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TWO MINUTES IN SPORTS

PAGE 8



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**ON THE COVER:**  
Louisville Metro SWAT officers  
**CHRISTOPHER KITCHEN**, right,  
and **MICHAEL CHEESEMAN**  
are two of thousands of law  
enforcement officers who help  
keep the Kentucky Derby Safe.  
LMPD partners with several  
agencies to ensure top-notch  
security for Kentucky's largest  
event. (Photo by Jim Robertson)

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## CONTENTS



## FEATURES

6 **2019 KLEMF Ceremony**  
*Twelve Kentucky law enforcement  
officers honored at memorial  
ceremony*

8 **DERBY: Mosey Along**  
*LMPD, partners find ways to  
keep the traffic flow going*

12 **DERBY: Horse Play**  
*Planning, communication key  
in Derby security success*

18 **DERBY: LMPD Shifts SWAT  
Presence to Visible Role**  
*SWAT focusing on hardening  
the target at Derby*

## PROFILE

20 **St. Matthews  
Police Department**  
*Hometown heart meets  
big-city policing*

## COLUMN

4 Justice and Public Safety Cabinet  
Secretary **JOHN C. TILLEY**  
*Kentucky honored to lead  
on Rapid DNA testing*

## LEGAL

24 **2019 New Kentucky Legislation**



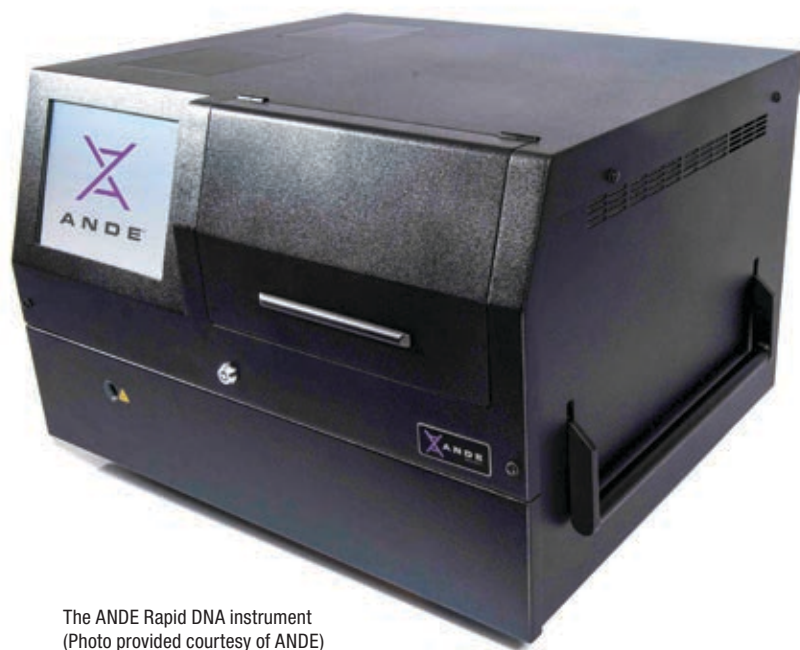
# KENTUCKY HONORED TO LEAD ON RAPID DNA TESTING

**Y**et again, Kentucky is receiving national recognition for innovation and leadership in criminal justice. This time it's for a new technology project that could radically enhance investigations into sexual assault and speed up justice for victims of these heinous crimes.

Kentucky State Police Forensics Laboratories announced the pilot project – called Rapid DNA – in April, making Kentucky the first state in the nation to use this testing approach for evidence in sexual assault cases. KSP partnered with ANDE Corporation, which pioneered the rapid DNA technology and provided it to the lab.

So far, results are promising.

The ANDE Rapid DNA Identification System uses methods that mirror conventional evidence testing. However, the process and data interpretation are automatic, drastically reducing turnaround times. The technique can generate a DNA fingerprint within hours, compared to weeks or months under the traditional method.



The ANDE Rapid DNA instrument  
(Photo provided courtesy of ANDE)

That means law enforcement could soon have real-time DNA results to identify suspects or exonerate the falsely accused. Rapid DNA is also poised to prevent backlogs of sexual assault evidence kits from ever piling up again.

This is a critical breakthrough for law enforcement and prosecutors at a time when juries are more demanding of DNA evidence for criminal convictions. More importantly, rapid DNA will help victims secure the justice they deserve at a much faster pace, and it will help police capture sexual predators before they commit more crimes.

Following the announcement in April, the nation took notice. The project has received media coverage in USA Today, the Washington Examiner, the Associated Press and CNBC. Many people deserve praise.

Gov. Matt Bevin, who identified sexual assault kits as a high priority from the start of his administration, has remained a steadfast advocate for the lab and budgeted millions in funding to expand staff and resources.

Likewise, KSP Commissioner Rick Sanders has been a strong supporter of innovation at the state police over the past three years, and I'm proud of his leadership on this issue, like many others.

Lab Director Laura Sudkamp has also dedicated tremendous effort and has displayed unparalleled knowledge and passion. She and her staff have committed countless hours to clear the backlog of sexual assault kits, and they deserve our gratitude.

It's also exciting to partner with the dynamic team at ANDE Corporation and watch how this technology is revolutionizing investigations.

While Kentucky is honored to spearhead this effort, I suspect it is only the beginning. Experts predict this technology will be standard in crime labs across the country in only a few years. No wonder the nation is watching. 🇺🇸



**BY JOHN C. TILLEY**  
SECRETARY, JUSTICE AND  
PUBLIC SAFETY CABINET

**KYPCIS**  
KENTUCKY POST-CRITICAL INCIDENT SEMINAR

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### What is PCIS?

The Post-Critical Incident Seminar is a three-day seminar modeled after highly successful programs developed by the FBI and South Carolina. These seminars are led by mental-health professionals trained to work with peace officers and driven by a team of law enforcement peers who have experienced their own critical incident and received training in Critical Incident Stress Management.

### What is a Critical Incident?

A critical incident is any event that results in an overwhelming sense of vulnerability and/or loss of control. This can result from a single incident or a culmination of events, to include exposure to horrific crime scenes, on-duty injuries, line-of-duty shootings, events that bring prolonged and critical media attention, personal tragedies and the like.

### Program Goals

Post-traumatic stress is a body's normal reaction to an abnormal event. Normalization of the attendee's experience is a critical goal of the PCIS program. In addition, PCIS strives to send officers and their attending spouses back home re-energized, healthier and with a fervor for sharing their new skills.

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# 2019 KLEMF CEREMONY

Written By  
**CRITLEY KING-SMITH**

Photography By  
**ELIZABETH THOMAS**  
**MICHAEL A. MOORE**

**I** was 16 and a half years old on May 19 when my life fell completely apart,” said Kiana Bryant Brown, daughter of Kentucky Fish and Wildlife Officer Douglas W. Bryant, who was killed in the line of duty on May 19, 2003. “It only took a split second for my life to be shattered into a thousand pieces.”

Brown addressed the crowd that gathered Thursday, May 23, for the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial ceremony. This year, the service and lives of 12 Kentucky officers who died in the line of duty were honored.

The day her father died, Brown had just passed her driver’s license test, that was the first of many special moments he would miss, which in turn continued to splinter her heart—the grief following her into adulthood. Throughout it all, however, there were friends, family and even strangers who gave her hope for a brighter future, which she passed on to the families present Thursday.

“Every act of kindness and every caring gesture, no matter how small, was like the sweep of a broom,” Brown said. “And with every sweep of a broom, my

broken pieces were suddenly gathered into a pile...one day I looked up, and I realized that all my broken pieces were at least in a pile now and not scattered all over the place.

“In a world that is busy and self-centered, be the broom,” said Brown, looking toward the crowd. “An effortless sweep of your kindness just might sweep someone’s broken pieces a little closer to a pile. In a world that is full of hate and division, be the glue. A small drop of love just might help someone stick another piece of themselves back together.”

Of the names honored at the memorial, six were officers who died in 2018. Among them were Hickman Police Officer Rodney S. Smith, end of watch March 3; Pikeville Police Officer Scotty Hamilton, end of watch March 13; Barren County Sheriff’s Deputy Rusty Anderson, end of watch March 18; Hopkinsville Police Officer Phillip L. Meacham, end of watch March 29; Jefferson County Sheriff’s Deputy Devin A. Meriwether, Sr., end of watch Nov. 12; and Louisville Metro Police Officer Deidre I. Mengedoh, end of watch Dec. 24. This marks the most names added to

the memorial wall for a single year since the memorial foundation was established in 1999.

Lt. Gov. Jenean Hampton presented opening remarks for the ceremony. She extended her thanks to all law enforcement, whom she called extraordinary.

“You stand between us and chaos,” she said. “You run toward danger. You go out every day, not knowing if you will even return home. And the families that you have, especially the families of the fallen, you have a special charge and a special sacrifice that I truly appreciate.”

Hampton added that names on the memorial represent the best of the best, but also the heart of service that every man and woman who chooses a law enforcement career has.


The ceremony was conducted at the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial, located at the Department of Criminal Justice Training on Eastern Kentucky University’s campus. The Hopkinsville Police Department presented colors, and the Lexington Police Department conducted the 21-gun salute.

This year’s historical recognitions range from 1889 to 1999. Historical honorees added to the memorial

include U.S. Marshal Service Deputy Marshall Russell Wireman, Johnson County Sheriff’s Deputy Dolie C. Harmon, Fayette County Police Officer Clifford Hall, Kentucky Fish and Wildlife Officer Bernard D. Ratliff, and Lexington Police Force Officers Preston Pullen and John T. Collopy.

A name must meet two criteria before it is placed on the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial; first it must already appear on the National Law Enforcement Memorial, and second, a KLEMF nomination form must be completed and submitted.

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial monument is the only monument in the commonwealth that recognizes nearly all Kentucky peace officers who have been killed in the line of duty. This year’s additions bring the total number of names on the monument to 553.

Once the monument was completed in 2000, the memorial foundation expanded its efforts to include an ongoing financial endowment program, which helps Kentucky peace officers and their families with educational, medical and emergency needs. 





# MOSEY ALONG



## LMPD, PARTNERS FIND WAYS TO KEEP THE TRAFFIC FLOW GOING

Written By  
**MICHAEL A. MOORE**

Photography By  
**JIM ROBERTSON**  
**MICHAEL A. MOORE**

**N**o matter the size of a community, when a festival comes to town, traffic often becomes an issue that law enforcement must address. When traffic is out of control, it affects many things, including event security.

The same holds true for the Louisville Metro Police Department during events surrounding the Kentucky Derby. Annually, approximately 300,000 people visit Derby City for the big race and the events leading up to it.

Traffic control and security go hand-in-hand, LMPD Lt. Brent Routzahn said.

“The biggest obstacle is having people in traffic positions,” he explained. “Security is important, but

to get everyone out, it’s pivotal to have (officers) in the right place.”

To do that, LMPD and its partner agencies must be singing from the same sheet of music, Routzahn said.

“We all have to be together at every meeting because if we do one thing, it could affect (Derby officials) negatively,” he said. “If they do something, it could affect us negatively, so we have to make sure everybody is on the same page.”

During Derby week, several streets are closed off, and fences are erected to keep pedestrians separated from vehicle traffic to make it safer.

### SHUTTLE BUSES

In recent years, shuttle buses have been used to facilitate

traffic flow as Derby goers are urged to utilize parking further away from Churchill Downs, and the change has worked out well, LMPD Sgt. Ronald Fey said.

“Some of the good things we’ve done here recently is to displace some of the parking out to the fairgrounds,” he explained. “The fairgrounds has 22,000 parking spots, and it is located more than a mile away from the track. Therefore, when traffic disperses, it exits away from the track, so it doesn’t impact track traffic.”

The buses are directed to Central Avenue, which is right outside Churchill Downs, LMPD Lt. Jill Hume said.

“We also have a large area for the buses,” she said. “There are 262 buses that shuttle people back and forth. We completely shut down Central Avenue of all (vehicle) traffic except for those buses and emergency vehicles.”

The buses are not just for spectators. Getting officers into position is one of LMPD’s most significant challenges, because parking around the venue is sparse.

“That is part of our partnership with the University of Louisville,” Hume said. “They allow us to use their parking garage, we park Kentucky State Police and some of our officers there and shuttle them to the training facility for roll call, and they walk across to Churchill Downs.”

Of course, bus traffic and pedestrians don’t mix well when hundreds of people are trying to cross a busy roadway at the same time.

In 2018, temporary bridges were utilized to eliminate foot traffic on the roadway, but the results were less than desirable.

“There was one pedestrian bridge that was utilized last year,” Fey said. “It allowed the volume of traffic to go up and over the shuttle route. The problem we ran into last year was it rained, and people were slipping and falling.

“Another thing was the bottleneck,” he continued. “The volume of people coming and going was too much for the bridge. At one time, it was backed up to the point we crossed them on the surface. We had to do that to alleviate the bottleneck.”

### ALTERNATE TRANSPORTATION

As services such as Uber and Lyft become more popular, LMPD officers find themselves continually keeping an eye out for drivers who choose not to follow the rules.

“For Uber and Lyft, we designate a location for them to use, but the vast majority of (the drivers) will not use that location to either pick up or drop off,” Fey said. “They will go into areas that they’re not supposed to be going to, and that causes problems because they’ll stop in locations where traffic is supposed to be flowing, or they will sit and park in locations where traffic is supposed to be flowing to pick people up.”

An added problem regarding ride-share services is that drivers are unfamiliar with the area, Fey continued.

“Many of these drivers from Uber and Lyft are not local people,” he explained. “Therefore, they don’t know the area well, and they’re not following the instructions we give them. That does cause problems.”

(OPPOSITE)  
Maintaining a seamless flow of vehicle and pedestrian traffic is paramount during the Kentucky Derby. The Louisville Metro Police Department does its best to keep foot and vehicle traffic away from one another for safety’s sake.

(BELOW) The Louisville Metro Police Department’s Special Response Team keeps a mobile presence at the Kentucky Derby as they are able to respond to any situation at a moment’s notice.



JIM ROBERTSON / DOCJT

MICHAEL A. MOORE / DOCJT





IN 2016, IT WAS THE FIRST YEAR WE USED  
DUMP TRUCKS. I USED THEM DURING THE PEGASUS  
PARADE. I ONLY HAD FOUR OF THEM. THAT WAS  
THE FIRST REAL SECURITY MEASURE (TO PREVENT  
VEHICLE RAMMINGS) WE TOOK TO ADAPT TO  
WHAT WAS GOING ON IN THE WORLD.

— LT. JILL HUME, LMPD

JIM ROBERTSON / DOC.JT

Near Churchill Downs, residents and businesses set up golf cart rentals and drive people from a makeshift parking area, such as a person's residence, to the venue for a fee.

"Those are dangerous because they don't have the same occupancy protection, and they're not legal to be operated on the roadways, and they're not licensed to be operated for compensation," Fey said.

When ride-share and golf cart drivers break the rules, officers issue citations.

"As many as we can do," Fey said. "Again, we're using maximum staffing, and we do have people out to address those situations."

## SECURITY

There are many elements to a traffic control plan, including flow and security.

"When you have a large volume of people exiting a bus at a designated area, it could make for an inviting target," Hume said.

"Our biggest issue, from a security standpoint, was we had a large number of people exiting these buses who were waiting in line, so we had an overflow of people," she explained. "Therefore, if there was any type of active-shooter or terrorist attack, you were going to have a large crowd just basically standing right there in that area."

Routzahn quickly agreed, adding that if pedestrian traffic is backed up, the security threat increases.

"It does create a lucrative target. If you get a whole group in there, that is an attractive target," he added. "So, on Derby day, we streamlined it a little bit more as far as getting people in (Churchill Downs)."

Overall, the off-loading of buses went well, Hume said.

"It was the unknown, but I came away very impressed by how fast the lines moved," she continued. "We were telling people to be patient, but expect delays. However, it was very smooth and went quickly, and the lines were not as long as we anticipated."

The potential for terror attacks on a large-scale, international event such as the Kentucky Derby is one of the primary reasons the traffic plan is put into place. To that end, LMPD keeps watching global events and implementing tactics from tragedies, such as the August 2017 incident when a van plowed through a crowd of people at a popular tourist district in Barcelona, Spain. That incident resulted in 12 deaths and another 100 people injured.

Another traffic security measure deals with the potential of vehicle rammings.

"In 2016, it was the first year we used dump trucks," Hume said. "I used them during the Pegasus Parade. I only had four of them. That was the first real security measure (to prevent vehicle rammings) we took to adapt to what was going on in the world."

During the 2019 Derby, Hume said the city had 18 dump trucks strategically placed around Churchill Downs.

"We learned how to use them best," she continued. "Instead of just sitting on the side of the road, now we put them in strategic areas and implement new tactics."

By using dump trucks, what was once a security weakness is shored up, Routzahn added.

"One of the most significant vulnerabilities we had before was the potential for vehicle rammings," he opined. "Now I think, for the most part, we've taken it away the best we can."

## SUCCESSFUL 2019 PLAN

The reward for all of the meticulous planning was a rather uneventful Derby Day in terms of traffic, as the plan for 2019 worked as it was supposed to, despite a few hiccups, Hume said.

"There was a non-injury accident at Central Avenue and Crittendon Drive, which slowed things down for a short time until the road was clear," she said. "(By comparison), the traffic detail cleared (from the traffic detail) about 30 minutes earlier than last year." 🇺🇸



(LEFT) Along with a robust police presence, emergency medical personnel are also mobile and able to respond to any situation as it arises.



(BOTTOM) Parking at the Kentucky Derby is hard to come by. Residential areas near Churchill Downs are routinely turned into paid parking lots for those attending the Derby.

MICHAEL A. MOORE / DOC.JT



# HORSE PLAY

## PLANNING, COMMUNICATION KEY IN DERBY SECURITY SUCCESS

Written By  
**MICHAEL A. MOORE**

Photography By  
**JIM ROBERTSON**  
**MICHAEL A. MOORE**

**T**he Kentucky Derby. The name alone evokes visions of the power and grace of Secretariat, Seattle Slew, Alysheba, American Pharoah and the many other winners of the event that dates back to 1875.

Every first Saturday in May, and the weeks leading up, hundreds of thousands of people across the globe visit Louisville, as the city's population during the event typically swells from roughly 650,000 to

more than 800,000. The 2019 event saw nearly 151,000 people visit Churchill Downs on Derby Day to watch the 145th edition of the race, and all told, more than 300,000 people visited Derby City during the related events and festivals, such as Thunder Over Louisville and the Kentucky Oaks.

### CONTINUOUS PLANNING

For an event of this scope, painstaking planning happens virtually every day, but it really ramps up a few

months out, Louisville Metro Police Department Lt. Jill Hume said.

"It's ongoing, but we really start looking at the Derby in February, unless there are some major changes (that need to be addressed)," Hume said.

During the months leading up to the Derby, LMPD officials met with Kentucky Derby Festival and Churchill Downs officials to begin game planning the 2019 event.

In September 2018, the group met for the Breeder's Cup preparations, where they also talked about the Kentucky Derby.

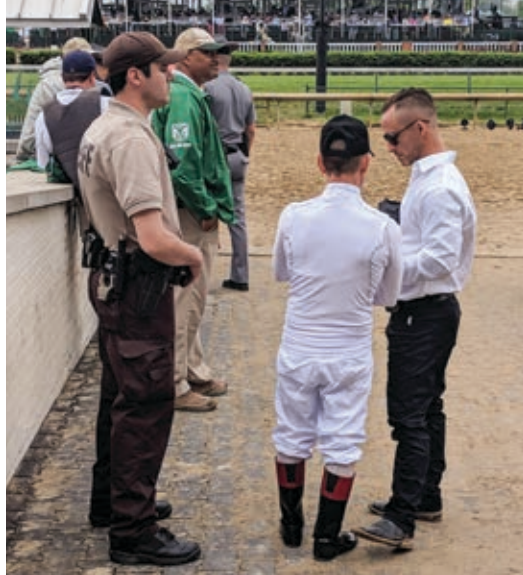
"We talked about security in the VIP area, and there is an area called the Red Lot, which always has to be maintained," Lt. Brent Routzahn said. "It's one of the lots that are open on Central Avenue, and it's where the jockeys come in."

Recently, Churchill Downs underwent a renovation, which created some issues in 2018 that LMPD has since ironed out.

"Last year, our biggest challenge was the new lots and name changes at the gates," Hume said. "One of the things we faced last year was where Churchill remodeled. They did all of these renovations, and they

(ABOVE) The Louisville Metro Police Department's training center serves as the command center during the Kentucky Derby. Personnel can monitor multiple locations at once.





(TOP) A Jefferson County sheriff's deputy monitors the area around the paddock during the 2019 Kentucky Derby. JCSO is one of the many partner agencies that help out during the Derby.



(RIGHT) Several Kentucky State Police troopers help patrol inside and outside Churchill Downs. Uniformed officers are visible at all Kentucky Derby venues.

(BOTTOM) Louisville Metro Police Department Public Information Officer **LAMONT WASHINGTON**, right, talks to a LMPD officer positioned at one of the many bunkers near the Churchill Downs infield.



moved Gate 1 and Gate 17. (Those gates) became the Paddock gates, and it went from having no magnetometers (metal detectors) to having magnetometers at every entrance.”

### MANPOWER

Without adequate staffing, the execution of any game plan is futile. To pull off an event such as the Derby, the biggest challenge LMPD faces is manpower.

LMPD employs roughly 1,200 sworn officers, and it's all hands on deck the Thursday, Friday and Saturday of Derby week.

“It's mandatory (that week),” Hume said. “(Officers) have to work in some capacity Thursday, Friday and Saturday. On Derby Day, it can be a 12- to 16-hour day.”

One of the greatest challenges LMPD planners have every year is last minute changes to duty rosters, Hume added.

“The biggest thing is getting the bodies in place,” she explained. “We just had an officer-involved shooting, so that took five or six officers away who are now off because of it. You have to account for those things.”

In 2018, the roster seemed to change constantly, Routzahn added.

“Last year for the parade, we had several police officer-involved shootings (prior to the event), so I changed my roster probably eight times to accommodate,” he said.

During the 2019 Thunder Over Louisville, Hume said the roster had to be adjusted because 53 officers (who were scheduled to work traffic) had to be removed from the roster for various reasons, including family emergencies and military duty.

### RELATIONSHIP BUILDING

To be on top of everything, having constant and clear communication is critical with all parties involved. In order to provide security and traffic control for such a large-scale international event, LMPD has cultivated fruitful partnerships with the ATF, FBI, Secret Service, Kentucky State Police, University of Louisville Police Department, Louisville International Airport police, Lexington Police Department's mounted unit, Jefferson County Sheriff's Office and the Kentucky Air National Guard.

“I have worked with all of those agencies before,” Routzahn said. “You have to make an official request when you need to work with them, especially the National Guard. KSP and our federal partners are great to work with. A lot of it is coordinating and building good relationships. (Hume) ran it last year, and it's easy if the previous person is competent and did it right. The biggest thing is not to break down the relationships and keep it going.”

After many years of interagency cooperation and teamwork, Routzahn said the process works seamlessly.

*(Continued on page 16)*

MICHAEL A. MOORE / DOCJT

## CORRALLING CRIME

By Michael A. Moore

While alcohol-related offenses top the list of infractions, Louisville Metro Police Department officers have their hands full mitigating other potential crimes during the Kentucky Derby.

Among the most serious involves the seedy world of human trafficking.

“People will bring in prostitutes, you have people with money, and it's the nature of the beast,” LMPD Lt. Brent Routzahn said. “If there is a large event, no matter where it is in the world, you're going to have this. In South Africa, when they had the FIFA Cup (soccer event), to Super Bowls to the Kentucky Derby, they will bring them in.”

LMPD has a human-trafficking taskforce with a single focus.

“We have a pretty good policy on this, and we rescue women who are being trafficked,” Routzahn said. “There are men who can be trafficked as well, but it's mostly women. We get them out of that situation. They are vulnerable. We cannot go into details on how they do it, but it is why we do it. We hope to catch a few bad guys and save some people's lives.”

### WELL-BEHAVED CROWD

Largely, LMPD arrests very few people during the Derby, and the reasons are many, Routzahn said.

“The price of the infield tickets is one thing,” he said. “Someone who spends \$20 to get in doesn't care about being thrown out, but those who spend \$80 to \$100 to get in ... well, they're a little more invested and want to stay.”

Another critical element in keeping the arrest numbers low is the many changes the staff at Churchill Downs have made over the years, according to LMPD Lt. Jill Hume.

“They've taken away the party atmosphere that once existed,” she said. “We used to have people who would run across the tops of Porta Pottys, so they've taken that opportunity away.”

“We had people just taking target practice, throwing chairs and full beer cans at people running across the Porta Pottys trying to knock them off,” Routzahn interjected. “(Churchill Downs) listened to us when we said, ‘Separate the Porta Pottys.’”

With the party atmosphere mostly neutralized, LMPD can turn its attention to other issues.

“The No. 2 (crime) would be fake tickets,” Routzahn said. “Scalping and pick-pockets would rank third. There are a lot of professional (pick-pocketing) crews that will come in during the Derby.”

A few years back, LMPD scored a win against one of those large groups.

“We broke up a ring out of, I think, Chicago, a few years ago during Derby weekend,” Hume added. “(They) target people who are drunk and not paying attention. They're in such close quarters that it makes it easy. Then the victim goes to purchase a mint julep, and they don't have their money.”

LMPD's goal is to deter crime as much as possible, and to that end, the department has established a team specifically for apprehending pick-pocketers.

This year, pick-pocketers were not a major issue as few, if any, complaints were lodged, according to LMPD Maj. Andrea Brown.

Brown said there were not any complaints reported to LMPD during the 2019 Derby. 🐾

JIM ROBERTSON / DOCJT



During the 2019 Kentucky Derby, approximately 151,000 people visited Churchill Downs. A robust law enforcement presence helped keep crime to a minimum during the event.





It is not uncommon for spectators at the Kentucky Derby to be bunched up in close proximity to one another, which provides opportunity for would-be thieves to strike. As a deterrent, there was a strong uniform officer presence as well as several plain-clothed law enforcement officers throughout the crowd.

*(Continued from page 14)*

“Coordination is just a lot of meetings and knowing the other departments and how they work,” Routzahn continued. “The other thing is to make sure you take care of them and give them decent spots.”

Hume agreed.

“The sheriff’s office typically handles the backside (of Churchill Downs), and the Kentucky State Police are in the Paddock area and some areas in the grandstand,” she said. “They pretty much know their spots, and we all have been doing it for a while.”

## LESSONS LEARNED

When it comes to planning, much of it goes back to how things can improve from prior years. In addition to learning from previous Derbys, LMPD takes a hard look at trends across the globe.

“We are constantly studying what is going on in the world and around the U.S.,” Hume said. “When something happens, we’re looking and asking ourselves, ‘What could we have done differently, and what can we do better?’ We want to learn from it. What can we do here to better our safety or identify our vulnerabilities?”

Hume and Routzahn used the 2013 Boston Marathon bombing and the 2017 Las Vegas shooting as examples.

“When Boston happened, I was the SWAT commander,” Routzahn said. “We immediately changed everything in how the special operations team responded. We always had some snipers and some observers up at different locations, but after Boston, I deployed the whole team, and we got snipers from other departments to help. SWAT took a more active patrol rather than just sit and wait.”

In the wake of the Boston Marathon bombing, changes were immediate.

“We had Thunder Over Louisville right after the Boston Marathon bombing happened,” Routzahn continued. “Our bomb teams were more diligent in their sweeps with bomb dogs, so everything got ramped up.”

Fast forward to October 2017, the Las Vegas shooting during the Route 91 Harvest Music Festival occurred.

“Louisville had Louder Than Life (a music event at the Kentucky Expo Center), and as we were on our way home, Las Vegas happened,” Hume added. “So, we had the same type of music festival going on and it could have happened here.”

Because of those and other happenings across the world, Louisville began looking at ways to shore up security during Kentucky Derby-related events.

To that end, LMPD looked at what other agencies do when large-scale events are held in their areas.

“When we went to New York for the New Year’s Eve celebration and shadowed them to see what they do because they have 2-million people in Times Square,” Hume said. “We learned some of their strategies, we received great buy-in, and we were able to implement several security measures going forward.”

An example of the new strategies is creating landmarks on tall buildings, Hume continued.

“(New York) marks every true 10th floor of every building,” she explained. “We took that idea. For Thunder Over Louisville, we had placards in the window, so we knew the true 10th floor.”

Often, when a high-rise is erected, there is an aversion to labeling the 13th floor, so that number is skipped, and it can create confusion during a response situation among law enforcement and other first responders.

Hume said marking a true 10th floor of buildings makes it easier to determine where a potential threat exists in case something like what happened in Las Vegas happens here.

Another example of tactics learned from New York Police Department include the use of dump trucks to prevent car rammings, which would harm a large group of people.

LMPD also implemented a visible SWAT presence (see related story on page 18), which has become popular with Derby goers.

## DIGNITARIES

Being such a worldwide phenomenon, it isn’t uncommon for dignitaries to visit Louisville for the Derby. From Queen Elizabeth II in 2007 to sitting United States presidents, such as George W. Bush in 2000, the event has seen its fair share of dignitaries over the years.

JIM ROBERTSON / DOJT

The possibility of dignitary visits means a plan must be in place.

“For any presidential-type visit, we have to do specific things to make it safe, and we work with the Secret Service,” Sgt. Ronald Fey said. “It causes us to create a motorcade route for them. If he goes down an interstate, we’d have to shut down the interstate in both directions. We’d have to shut down any road that crosses over or under or parallels the interstate. Overpasses and underpasses would have to be swept and staffed. We sweep it to make sure it’s clear and staff it to make sure nothing changes.”

Security at Churchill Downs would also be increased, Fey added.

“Inside security, it would be the same thing,” he continued. “Any place they would go and any building they would be in would have to be swept before their arrival.”

While a last minute decision by a world leader could create havoc, Hume said because everyone is on the same page, it all works out.

## IMPORTANCE OF VIPS

LMPD officers and officers from partnering agencies work long hours, and it takes a crew to take care of those people.

That is where the LMPD’s Volunteers in Policing come into play.

“They are a huge asset,” Hume said. “They go through the Citizens Police Academy and then can assist and volunteer. They put in more than 200,000 hours of volunteer service each year.”

The VIPs turn out in force during the Derby and help feed thousands of officers and military service members.

“They cook and do meal prep for our major events, as well as assist with clean up,” Hume continued. “They have different locations to ensure all the officers are well fed. They arrive before any of our officers do to begin preparations.”

## MISSION ACCOMPLISHED

In the wake of the 2019 Kentucky Derby, Hume said things went smoothly, and everyone involved stuck to the plan and adjusted accordingly.

“There was a minor issue on Oaks Day with a heavy downpour causing flooding under the overpass at 7th and Hill streets,” she said. “The road was closed for a few hours to let it drain, and then reopened.

Overall, Derby week was successful in terms of law enforcement responsibilities, Hume said. There were a few minor things such as the weather, which created some delays and issues. However, unlike the Kentucky Derby race, which had a controversial ending, that was not the case from a policing point of view, as traffic and security plans came together seamlessly.

MICHAEL A. MOORE / DOJT

# DERBY BOOTLEGGERS

By Michael A. Moore

No doubt, the Kentucky Derby is a spirited event, and with that said, there are plenty of spirits to be had. However, one must purchase those inside the Churchill Downs venue.

Spectators heading into Churchill Downs will try just about anything to sneak alcohol in with them, according to Louisville Metro Police Lt. Brent Routzahn.

“They have several ways they try to do it,” he said. “I’ve seen them hollow out a loaf of bread and stick a bottle down in that. They’ll also take water bottles and unseal them and put vodka or whatever in it and seal them back up.”

Other popular methods are injecting fruit and tampons, and taping plastic baggies filled with alcohol up and down their legs, Routzahn continued.

“If you have the stuff taped to your body, more than likely, they won’t find it unless they pat you down because you’re acting weird,” he joked.

If one lacks imagination, he or she can visit a website such as Amazon and order items that will help conceal the alcohol, such as soft drink bottles with false bottoms. Either way, security has to keep a sharp lookout for those sneaking in spirits.

This year was no different as officials confiscated countless boxes of booze, many of which were cleverly disguised. One patron attempted to pass off alcohol in a Dr. Pepper bottle, but officials realized the liquid inside the container had more of a sweet tea appearance than that of the soft drink. A more ingenious attempt was baggies of alcohol inside a tarp. However, the baggie failed, and the clear liquid was visible inside the tarp package.

“Whatever you can think of, they’ll do it,” Routzahn said. “It’s amazing some of the stuff they do. Some people will be brazen about it, have it in their pockets, and try to walk in. With those prices (inside of Churchill Downs), people are going to keep trying.”

Once the confiscated alcohol is taken from the patron, it is disposed of, and the spectator is allowed to enter Churchill Downs to enjoy a day of horse racing.



Security at the Kentucky Derby confiscated countless alcoholic beverages from spectators trying to sneak it into Churchill Downs during the event.



# LMPD SHIFTS SWAT PRESENCE TO VISIBLE ROLE



## SWAT FOCUSING ON HARDENING THE TARGET AT DERBY

Written By  
**KELLY FOREMAN**

Photography By  
**JIM ROBERTSON**

**T**he appropriateness of a law enforcement presence in tactical gear at crowded events has been debated extensively since Ferguson, Mo. riots in 2014 led to new scrutiny and characterization as a “militarized” appearance.

However, repeated attacks against large crowds, such as the Boston Marathon bombing, Las Vegas music festival shooting and multiple deadly vehicle-ramming attacks across the world, led Louisville Metro Police to initiate conversations about how to harden the target at the Kentucky Derby.

“I think it kind of happened organically,” said Lt. Paul Humphrey, commander of LMPD’s SWAT unit. “We were talking with command about increasing our presence around the same time some of these

large-scale attacks happened. We were already in tune with that type of [terrorism] and making plans to have an increased presence as a deterrence.”

LMPD employs a 32-member SWAT team, including both full-time and part-time staff. In 2017, the team became dedicated as a full-time operation instead of an additional responsibility for officers. That designation provided the team an opportunity to take a more proactive approach to emergency response.

“In the past, we have been there (at the Derby) no matter what,” said Sgt. Brandon Hogan, who has served LMPD’s SWAT team for eight years. “We always had snipers on the roof, but the main part of our team was in an infield bunker. We were just in green pants and polo shirts that said SWAT. We had our duty gear on like regular police officers, we were just in different

clothes. We were more focused on possible active shooters from within the infield and anything happening out to the paddock.”

In 2018, the team debuted a visible approach. The roof snipers remained, but the rest of the team was divided throughout and around Churchill Downs. Two- to four-person teams were deployed in full tactical gear, excluding helmets, to walk amongst the crowd.

“We were expecting people to say, ‘Man, what’s going on?’” Hogan said. “But actually people were receptive to it. They said, ‘Thank you for being here, we really appreciate it.’ Some people gasped and said, ‘That’s a little too much.’ But most reactions were positive. They shook our hands and said, ‘Thanks for being here, we feel safe with you guys here.’”

At the 2019 Derby, the SWAT team deployed the same approach. While walking through the crowds, many guests stopped the officers and asked if they were allowed to take photos with them, to which the officers happily obliged. The handshakes and thank yous continued as well.

“It’s a good public relations tool,” Humphrey said. “The public wants to know that they’re being kept safe. That is one of the things we have had to balance is, how visible do we want to be? Because we do want to balance that feeling of safety and security, versus not over-militarizing our response. Depending on the type of event, whether it is a concert or public-sporting event, versus a political protest, we are going to scale our response and make it appropriate for that particular event.”

Scaling is key to an effective SWAT presence at any event, Hogan and Humphrey agreed. Determining the appropriate scale requires detailed planning. To help them better prepare for the unknown, Humphrey said team members communicated with other SWAT teams around the country, such as Boston and Garland, Texas, and learned from the tragic events they have experienced in their communities.

“There is a recognition that you can only stop or prevent so much,” Humphrey said. “It’s really about mitigating the risk. The key is having a plan and understanding that managing your security isn’t just about crowd management. Your entire plan, traffic plan – everything – has to be built around public safety.”

The plan should also include details such as gear, tools and medics. For example, when LMPD’s team operated primarily out of a Derby bunker, the equipment they needed was housed there. When the team became mobile, their gear has to become portable.

The goal is for every group of SWAT members – regardless of their location on event grounds – to be fully mission capable, Humphrey said. That means they need to have immediate access to all the tools necessary to respond to any threat. The team learned from the Dallas, Texas ambush – which began as an outdoor

protest and became an indoor search after the suspect fled into an office building – that breaching tools are something officers need to carry with them. If there are tools that can’t be carried, like ladders and fire extinguishers, a plan must be made for how to access them in an emergency when minutes matter.

“We have to think of the unthinkable,” Humphrey said. “We have to prepare that some of the equipment is too large, and we can’t just carry it on our person. Some items we had to alter, others we had to buy new stuff or just think outside the box to make it portable and allow us to carry it around for 12 hours on our person.”

Hogan and Humphrey are pleased with the success they have seen from deploying the team more visibly at the Derby and other events where it is appropriate. Their final advice to other departments considering the move was this:

“For a long time, our department was scared to use us in this capacity,” Hogan said, “until it was shown that stuff could happen to other departments. Just don’t be afraid to use your tactical teams, if manpower allows.”

(OPPOSITE) Louisville Metro Police Department SWAT’s visible approach at the Derby has been well received by event goers, who often stop officers to ask for photos with them.

(LEFT) LMPD Sniper **JOHN SEYMOUR**, better known to most as Gunny, watched over his final Derby. Seymour retired just a few weeks after this year’s Derby following 42 years of service to his country and LMPD.

(BOTTOM) LMPD officers **MATT ERNST**, left, and **DANIEL WEEDMAN** check the Paddock Tunnel at Churchill Downs as jockeys and horses enter the track for an early race.







# ST. MATTHEWS POLICE DEPARTMENT

## HOMETOWN HEART MEETS BIG-CITY POLICING

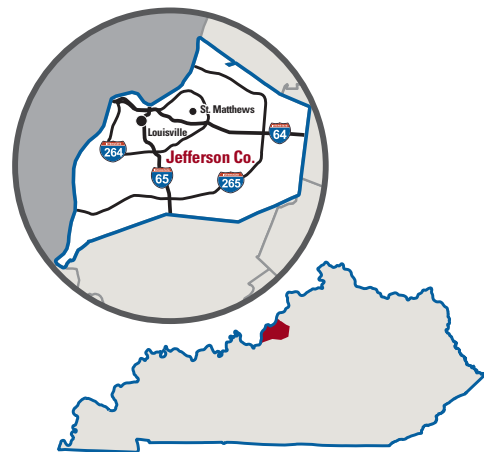
**J**ust over 4-square miles and situated east of Louisville, the city of St. Matthews boasts a small-town feeling while being near the heart of Kentucky's largest metropolis.

"It's a unique place," said Barry Wilkerson, chief of the St. Matthews Police Department. "You are right in the hub of everything... You can get to anything you want rather quickly. But, it's a true neighborhood feel."

Approximately 18,000 to 19,000 people inhabit the tight-knit community, a population that dramatically increases when visitors come to town to take advantage of St. Matthews' popular shopping district or area health services, according to Wilkerson, who added it's the citizens who give the city its heart.

In fact, it was the city's reputation of embracing their law enforcement that made Wilkerson want to take the helm of SMPD, after 27 years serving Jefferson County Police Department and Louisville Metro Police Department.

(ABOVE) The St. Matthews Police Department is comprised of 40 sworn law enforcement officers and 17 civilian employees. Located just east of Louisville, the agency works to protect its small, tight-knit community and cooperates with neighboring departments for a safer Jefferson County.



Written By  
**CRITLEY KING-SMITH**

Photography By  
**JIM ROBERTSON**

"We steal a lot of good officers from other bigger agencies because this is such a great place to work and everybody knows that," he said. "So we get a lot of good experience because of that."

### KEEPING CITIZENS SAFE

Though St. Matthews has a small hometown feel, the fifth and eighth divisions of LMPD border it.

"Ultimately, criminals don't stop at (city) lines," noted Wilkerson. "They cross over any time they wish."

However, the chief said his agency, comprised of 40 law enforcement officers and 17 civilian employees, is fortunate to have a great rapport with LMPD, as communication is vital in mitigating crime.

Often the agencies find themselves working details together, specifically regarding shoplifting.

"If I could eliminate shoplifting, my crime would probably go down 40 percent," Wilkerson said, noting that shoplifting is the area's number one criminal complaint, with thefts from yards, buildings and vehicles falling next on the list.

However, SMPD's annual report shows that violent crimes only took up 5 percent of total crimes, and the number of homicides was zero in 2018, which is a stark contrast to the 65 homicides in other areas of Jefferson County last year.

### MEETING THE MARK

Since he was sworn in as chief in November 2017, Wilkerson said his staff, has worked tirelessly to grow and improve the department's service, professionalism, procedures and technology.

While the department recently saw renovations to its station, many of the upgrades revolved around service for the community, such as the addition of an internal affairs and public integrity unit.

"We try to be very service oriented and proactive," he explained. "We do that by trying to go the extra step on every run we make. We don't just take a missing person's report and leave...In larger agencies, where many of us came from, sometimes it's a hard habit to break because they go from run to run. Here some days, we are fortunate that we don't have to go from run to run, so we try to give residents the extra service they pay for and deserve."

To accomplish this goal, SMPD has been updating standard operating procedures and looking at Kentucky League of Cities model policies and national requirements to make the agency be its best.

Increased efficiency has been developed via the department's newly created citizens contact database. Every communication received, whether by phone or email, is logged and tracked for easy follow-up and assigned to the appropriate unit, a huge update from notes on pen and paper.



Often, Wilkerson said he will conduct follow-up calls himself—which sometimes shocks citizens on the other end. However, the chief says he makes contact to understand issues the community is facing and being able to inform the individual what his agency has done in response.

"I want them to know, as an agency, it's not just an officer going out and writing a ticket," he explained. "It's the agency as a whole caring about what (the individual) perceives as a problem...and we like to address those problems."

One of the ways SMPD seeks to consistently progress is through training led by Assistant Chief and Operations Bureau Commander Tony Cobaugh. He joined the agency in 2011, after a long career in both corrections and law enforcement.

Under Cobaugh's supervision, the agency has incorporated several in-house training components to enhance what officers receive at the Kentucky Department of Criminal Justice Training. Some skills covered are use of force and firearms, first aid, CPR and Automated External Defibrillator. Nine out of 12 months, the agency offers a practice day at the range to officers.

(TOP) Due to the city's shopping district, population spikes during business hours, as does the risk of shoplifting—the city's number one crime. SMPD's annual report shows violent crimes only comprised 5 percent of crimes, and the number of homicides was zero in 2018.

(BOTTOM) According to St. Matthews Chief **BARRY WILKERSON** professionalism, accountability and service-oriented policing are key to providing the citizens of his city with the quality law enforcement agency they deserve. Wilkerson praised his staff for working to grow and improve the department.





(TOP) Assistant Chief and Operations Bureau Commander **TONY COBAUGH** instructs agency members on CPR. Under his supervision, the department has incorporated several in-house training components to enhance what officers receive at the Kentucky Department of Criminal Justice Training.



(RIGHT) Recently, Saint Matthews Police Department acquired a Mine-Resistant-Ambush-Protected (MRAP) vehicle. Chief Barry Wilkerson explained the vehicle could be used in rescue scenarios or even flood situations.

Through the Kentucky League of Cities, SMPD also trains via a firearms simulator, which each officer cycled through last winter.

“There are several things from my lengthy career that mean a lot to me, but training is probably the most important,” Cobaugh said. “All the little things really matter when it comes to training and liability...and maintaining the best standards of practice.”

### SPECIAL RESPONSE TEAM

Wilkerson said he is very proud of the agency’s special response team. Made up of approximately 14 experienced officers and four firefighter medics, the team is commanded by Cobaugh, who has 25 years of SWAT experience. As required by national standards, the Special Response Team (SRT) trains two days per month to keep from getting rusty, with snipers receiving extra training hours.

“It is a necessary evil, because so much money, time and training has to be spent there,” Wilkerson said. “But guess what, when things go bad, you want the best to do the best. That’s why you have to sink some money,

time and effort (into preparation) so that you don’t have a team that’s not qualified or experienced.”

Last year, the agency acquired a Mine-Resistant Ambush-Protected (MRAP) vehicle, also known as a rescue vehicle.

“We are one of the few agencies that have (an MRAP),” said Wilkerson, adding they collaborated with Jeffersontown Police Department to obtain the asset. The chief explained the vehicle could be used in rescue scenarios, such as hostage situations.

“It can take any round you can think of, unless maybe an RPG, it’s not going to penetrate it,” he said. With its height, the vehicle can also be used in flood rescues,” said the chief.

According to Wilkerson, most of the agency’s MRAP operators have had prior military experience driving armored vehicles, which has since been enhanced by additional training.

While Wilkerson and Cobaugh hope the need to use the SRT or the MRAP never arises, the agency leaders agreed that SMPD stands ready to assist neighboring departments.

“There’s an old saying from a movie poster, that I saw many years ago, that said, ‘Even cops dial 911 sometimes,’” the assistant chief recalled. “If a neighboring jurisdiction asked for our assistance, we would definitely support any of our neighbors.”

### COMMUNITY MATTERS

To grow closer to those they protect, the department takes part in National Night Out, a community police-awareness event held across the country that promotes camaraderie between officers and neighborhoods.

The event features traditional, festival fair, such as local-business booths and food, but with the added benefit of officer and citizen interaction. As a bonus, community members are introduced to some of the innovative ways the agency is keeping them safe.

“We want the community to know what we have, and what we are doing,” Wilkerson said. “That’s one of the reasons we are doing this. We want everyone to know what SMPD’s vision is, and where we want to go...And we want to keep trying to get better.”

Taking care of the city’s youngest population, SMPD has instituted an Adopt-a-School program. Officers are assigned to schools that they must routinely visit. Not only do officers make contact with school administrators and provide police presence for additional safety, but they also focus on building relationships with students—serving as protector, friend and role model. This interaction allows youth to see law enforcement in a positive light, Wilkerson added.

Officer Troy Armstrong, who has worked as a school resource officer for several years at Waggener



(TOP) **LISA RICHARDSON**, St. Matthews Communications Supervisor, is proud of the customer service her team provides the small community. If someone says there is an emergency at the corner by the laundry mat, she knows exactly where they are located. Pictured in back, dispatcher **JENNIFER NEWMAN** answers calls.

High School, is also being tasked with an increasing community resource role.

“I try to show them that not every interaction with the police is going to be negative,” he said of his SRO responsibilities. “They can see us as people and know when we talk to them in school, they aren’t necessarily in trouble. I try to talk to them in the halls and go to sporting events. They see me outside of the school and can continue to build that trust. It makes (law enforcement) a little more approachable.”

In the community, Armstrong visits area businesses, assists with creating and instructing active-shooter training and conducts block watches.

“The community supports us so greatly,” Armstrong said, adding that often officers will report to work and find treats made by local schools and churches. “At least in our department, in our little city, it’s unlike what you hear or read about the negative parts of policing. Everybody here seems to appreciate us, and that’s refreshing with some of the climate that’s out there.”



(LEFT) Officer **TROY ARMSTRONG** directing traffic at the end of a school day. Armstrong said he tries to show students that not every interaction with police is going to be negative, so they can see officers as people.

(BOTTOM) Officer **BARBARA SHEPARD** noted the importance of law enforcement developing relationship with the community. “(Our) community is fabulous,” she said. “They are very supportive.” In return, SMPD strives to provide citizens with rapid-response time and superior service.





# 2019 NEW KENTUCKY LEGISLATION

Written By  
**SHAWN HERRON**  
STAFF ATTORNEY

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF NEW LEGISLATION ENACTED BY THE 2019 KENTUCKY GENERAL ASSEMBLY. UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, NEW STATUTES ARE EFFECTIVE AS OF JUNE 27, 2019. A FULL SUMMARY OF ALL NEW LEGISLATION, INCLUDING ADDITIONAL NEW LAWS OF INTEREST TO LAW ENFORCEMENT NOT LISTED IN THIS SUMMARY, IS AVAILABLE ON THE KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING WEBSITE AT [HTTPS://DOCJT.KY.GOV/LEGAL/](https://docjt.ky.gov/legal/).

## SCHOOL SAFETY

### SENATE BILL 1: SCHOOL SAFETY

**EMERGENCY** - This bill changes the definition of a School Resource Officer (SRO). It also increases reporting for schools, establishes a school safety coordinator training program and requires every district to have a school safety coordinator. It establishes the position of school security marshal under DOCJT, who will oversee school security risk assessments and mandates specialized training for SROs. It requires hiring SROs (as funds allow) and increases building security for schools, including active-shooter training for staff and suggests law enforcement training for student-involved trauma. It further requires the Kentucky Department of Homeland Security to develop a reporting tool for the anonymous reporting of threats.

### SENATE BILL 162: KSP / SCHOOLS

This bill provides a mechanism for KSP to allow troopers to work as SROs for schools and outlines the policies and procedures for such employees. It adds relevant definitions for all SROs.

### HOUSE BILL 328: FIREARMS / SCHOOLS

This bill prohibits 18-year-old students from having a firearm in a vehicle parked on school premises.

## PENAL CODE

### SENATE BILL 67: SEX CRIMES INVOLVING ANIMALS

This bill creates a new offense in KRS 525 entitled sexual crimes against an animal and provides animal control officers the authority to conduct investigations. It is a Class D felony.

### SENATE BILL 70: STRANGULATION

This bill creates new offenses in KRS 508 for strangulation (as a crime separate from assault.) It has two degrees, with the only difference being whether it is done intentionally or wantonly, and both degrees are felonies.

### HOUSE BILL 130: TERRORISTIC THREATENING

This bill adds public events and places of worship to locations covered under terroristic threatening in both the first and second degrees.

### HOUSE BILL 470: MANSLAUGHTER / NALOXONE

This bill provides for an additional element to be added to second-degree manslaughter, if it can be proven the defendant has sold a drug that is the proximate cause of death.

## DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

### SENATE BILL 85: DUI / IGNITION INTERLOCK

This bill updates Ignition Interlock devices to require cameras and creates penalties for violating conditions of Ignition Interlock use for both drivers and anyone who assists them with false statements, etc. It also changes the sentencing and aggravating circumstances for first-time offenders, including the option of requiring the surrender of license plates, unless the offender qualifies for an Ignition Interlock or hardship license. It allows law enforcement to record refusal and tweaks use of blood tests for controlled substances if taken more than two hours after cessation.

SB1



SB85



FAR RIGHT: BURDUN / 123RF.COM

RIGHT: DANIEL JEDZURA / 123RF.COM

LEFT: ALEXEY STIOP / 123RF.COM



# FIREARMS

## SENATE BILL 150: FIREARMS

This bill removes the requirement for a Concealed Carry Deadly Weapon permit for those 21 years of age or older and otherwise qualified to carry a firearm, but they may carry only in the areas covered under the existing CCDW law.

# EMPLOYMENT

## SENATE BILL 18: PREGNANCY ACCOMMODATIONS

This bill provides employment protection for pregnant women, including the provision of reasonable accommodations before and after childbirth, and while breastfeeding.

# MISSING PERSONS

## SENATE BILL 55: GREEN ALERT

This bill creates a Green Alert for “veteran at risk” – someone known to have physical or mental conditions, including PTSD, related to their service.

# SHERIFFS

*The following bills apply specifically to sheriff’s offices.*

## SENATE BILL 103: IMPOUND

This bill increases fees for impound and storage of vehicles allowed to sheriff’s offices.

## HOUSE BILL 201: SERVICE OF PROCESS

This bill changes nonresident service of process.

## HOUSE BILL 337: RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR DEPUTY SHERIFFS

This bill allows the hiring of deputy sheriffs who live in another state.

## HOUSE BILL 397: INCREASE IN SERVICE FEES FOR SHERIFFS

This bill increases the service fees allowed to sheriff’s offices.

# PEACE OFFICERS

## SENATE BILL 121: SEXUAL ASSAULT TRAINING

This bill tweaks requirements for law enforcement agencies to obtain sexual assault training.

## HOUSE BILL 191: PEACE OFFICER REVOCATION

This bill establishes a process to revoke the certification of a Kentucky peace officer under specific circumstances. Revocation will be mandated upon conviction of a state or federal felony, a prohibition on possessing a firearm and receipt of a dishonorable or bad conduct discharge from the military, as well as when the certification is as the result of an administrative error. The bill also provides for an appeal and hearing process.

# FORFEITURE

## HOUSE BILL 141: FORFEITURE

This bill requires restricted accounts for forfeiture proceeds.

# JUVENILES

## HOUSE BILL 158: JUVENILES

This bill expands abuse categories to fictive kin, persons in positions of special trust and of authority.

# ARREST

## HOUSE BILL 248: BOATING DUI

This bill amends 431.005 to allow for a warrantless arrest for a BUI that involves an accident and increases fines.

# OTHER OFFENSES

## HOUSE BILL 254: UNIVERSITY FREEDOM OF SPEECH

This bill emphasizes free-speech rights on college campuses and criminalizes disruption of a speaker in specific circumstances.

## HOUSE BILL 257: AMUSEMENT PARK RIDES

This bill provides for new offenses under KRS 247 for conduct at amusement rides and attractions, including hazardous conduct in or around rides.

# ALCOHOL SALES

## HOUSE BILL 256: ALCOHOL SALES

(EMERGENCY) This bill allows the consumption of alcoholic beverages in dry and moist counties if legally purchased elsewhere, and at public and private events,

so long as no “sales” are made. Caterers may serve at events in dry counties if the caterer has a licensed premise elsewhere in the state.

# CELL PHONE

## HOUSE BILL 375: WIRELESS COMMUNICATION

This bill mandates carriers to provide location information to Public-Safety Answering Point and law enforcement agencies when needed. It also requires other public responders (such as fire, EMS and rescue) to work through those entities to obtain the information, should it be needed.

# ANIMALS

## HOUSE BILL 411: ASSISTANCE ANIMALS

This bill clarifies who may sign off on an emotional-support animal in Kentucky and provides a criminal penalty for fraud, deceit or dishonesty in assistance animals (service animals under federal law).

# TRAFFIC / DRIVING

## SENATE BILL 77: OPERATOR’S LICENSE DELAYED ENACTMENT (JAN. 1, 2020)

This bill creates a process to include information on donor status for operator’s licenses and identification cards.

## HOUSE BILL 244: TRAFFIC (WORK ZONES)

This bill clarifies work-zone fines and when the fine will be doubled. Enforcement requires signage and the presence of at least one worker for the fine to apply.

## HOUSE BILL 258: SCOOTERS

This bill defines low-speed electric scooters and motor scooters (as defined in KRS 186.010) and provides for when and where they may be legally operated. It also provides that low-speed electric scooters are not motor vehicles under KRS 189.010 and that motor scooters must be registered.

## HOUSE BILL 154: ROADWORTHY GOLF CARTS

This bill requires that golf carts on public roads meet certain safety requirements (headlights, reflectors, etc.).



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