendant emptied his pockets without being instructed to do so. After Defendant refused to lift his shirt Ursitti and other officers restrained him and found a loaded firearm in his front waistband.

Felix (Defendant) was indicted on federal drug and weapons violations. He filed a motion to suppress saying his stop was not supported by reasonable suspicion.

Based on the short description by dispatch was Ursitti’s stop reasonable?

ANSWER:

Yes, this was a legal stop (and frisk) by Ursitti. The court listed several factors from the police report.
that made their decision very easy. They were:

- A seizure occurs only where law enforcement uses physical force or some show of authority to restrain the liberty of an individual (Ursitti pulled his car in front of Felix) United States v. Jordan 2011
- An officer is permitted to seize a suspect for a brief, investigatory stop if the officer has a reasonable suspicion that the subject was involved in, or is about to be involved in criminal activity, and the stop “was reasonably related in scope to the circumstances which justified the interference in the first place.” Terry v. Ohio 1968
- “Reasonable suspicion is determined from the totality of the circumstances and from the collective knowledge of the officers involved in the stop.” United States v. Williams 1989
- Facts leading to the lawful stop cited by the court were: Dispatch ATL on the armed robbery with a gun, last seen on foot headed south and east. Ursitti knew this was a common crime in this area and knew from experience the suspects flee into surrounding neighborhoods. Responding to the area from the ‘south’ where suspect usually flee, ten minutes and half a mile from the scene, in a high crime area was more than enough to justify a stop (and frisk). Felix was male black in black shirt and pants and age appropriate to the ATL.

TOPIC: USE OF FORCE/TASER/MENTAL ILLNESS
SCENARIO: Frederick entered a convenience store at 10:30 AM holding a four-inch folding knife. Frederick told the clerk to call police. The clerk handed the phone to Frederick. Fredrick called 911 and told the operator to send police, she was being followed and then hung up. She (Fredrick) called 911 again and told the operator she would like to say but wanted an officer to show up. She was told police were on their way. Dispatch told responding officers the complainant was “irate,” “not listening,” and unable to answer questions about who was following her.

Sergeant Clifton was near the store and arrived a minute later. Frederick said, “I want to see your badge number.” Clifton told her his badge number after which she “excitedly” announced she had a knife. Clifton backed away, drew his weapon and notified dispatch he had one at gunpoint who was armed with a knife. She told Clifton she didn’t believe him and wanted his badge number again. He told her. During this conversation one customer was able to flee the store. Clifton was afraid someone would come out of the restrooms which she was standing by and said “I’m here to help you. Nobody has to get hurt.”

Officer Torkelson arrived one minute after Clifton asked for back-up. Torkelson went through giving out his badge number to Fredrick who didn’t believe he was an officer either. Torkelson told Clifton he had a bean bag shotgun but Clifton said to use the TASER. Torkelson moved into position with his TASER. She was holding the knife in a stabbing/pick position saying she didn’t believe they were officers and she was a paranoid schizophrenic. She was told by Torkelson “I’m gonna have to tase you if you don’t drop the knife, okay? I need you to drop the knife.”

Officer Motsinger arrived at this time, saw Clifton’s weapon out and Torkelson with his TASER out. Motsinger moved down the aisle toward Fredrick. Torkelson and Clifton again requested her to drop her knife but she did not. Now the TASER was deployed with one probe striking her and the other embedding in her purse. She was not incapacitated. After a moment she yelled, raised her knife and charged toward Torkelson in an apparent effort to stab him. Torkelson testified he was in fear that she was going to stab him. Motsinger pushed Torkelson out of the line of fire and shot Fredrick three times killing her.
All officers were in full uniform. All testified they thought she was on a stimulant as she was moving erratically and expressing illogical thoughts. Tox reports later determined she was on methamphetamine. The entire incident was recorded on the store's video surveillance camera.

Fredrick’s estate filed suit for violation of the Fourth Amendment saying the use of the TASER was excessive and ‘provoked’ Frederick’s violent reaction thereby causing the officer to use deadly force.

Was the use of force here reasonable?

ANSWER:

PATC (Public Agency Training Council) LLRMI (Legal & Liability Risk Management Institute)

• Yes, absolutely. However, you should be aware of the “provocation rule” now being used in litigation against law enforcement and their organizations. Since 2011 the following has been used to sue law enforcement:
  o “Where an officer intentionally or recklessly provokes a violent confrontation, if the provocation is an independent Fourth Amendment violation, he may be held liable for his otherwise defensive use of deadly force.” Glenn v. Wash. Cty. (9th Cir. 2011).
  o In this court ruling on excessive force they cited Graham once again. “The inquiry requires careful attention to the facts and circumstances of each particular case, including the severity of the crime at issue, whether the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others, and whether [s]he is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight…” They continued to quote “the reasonableness of a particular use of force…from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight.”

• The court further stated “The officers did not need to wait until Frederick attacked them. It is reasonable for police to move quickly if delay would gravely endanger their lives or the lives of others.” “Even if she was suffering from mental illness or other impairment, the relevant inquiry is whether she posed a threat, not what prompted her threatening conduct.”

Many great events are coming soon!
RIDE FOR FALLEN OFFICERS

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO OUR 142 FALLEN HEROES WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE LINE OF DUTY

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AUG 19

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REGISTRATION OPENS AT 7 AM THE DAY OF THE RIDE

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AUGUST 20-22 2018

Survival Edge Tactical Systems, Inc is a police and military training company that works congruently with the Pekiti Tirsia Tactical Association (PTTA) in teaching TRICOM Courses around the world. Since 2004 we have taught in 26 countries throughout Europe, Asia, Australasia, the Middle East, North and South America.

The TRICOM Fundamentals course covers core techniques, tactics and principles that all of the TRICOM modules are based upon.

We will cover at a minimum:

• The TRICOM A.C.T. philosophy of close-quarters engagement.
• Gross Motor Control Dynamics.
• Natural Impact Weapons.
• Impact and Edged Weapon Tactics for law enforcement.
• Counter Empty Hand Assault Tactics.
• Counter Edged / Impact Weapon Assault Tactics.

The instructor for this course is Jared Wihongi, a world renown Close Quarters Combat and Defensive Tactics instructor. He is a student of multiple martial arts and combative systems, but specializes in the edged/impact weapon based martial arts of the Philippines. He has 16 years of experience in law enforcement (Both full-time and Reserve), 15 of which has been working on SWAT Teams and as a Use of Force Instructor.

Location: Old KJZZ Building, 5181 W Amelia Earhart Dr. Salt Lake City, UT 84116
Just 10 minutes from the Salt Lake International Airport, a couple of minutes from several hotels and 15 minutes from Downtown Salt Lake City.

Times: 8am – 5pm daily
Cost: $110 for 1 day / $200 for 2 days / $280 for 3 days

To find details on registration, please check our calendar at www.teampektiti.com or go to the Event Page on our Facebook: www.facebook.com/Jared.Wihongi

You can also contact us: info@teampektiti.com or 881-252-6982
Utah Concerns of Police Survivors’

6th Annual

Fallen Officers

Memorial Run

Saturday, August 25, 2018
Draper Park, North Pavilion
(12500 South 1300 East)

9:00 A.M. -11:00 A.M.

The 6th Annual Run/Walk is an event to remember Utah’s Fallen Officers. Proceeds from this event benefit the Utah Chapter of Concerns of Police Survivors (UT C.O.P.S.)

Registration and Event Details:
Facebook.com/UTCOPS
2018 UPOA K-9 Trails – September 6-9, 2018
This year’s 2018 UPOA K-9 Trials will be September 6-9 at the Deseret Peak Complex in Tooele, UT. Classes will include Search and Rescue and Explosives that are open to anyone; and Narcotic detection, obedience, agility and apprehension open to active Police and Military K-9 units. Information and registration available at obk9.com. Spectators will be welcomed and encouraged for all days of the competition!

The UPOA K-9 Trials has become a tradition for K-9 teams throughout the state of Utah. Teams from all over the state and surrounding states, gather for a competition and K-9 teams go head to head in all different classes.

Labs, Mals, Bloodhounds, Narcotic, explosive, SAR and everything in between. Officers and SAR are invited to join together and show off the skills they have worked so hard to obtain throughout the year.

This year, we had the privilege of C.T and C Fabrication at bestlocalwelder.com doing the incredible custom trophies for this year’s competition. David did an incredible job designing and creating this one-of-a-kind pieces of art. The competitors of this year’s trials will have the chance to claiming the 2018 UPOA titles and awards.

This year's trials is hosted by Oquirrhberg Kennels in Wendover, UT. OBK-9 is excited for the opportunity to organize this great event and hopes to better the competition for years to come. Rose Cox, Owner and operator of OBK-9 welcomes the competition, that she herself, competed in with her K-9s from the Salt Lake City Police Department from years of past.

The UPOA committee would like to invite and welcome all the Search and Rescue, and active Police and Military to join us for the 2018 UPOA K-9 Trials. Please help us spread the word and welcome everyone to our largest K-9 event of the year!

UPOA’s 7th Annual Fallen Officer Trail Ride in Moab is set for April 6, 2019!
UPOA’s Mid-Winter 2019 Convention is already in the works. More information to follow.

The following are tentative topics for the conference:

- Major & High Profile Case Management for Executives
- Major & High Profile Case Management for Investigators & Patrol
- Investigating Cops Who Become Murderers Common Characteristics
- Prosecuting Major or High Profile Cases
- Administrator Decisions & Complications never shared with Employees

In October 2001, following the attacks on 9/11, Nutsch led a heroic 12-man team of U.S. Special Forces on a covert mission to Afghanistan, where they would ride to war on horses to fight the enemy—side by side with their Muslim counterparts—capture the strategic city of Mazar-i-Sharif within 23 days and successfully overthrow the Taliban. Now a consultant to Special Operations Command, he earned a Bronze Star with valor for his bravery. Nutsch, as “Captain Mitch Nelson”, is portrayed by actor Chris Hemsworth in the 2018 film adaptation of the best selling novel “Horse Soldiers” by Doug Stanton.

Additional Breakout Training Sessions

- Chris Grollnek one of the top, nationally recognized Active Shooter and Domestic Terrorism Prevention Experts for Critical Incident Response.
- Las Vegas Metro Police Department—Active Shooter Debbriefing
- Training on Legal Issues in Corrections and Law Enforcement
- Medical Track of Training and much more to come.

Online Registration will be open soon — https://utahsheriffs.org