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PLEA



JOURNAL OF THE PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION

***PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION
13TH ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE
AND WORKSHOP
MARCH 3 - 6, 1992***



***KANSAS CITY, KS
HOSTED BY THE JOHNSON COUNTY
PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT***



NATIONAL RECREATION
AND PARK ASSOCIATION

PLEA IS AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION

JOURNAL OF THE PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION

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CALL FOR PUBLICATIONS

The Park Law Enforcement Association (P.L.E.A.), an affiliate of the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA), invites you to submit articles for consideration to *PLEA: Journal of the Park Law Enforcement Association*. P.L.E.A. was established in 1984 to improve park law enforcement, natural and visitor resource protection services in park, recreation and natural resource areas through professional development, thus ensuring "quality of life" leisure opportunities in local, state, and national park, recreation and natural resource settings. P.L.E.A. serves individuals and organizations interested in the advancement and support of park and natural resource law enforcement services. Membership includes park rangers, forest rangers, park police, park patrols, park security, game wardens, conservation officers, park and recreation board members, administrators, educators and other interested park, recreation and natural resource professionals.

PLEA is published quarterly and attempts to provide timely information to the membership concerning the association and articles specifically aimed at the park and natural resource law enforcement audience, with the goal of providing educational information for our membership, facilitating an exchange of ideas, and to generally promote professionalism within the field.

Articles should be from three to ten double-spaced, wide-margined pages and should include a short biographical sketch, listing the author's agency affiliation. Photographs, charts and tables are highly desired. Upon publication, the author will receive a copy of the issue his article is printed in for his/her records. Please submit articles to the Editor for review and consideration. Thank you for your interest in *PLEA*. We look forward to receiving your articles.

NEW WEAPONS FOR NEW YORK STATE PARK POLICE

by Edwin C. Gonzalez

The New York State Park Police have traded in their Smith and Wesson .38 caliber Model 64's and have become the latest police agency to switch to a Glock semi-automatic. Unlike the New York Environmental Conservation Police and the New York State Police who selected the Glock 17 (9mm) the New York State Park Police will be carrying the more powerful Glock 22 which fires a 40 caliber round.

All of this came about on June 19, 1989 when the bargaining agent for the Park Police Local 102 of Council 82 and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation agreed at a Labor-Management meeting to set up a Committee made up of both Labor and Management to look at the different semi-automatic weapons on the market and evaluate them for possible use by the Park Police. The weapons committee chaired by Chief Don R. Murray of the Finger Lakes Region test fired semi-automatics in the following Calibers; 9mm, .40 cal., 10mm, and .45 cal. The Weapons committee after much debate selected the Glock 22, .40 caliber, to replace the Smith and Wesson .38's. At the next Executive Labor Management meeting in August of 1990 Commissioner Orin Lehman announced the agencies' decision to accept the Weapons Committee's suggestion to replace the Smith and Wesson with the Glock 22 semi-automatic.

In the fall of 1990 Range Instructors from each region were sent to a three day transitional training course in Albany N.Y. taught by Glock Inc. and paid for by a grant from The New York State/Council 82 Joint Labor Management Committee. As of May 1991, after it was decided through competitive bidding that Cobra Ltd. of Queens N.Y. would provide holsters and magazine pouches, full time Park Police Officers under phase one began their three day transitional training. At the end of this three day training period officers qualified with their Glock 22's. The Executive Board of Local 102 of Council 82 AFSCME-AFL-CIO and the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation agreed that due to budget problems that next year Glock's would be issued under phase two to parttime Park Police Officers.

The only problems encountered so far have been with holsters and magazine pouches, but after these were brought to the manufacturers attention an agreement has been reached with Cobra Ltd. to repair the problem with their holster. The ammunition selected to be use with the Glock 22 is the Smith and Wesson .40 Caliber 180 grain copper jacketed hollow point. With the addition of the Glock 22 as the duty weapon for The New York State Park Police we have become the best armed State Police Agency

in New York State.

After the successful outcome of the Weapons Committee, the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation has agreed to forming another Committee, this one to tackle the problem of radio communications involving standardizing of radio equipment, check into the use of repeater systems and the availability of radio frequency for statewide use.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Edwin C. Gonzales has been a New York State Park Police Officer with The Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation for the past ten years with previous state service as a N.Y.S. Corrections Officer. He is a graduate of Manhattan College (1976) with a B.A. in History and Education and is also a New York State certified Instructor in Marine Law Enforcement having attended and graduated from the Marine Law Enforcement School sponsored by N.Y.S. Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation and attending in 1986 the one month Marine Law Enforcement School at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center at Glynnco, Georgia. He presently works in the Finger Lakes, and on weekends and holidays patrols Cayuga Lake with a partner on a 21 foot CrisCraft Sea Hawk enforcing New York State Navigation Law, and N.Y.S. Conservation Law. Ed is also a member of the Local 102 Council 82 Executive Board holding the position of Recording Secretary.

ARPA PROSECUTION SUCCESSFUL

Two Louisiana men were indicted in December on felony charges for violation of the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) at Vicksburg National Military Park, MS. They also were charged with possession of a metal detector within a National Park and receipt and destruction of government property. National Park Service Rangers arrested the men after being alerted by park neighbors. They had been digging Civil War artifacts, including spent artillery ammunition and numerous Minie balls. The pair agreed to plead guilty to ARPA misdemeanor charges. The terms of the plea agreement require that each; pay a fine of \$5,000 and a special assessment of \$25; forfeit all items seized, including four metal detectors and a 1988 Ford Bronco valued at \$12,000; be barred from all Federal and state Civil War parks for two years; complete a minimum of 200 hours community service; and cooperate fully by providing information on the incident and any other illegal activities of which they have knowledge. The fine may be the highest ever for an ARPA violation. Sentencing was scheduled for July 26. The success of the investigation was attributable to the previously established response network coordinated by the Southeast Archeological Center, which also involved archeologists and cartographers from Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area. The case was prosecuted by the office of the Southern Mississippi District United States Attorney.

CROWD MANAGEMENT

NOT CONTROL

by James C. Lindsey
Member of the Board of Directors
Park Law Enforcement Association
(Affiliate of N.R.P.A.)

I appreciate this opportunity to share my experience and proven procedures in planning and managing special events; and perhaps more importantly, to share your experience and methods with all of us. **No One** has all the answers in the how to safely and successfully manage crowds in park settings.

In 1985, I retired as the Commander, Operations Division of the United States Park Police with the rank of Deputy Chief. My former organization is the urban law enforcement arm of the National Park Service with line operations in the metropolitan area of Washington, D.C. and National Park System areas in the metropolitan areas of New York and San Francisco. United States Park Police officers continue to manage thousands of special events, demonstrations, and dignitary protection details annually. Such events are attended by less than a hundred persons to several hundreds of thousand. Through trial and error, routine operational processes have been institutionally developed to provide law enforcement services to these types of events.

Special events, more properly scheduled **public gatherings**, are "routine" for many park managers. The demand by the public or political groups to provide organized programs requires that park and recreation systems and boards be responsive to the recreational and/or entertainment needs of the community.

From the law enforcement perspective, proper and complete logistical support planning and execution will minimize conflict between the event participants and the local community and within the event itself. This **concept** in planning and execution emphasizes **crowd management - NOT CONTROL!** As one of the integral parts of sound park management, the law enforcement arm **must be supportive** of the event and committed in making the event **a success**. A successful public event is one in which direct law enforcement or police action was not needed.

The following represents the support items that **must be given** consideration and provided for most special events. Final decisions concerning the degree of involvement by your organization are only tempered by the type and size of the anticipated audience and special geographical concerns.

1. For events which are expected to last for more than 1 hour, the availability of rest room facilities must be considered and arranged. A "rule of thumb" is that 1 unit should

be provided for every 200 persons expected to attend the event. If portable units are necessary, they should be located in areas easily accessible; but, not so as to interfere with the program or entry/exit points.

2. For all day events, limited refreshment service should be considered at locations adjacent to the main audience area. **Drinking water** facilities should be provided if at all possible. Placement of refreshment services require the same consideration as those for rest room facilities with the added dimension of providing access for the vendors to resupply the facilities.

If refreshment services are provided or allowed, food and drink containers should be restricted to paper products. Glass and metal containers can become dangerous weapons if a disorder would erupt. At a minimum, **glass containers** become a safety concern and raise the probability of minor injuries resulting from glass cuts.

3. Electric power requirements, particularly for activities that are presented from a stage, must be given a high priority for services that you may have to provide or insure that is available. Reliance only on the local electrical service can easily lead to a **major crowd management crisis** if the electrical service fails. A "stand-by" or "back-up" generator can provide sufficient power to provide communication capability with the participants and the audience. In most cases, a generator can provide adequate power to permit the event to continue as scheduled with little or no interruption.

4. The requirements for stages (height from the ground, performance dimensions, screening, etc.) are all dependent on the type of program being presented. The height and size of the stage is particularly important during concert type events by popular music groups presented in open space areas. A large stage will enable set-up by more than one group of performers at a time and, thereby, minimize the down time for the audience. The height of the stage becomes a crowd management device by subtly creating an open space between the audience and the performers on stage. This is even more effective when the performers maintain a distance of 8 to 10 feet from the front edge of the stage.

5. Transportation systems and parking areas must be adequate to meet the needs of the size of the anticipated audience to the event. Parking area placement must be integrated with an overall **traffic management plan** for both before the event and at its conclusion. Within the traffic management system, provisions must be made to insure access by emergency vehicles responding for injured or ill participants or to other types of emergencies.

Local mass transit or special "shuttle" bus systems may also have value in the traffic management system de-

pendent on the type and duration of the event. However, the use of or dependence on these types of systems must be carefully coordinated as to the routes used, frequency of service, equipment needs and markings, and advanced publicity to adequately inform attendees of how best to use the systems provided.

6. Except for short duration events, it is reasonable to anticipate that minor injuries (cuts, bee stings, etc.) to potentially "life threatening" incidents (heart attacks) may occur. One or more first-aid stations may be necessary. Such stations should be manned by non-enforcement personnel and preferably manned by trained medical professional from the local fire department, hospital, or American Red Cross unit. Locations for first-aid stations must be carefully planned to provide reasonable access by an ambulance to patients suffering a major medical emergency. If an air-ambulance helicopter service is available, helipad landing sites should also be considered and established.

7. After every event, critiques should be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the pre-event planning process and identify problems that developed during the event needing additional attention for future events. Critical to this process is the comparison of events with like numbers of attendees. Therefore, a systematic means must be employed to count or estimate and record the number of persons actually attending each and every event.

Obviously, this count process is easily done at events presented in auditoriums, stadiums, or securely fenced open-spaced areas. Each of these would have limited entrance points where tickets are taken and exact counts of attendees may be made. Estimates of crowds in park settings are much more difficult and are truly "guesstimates". One method used which has some basis of support is using the audience area (square footage) divided by density factors of 3.5, 7, or 14. In a tightly compacted crowd, one person will occupy approximately 3.5 square feet. In a compacted but moving crowd, one person will occupy approximately twice as much space or 7 square feet. However, in most park setting events, each person will occupy 14 or more square feet due to lawn chairs, blankets, natural aisles that develop, and natural conditions such as trees, plantings, terrain, etc.

Although many of the preceding items are the operational responsibility of someone other than the park enforcement staff, they are critical to the success of the event and the assignment of law enforcement resources.

MAJOR EVENTS

Major events are those events in which more than 10,000 persons are expected to attend. The need to consider the previous seven items discussed is essential. The size of the event may require that the logistical planning process and coordination be expanded to other affected

local agencies. The following represent some systems or arrangements that should be considered for managing major events.

1. Establish a central location and system to receive found lost property and children. It is recommended this type if service be located near first-aid stations to reduce the drain on communications' systems and minimize the confusion of attendees in need. Centralized services can be more easily identified with signing, flags, or balloons. It is recommended that one enforcement staff person be assigned at each of these types of service area to receive and record reports of criminal or other types of undesirable conduct. Telephone service and/or 2-way radio communications with the park or event command - communications centers should be considered essential for this service area.

2. If the event is scheduled to occur or conclude during the hours of darkness, consideration should be given to lighting the audience area, major access and egress pedestrian routes, and established parking areas. Accidents, participant conflicts, and criminal behavior are all generally minimized in well lighted areas and maximize the effectiveness of uniformed officers on patrol.

3. ALL enforcement officers assigned to the event should be individually equipped with 2-way communications capability. If possible, consideration should be given to providing similar capability to all staff assigned to the event. However, separate frequencies/channels should be assigned which can be monitored or controlled from a single command/communications center.

4. Liaison with adjoining emergency services agencies should begin at the time the event planning starts. Support from the local fire department and police/sheriff may be essential. Dependent on the nature and size of the event, consideration should be given to establishing a joint command-communications emergency services center.

This concept is extremely helpful in those events that may be controversial within the local community or when the event is attended by a dignitary such as the President, Governor, or other political or well known person. Each of these may have or deserve special security requirements. Security details within a special event may tax your enforcement personnel resources to the point where assistance from other agencies will be necessary.

To maximize the utilization of your personnel resources, the use of fencing, ropes, barricades, and other types of barriers should be considered to assist in pedestrian and vehicular traffic management. Physical barriers are a must in closing natural hazardous areas as well as areas that should or must be secured from the general public. Examples of these types of areas are fireworks' firing and fall-out areas/zones, controlled access areas behind stages; and

other areas in which it has been determined access should be limited or controlled.

Additionally roping, fencing, and barricades should be readily available to meet unforeseen needs as the event progresses. Although the use of barriers and other physical devices are extremely useful, they must be carefully placed and installed and easily removed by maintenance or enforcement personnel in an emergency situation.

Personnel deployment is dependent on many variables. One of the primary functions of the law enforcement personnel assigned to the event is the ability to respond quickly and accurately to inquiries from visitors and participants concerning the event and the park. Too often, inadequate information is provided to line personnel which can reduce the effectiveness of meeting a basic functional responsibility of park employees. An equally important responsibility is to clearly communicate to all staff their individual roles and responsibilities concerning "emergencies."

Enforcement personnel must clearly understand the enforcement posture or policies for the event, those regulations which have been "relaxed" for the duration of the event, and the procedures to follow in arrest situations. It is recommended that all physical arrests be appropriate for the circumstances and initiated on the fringe of a large crowd or the audience area, if at all possible. Major disorders have been traced to arrest situations at large events and are difficult to justify unless the arrest was for a life threatening offense.

The use of "marshalls" by the event sponsors and/or the use of local community leaders and workers within congested crowd or audience areas is one means to control and manage undesirable conduct without direct law enforcement action. Duties which can be assigned to these types of persons are screening participants to special seating areas, ushering, ticket taking, and access "marshalls" can provide staff to relieve law enforcement personnel for other assignments.

Contingency plans must be formulated for high probability potential emergency situations. If needed, these plans are generally developed to require coordinated action and notification of all emergency services agencies who are involved in the event or whom the situation may affect. One of the often overlooked duties in a complete contingency plan is the identification of a single spokesperson to deal with the media.

Handling the media can be one of the most trying and difficult aspects of managing a successful event and becomes nearly impossible when a major law enforcement incident occurs at or near the event. As appropriate, special areas may have to be established and designated for the exclusive use of the media and their sophisticated equipment.

At major events, a program to issue credentials to participants, staff support personnel, specially invited guests, and media representatives is sometimes overlooked. The credential issuing function must be carefully managed as

it generally involves providing special vehicular access and parking, unique design for different levels of access, easily read and recognizable, and other facets too numerous to list.

Everything that has been discussed helps insure the event has a good chance of being successful. Each concept has been developed during after-action critiques of countless events. Each concept and recommendation resulted from a law enforcement response to a problem or people conflict during or after a planned event which required a diversion and changes of assignments of limited law enforcement personnel resources.

1992 LESTN Teleconferences

In 1992, six teleconferences are scheduled. The dates and topics of each are as follows:

February 12 "Wellness and Fitness Programs:
A Holistic Approach to Health"

April 8 "Handling Individuals Under the
Influence of Drugs and Alcohol"

June 10 "Field Training Officer Programs:
Selection, Training and Evaluation"

August 12 "Ethics: Doing the Job Right and
Doing the Right Job"

October 12 "Policing in the 21st Century"

December 9 "Evaluation of Managers: Measuring
Management's Performance"

For more information on LESTN Teleconferences, contact:

FBI Teleconference Program,
FBI Academy,
Quantico, Virginia 22135,
1-703-640-1145,

or

Teleconference Program,
Video Seminar Unit,
Police Department,
2700 East 18th Street,
Kansas City, Missouri 64127,
1-816-482-8250

LEGAL NOTES

BY DAN S. MURRELL ¹
LISA K. COLEMAN ²

A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER MAY CONDUCT A WARRANTLESS SEARCH OF A CONTAINER WITHIN A VEHICLE WHERE THEY HAVE PROBABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE THAT CONTRABAND OR EVIDENCE IS IN THE CONTAINER.

The United States Supreme Court recently questioned whether the Fourth Amendment requires police officers to obtain a warrant to open a sack in a moveable vehicle simply because they lack probable cause to search the entire car. In the May 30, 1991 decision of *California v. Acevedo*,³ the Court overruled the principle established in *United States v. Chadwick*⁴ and extended in *Arkansas v. Sanders*⁵ that the Fourth Amendment prohibits the warrantless search of a closed container located in a moving vehicle when there is probable cause to search only the container. In so doing, it relied upon *United States v. Ross*,⁶ which permitted the warrantless search of a vehicle based on probable cause and included the search of closed containers found within the vehicle. In the present decision the court established the rule that a container found within a vehicle may be searched when there is probable cause to search only the container.

In this case, a federal drug enforcement agent intercepted the delivery of a package containing marijuana and sent the package to Officer Coleman of the Santa Ana, California Police Department. Officer Coleman delivered the package to the Federal Express Office in Santa Ana and followed Jami Daza, who claimed the package, to his apartment. Later, respondent Steven Acevedo arrived at Daza's apartment, and left carrying a brown paper bag that was the size of one of the wrapped marijuana packages that had been intercepted earlier. He placed the bag in the trunk of his vehicle, and as he started to drive away, officers stopped him, opened the vehicle trunk, and found marijuana in the brown paper bag. Acevedo was charged with possession of marijuana for sale, and before trial moved to suppress the evidence found in the paper bag.

In *Carroll v. United States*,⁷ the Court first established an exception to the warrant requirement for moving vehicles, recognizing the distinction between a structure, for which a search warrant may be obtained without the danger of loss or destruction of evidence, and a vehicle, which can quickly be moved out of the jurisdiction in which the warrant must be sought. It held that the Warrant Clause of the Fourth Amendment is not contravened by a warrantless search of an automobile due to exigent circumstances and ruled that such searches are permissible when there is probable cause to believe that the vehicle contains contraband or evidence of a crime.

In *Chambers v. Maroney*,⁸ the court further defined the Carroll doctrine by holding that the existence of exigent circumstances is to be determined at the time of the seizure of the automobile. Then in *United States v. Chadwick*,⁹ the Court established a rule that probable cause to search a footlocker does not allow the warrantless search of that container under the Fourth Amendment, even when the container is located within a moving vehicle, once it is under the control of the law enforcement officers and not likely to be removed from the jurisdiction. Similarly, in *Arkansas v. Sanders*,¹⁰ the court applied the Chadwick rule to a suitcase transported in the trunk of a car, stressing that the heightened privacy expectation in personal luggage is not diminished when transported in a moving vehicle. Thus the Chadwick - Sanders rule was established that precluded searches of containers found in mobile vehicles when there is probable cause to search only the container and not the entire vehicle.

However, in *United States v. Ross*,¹¹ the court, applying the Carroll doctrine, established a rule allowing the search of closed containers within a vehicle when there is probable cause to search the entire vehicle. With this case precedent, the Supreme Court framed the issue in the present case as "whether the Fourth Amendment requires the police to obtain a warrant to open the sack in a movable vehicle simply because they lack probable cause to search the entire car," and concluded that it did not. The Court reasoned that the Ross decision and the Chadwick - Sanders rule had "drawn a curious line between the search of an automobile that coincidentally turns up a container and the search of a container that coincidentally turns up in an automobile," and has led to conflicting decisions depending upon a Court's choice of which principle to apply. Therefore, the Court in this decision abolished the Chadwick - Sanders rule in favor of the Carroll doctrine as expanded in Ross to allow the warrantless search of a closed container found within a vehicle, regardless of whether the probable cause pertains to that container only or to the entire vehicle. In so doing, the Court stated that the distinction between probable cause to search a vehicle and probable cause to search a container is not clear in practical applications and provides for only minimal privacy protection while "impeding effective law enforcement." In support of this position, the Court pointed out that officers suspecting that contraband is being transported in a container may search a vehicle "more extensively than they otherwise would in order to establish the general probable cause required by Ross," thereby affording less protection of privacy sought to be advanced in Chadwick and Sanders. Also, the Court stated that "the fact that the officer first chose to search in the most obvious location should not restrict the propriety of the search. The Chadwick rule, as applied in Sanders, had devolved into an anomaly such that the more likely the police are to discover drugs in a container, the less authority they have to search it."¹²

The new standard set out in this decision is that the Fourth Amendment does not require "separate treatment for an automobile search that extends only to a container within the vehicle," as the Court extended the Carroll doctrine as set out in Ross to apply to all warrantless searches of containers found in an automobile supported by either probable cause to search only the container or the entire vehicle. However, the Court was careful to explain that the converse of the principle is not allowed under the Fourth Amendment, when it affirmed the principle set out in Ross that probable cause to search a container within an automobile does not justify a search of the entire vehicle. The result is that the Carroll rule now "provide(s) one rule to govern all automobile searches. The police may search an automobile and the containers within it where they have probable cause to believe contraband or evidence is contained therein."¹³

FOOTNOTES

1. Professor of Law at Memphis State University School of Law.
2. Law student and graduate assistant for Professor Murrell at Memphis State University School of Law.
3. __U.S.__, __S.Ct.__, 1991 WL 8711 (U.S.)
4. 433 U.S. 1, 97 S.Ct. 2476 (1977)
5. 442 U.S. 754, 99 S. Ct. 2586 (1979)
6. 456 U.S. 798, 102 S.Ct. 2157 (1982)
7. 267 U.S. 132, 45 S.Ct. 280 (1925)
8. 399 U.S. 42, 90 S.Ct. 1975 (1970)
9. 433 U.S. 1, 97 S.Ct. 2475 (1977).
10. 442 U.S. 753, 99 S.Ct. 2586 (1979)
11. 456 U.S. 798, 102 S.Ct. 2157 (1982)
12. California v. Acevedo, __U.S.__, __S.Ct.__, 1991 WL 87111(U.S.)
13. Id.

Archeological Larceny

The Jan. 18, 1991, edition of the Congressional Quarterly's Editorial Research Reports features an article, "Is America Allowing Its Past to Be Stolen?" on the problem of the looting of American Indian artifacts. Author Robert K. Landers chronicles the ongoing destruction of non-renewable archeological resources that are often the only means of learning about much of this country's past. He details the growing concern about this loss and efforts that have been and are being made to stop it, the laws that have been passed, including the Natives American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, educational programs, and prosecutions. Elimination of the demand that encourages looters, he concludes, may be the only answer to this nationwide problem. Editorial Research Reports, published weekly, are available from the Congressional Quarterly, 141422nd St., NW, Washington, DC 20037.

ANASAZI RUIN IN GLEN CANYON VANDALIZED : NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OFFERS REWARD

by Denny Davies

On Thursday, July 11, 1991, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area Archiologist Chris Kincaid made a special trip to Three Roof Ruin in Escalante Canyon to monitor how the 800-year-old Anasazi structures were withstanding the pressures of thousands of visitors who tour the popular site each year. What she found sickened her.

Sometime within the last 6 to 8 weeks, unknown vandals forcibly removed five wall beams from one ruin and one ceiling beam from another and burned them in a "campfire" right inside the protected alcove, adjacent to the ruins.

"This was an act of pure, wanton destruction," said Kincaid. She compared the destruction to someone walking into Independence Hall and setting fire to the walls or furniture.

"The Anasazi culture is a rich part of our heritage. To destroy the fabric of Three-Roof Ruin is to destroy a part of our history. We all are the losers because of the acts of a few," said Kincaid.

In order to help develop information in the investigation, Glen Canyon Acting Superintendent Larry May has pledged a reward of \$499 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of person(s) involved in this incident. Anyone who may have seen suspicious behavior, have the description of a boat, or witnessed a bonfire at Three Roof Ruin anytime in the last 3 or 4 months is urged to contact the National Park Service at 602-645-8883.

Anasazi ruins are protected under provisions of the Archiological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979. Under provisions of ARPA, persons convicted of vandalism, theft, sale, or purchase of cultural resources are subject to 2 years in prison and fines of \$20,000 for the first violation. In addition, violators can be held civilly liable for the cost to restore damaged structures or artifacts. According to National Park Service officials, restoration costs at Three Roof Ruin could total more than \$20,000.

Acting Superintendent May hopes that publicity of this destruction will incite concern by all park users. He asks visitors to report all suspicious behavior and to speak out if they see others doing things which damage park resources. "We cannot do the job alone," said May; "We need everyone's help."

NAPERVILLE, IL PARK DISTRICT PATROL OFFICERS RECEIVE AWARDS FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE

(Naperville)—Three Naperville Park District patrol officers received awards for meritorious service at the Naperville Park District Board of Commissioners meeting on Thursday, September 5, 1991. The officers are Scott Wehrli, Michael Bouma and Timothy Heywood.

While on patrol shortly after midnight on July 28, 1991, Park Police Officer Scott Wehrli responded to a report of power lines down in the area. A vehicle had just hit and knocked down the electrical power lines 50 feet west of a nearby park. Officer Wehrli was the first to arrive at the scene, only to find the driver trapped in the overturned vehicle with head and chest injuries and live wires whipping about the vehicle. Without hesitation, he quickly and carefully made his way to the victim, who was bleeding profusely and fading in and out of consciousness. He then used his hands and ticket book to apply enough pressure to the victim's wounds to slow the bleeding. Officer Wehrli continued talking to the victim in order to help the victim maintain consciousness until paramedics arrived.

On July 18, 1991, at approximately 12:20 a.m., park service officers Michael Bouma and Timothy Heywood were on routine patrol of a large riverfront park, which had just closed for the evening. As they completed their search of the premises, the two officers noticed an unresponsive, seemingly comatose woman lying on a bench. The woman was experiencing heavy labored breathing, with her eyes rolled back in her head. After repeated attempts to revive her, officers Bouma and Heywood radioed for an ambulance and city police assistance. It was later determined that the woman's physical state was a drug-induced suicide attempt. The victim was hospitalized for four days.

For their meritorious service, Park Police Officer Wehrli and Park Service Officers Bouma and Heywood were presented with certificates of appreciation by Naperville Park District Board of Commissioners President Chuck Koch.

Jini Clare, Director of Communications
Naperville Park District
320 West Jackson Avenue
Naperville, Illinois 60540
708/357-9000, Extension 634

U.S.D.A. Forest Service Law Enforcement Clips: EARTH FIRST! ACTIVITIES

In August 1991, the East Perry Lumber company elected to proceed with their contract for logging the Fairview Timber Sale. This sale is located in R-9 on the Shawnee National Forest in southern Illinois. This timber sale has been the focus of national attention and considerable Congressional interest. Demonstrators have used the sale as a platform for expressing their intense opposition to U.S. Forest Service timber practices in the central hardwoods region. During the summer of 1990, Earth First!, and the Regional Association of Concerned Environmentalists set up a camp within the sale area. The protesters obtained a temporary stay and the sale was then litigated and upheld in District Court. The cutting of pine began in September of 1990. The 7th Circuit Court of appeals issued a stay and the harvest was stopped. The 7th Circuit Court then upheld the lower courts decision. The U.S. Supreme Court denied the Plaintiff's request for a stay pending its decision on the plaintiff's request for a "writ of Certiorari". The cutting was to start on August 26, 1991. The District Ranger requested that an Integrated Incident Command Team be set up to handle any protest events that might occur in regard to this sale. The team was set up to handle the sale on August 22nd. Off-Forest Law Enforcement Officers were brought in on the 22nd and security was set up on the 23rd. The lumber company then sent in a cutter with law enforcement officers to fell the trees that had platforms built in them by members of protest organizations. These trees were removed without incident.

On August 26th, at the entrance of the sale, 12 people were arrested for blocking the road, and 4 people were arrested for breaking the closure order that was put into effect to provide security for the logging operation and and safety for citizens in the area. Security was maintained at the site by the Forest Service officers on a 24-hour basis. The protestors set up camp on private land and started a hunger strike to get media attention. Since they were unable to penetrate the security on the sale site, they went into the next county and stopped the logging trucks on a state highway. Two protestors chained themselves to two logging trucks. The Sheriff and the State Police charged the two people with unlawful restraint, and then charged seven persons with mob action and four individuals with conspiracy to commit mob action at the Sheriff's office while these folks were being booked and finger printed. All of these charges are felonies in the state of Illinois.

U.S.D.A. Forest Service Law Enforcement Clips RAINBOW GATHERINGS

The 1991 National Rainbow Family gathering was held on the Green Mountain National Forest, Rochester Ranger District. The Green Mountain NF and Addison County Sheriff's Department administered the event using an Interagency Incident Command System. Other local co-operating law enforcement agencies were from Caledonia, Orange, Rutland, Washington, Windham, and Windsor Counties. These counties all detailed deputies to participate in management of the gathering. State and Federal law enforcement agencies which were involved included the Vermont State Police, U.S. Marshals Service, U.S. Border Patrol, Vermont Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Drug Enforcement Administration. Also participating was a U.S. Postal Inspector.

It was estimated that a total of 16,000 Rainbow Family members attended the gathering. Among some of the incidents which were attributable to the gathering were stolen vehicles, thefts, larcenies from motor vehicles, and infant's death, assaults, domestic disturbances, runaway juveniles, illegal aliens, drug overdoses, D.W.I.'s, and NCIC hits on outstanding warrants. The birth of a baby named Forrest Moon was also part of the gathering. Approximately 40 vehicles were towed, and approximately 800 vehicles were checked at established road-safety check points. During the course of the gathering law enforcement officers made several drug arrests. Several of these arrests occurred at checkpoint stops. Three male non-Vermont residents were arrested for possession and sale of significant quantities of LSD.

At this year's gathering there appeared to be no organized "Shanti Sena". A few individuals claimed Shanti Sena status but their peace keeping attempts were sporadic, and noticeably less effective than at past gatherings. A "Jail or Bail" system for Federal misdemeanor violations was utilized. A total of 69 violations were issued to individuals from 20 states and 2 Canadian provinces. A total of \$1,800 was collected in bail, and none of the violations were contested through the court.

SAFETY GUIDE AVAILABLE

The Naperville Park District is now offering a 20-page safety rule booklet for sale to interested businesses and organizations. The pocket-sized book, entitled Safety Rules, is complete with a foreword, helpful charts, tables and conversions. It contains employee safety rules for drivers, special equipment operation, general safety, protective clothing, fire safety and material handling. To order the book, interested parties should send a check or money order for \$12 to Safety and Security Department, Naperville Park District, 320 W. Jackson Avenue, Naperville, Illinois 60540.



PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION

P.L.E.A. RESOLUTION FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1991 BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

Whereas, the Office of Government Ethics proposed new standards of ethical conduct for employees of the Executive Branch in the July 23, 1991 Federal Register, that further restricts the types of participation by federal employees in professional associations and education activities, and

Whereas, the involvement of Federal employees is critical to the national provision of Park, Recreation and Natural Resource programs, areas and facilities; Be it resolved that NRPA establish this issue as a priority public affairs item and take the actions necessary to represent membership concerns over these restrictions, including testifying at upcoming administrative and/or Congressional hearings, as well as contact other professional associations and societies to jointly oppose these practices which would negatively impact professional development and provision of federal programs and services.

Be it further resolved that NRPA, and its membership, encourage the contact of key elected officials, including appropriate subcommittee members, to alert them to the potential negative impact these proposed standards would have on:

- a) Federal employee training opportunities;
- b) Gaining acceptance of federal programs;
- c) Ensuring that federal employees would be aware of trends in the provision and operation of Park, Recreation and Natural Resource areas, programs and facilities; and
- d) Allowing federal employees to provide the federal viewpoint in the development of future professional policies, practices, programs, trends, and services provided to the American public.

"VISITOR SECURITY ON TRAILS AND GREENWAYS" THEME OF 1992 PLEA CONFERENCE

by; Chuck Nelson,
PLEA Conference Coordinator

The Park Law Enforcement Association's 13th Annual Law Enforcement and Visitor Protection Workshop theme is "Visitor Security on Trails and Greenways." The workshop will begin the morning of Tuesday March 3, 1992 with PLEA Board of Directors meeting. Registration for other participants will be Tuesday evening from 4-7 PM with an evening hospitality suite. Educational sessions and one field trip will be Wednesday and Thursday. Friday morning will be the PLEA general membership meeting with an optional field trip Friday afternoon.

The conference will be held in Lenexa, Kansas at the Holiday Inn - Lenexa. This is in the Kansas City suburbs.

Our hosts are the Johnson County Park and Recreation District, Director Gary Haller and Chief Ranger (and PLEA Vice-President) Ralph Hays. Contact Ralph at (913) 631-7050 for transportation to and from Kansas City International Airport, courtesy of Johnson County Parks.

The Department of Park and Recreation Resources of Michigan State University is the Workshop's academic sponsor. Dr. Chuck Nelson is the conference coordinator and he can be reached at (517) 353-5190. Lifelong Education Programs at MSU will be providing CEUs for all attendees who complete the educational sessions.

PRESENTERS AND TOPICS FOR THE WORKSHOP ARE:

Dennis McLain, Chief of Ranger Activities for Bureau of Land Management, will discuss Strategies for ORV Law Enforcement. He has extensive ORV enforcement experience from working the California desert and directing overall law enforcement efforts in the Bureau of Land Management.

Paul Labovitz, Planner in the River and Trails Conservation Assistance Program of National Park Service, will discuss law enforcement and resident and visitor security considerations in Trail and Greenway Planning and Design. He is involved with private, local, regional, state, and federal agencies in development of trails in the Midwest including many Rails-to-Trails locations.

Norman Lapera, Special Operations Division Commander for the East Bay Regional Park District in Oakland, California, will discuss possible roles for law enforcement in Man-

aging Trail Conflicts between Competing Uses. He works with a wide array of trail users including equestrian, hikers, and mountain bikers in one of the busiest park systems in the nation.

William Supernaugh, Superintendent of the Law Enforcement Employee Development Center for the National Park Service at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, will discuss Coping with Jurisdictional Issues in trail and greenway law enforcement. His work with the Park Service in enhancing cooperation with enforcement and judicial officials at local, state, and Federal levels provides a valuable resource for PLEA.

In addition, two FIELD TRIPS are being planned that include the Johnson County Parks and the Truman National Historic Site.

Registration cost for the workshop is \$205.00 for PLEA members and \$220.00 for non-members. Non-members will automatically be enrolled as a PLEA member for 1992. This includes receptions, daily continental breakfasts, registration materials, all academic sessions, a BBQ banquet, and CEU certification. Other meals, lodging and transportation are not included. Registration must be received by February 15, 1992.

All reservations for lodging should be made directly with the hotel at (913) 888-6670 and ask for reservations. Price is \$55 per room, per night plus 10% tax. These rates are available only if you identify yourself as attending the PLEA conference. Be sure to request the type of bed arrangement needed. All major credit cards are accepted and lodging reservations need to be made before January 29, 1992.

FOR FURTHER REGISTRATION INFORMATION

Please Contact:

PLEA Workshop
Charles Nelson, Coordinator
Department of Park and Recreation Resources
131 Natural resources Building
Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI 48824
(517) 353-5190



SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK FELONY ARPA CASE

Seven months of investigation and preparation by the National Park Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the United States Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, came to a successful conclusion on September 17, 1991, with the sentencing of two brothers for using metal detectors and digging Civil War relics in Shiloh National Military Park, Shiloh, TN. Before passing sentence, United States District Judge James D. Todd, Jackson, TN, told the two men he had the feeling that some people with metal detectors consider digging up Shiloh battlefield as "no big deal". He said, "stealing history is a big deal", and he intended to reflect it in the sentence!

Dr. Bennie C. Keel, a National Park Service Archaeologist from Tallahassee, Florida, made an assessment of the extent of archaeological damage done by the two men totaling over \$15,000. Defense attorneys argued that since the Park Rangers found only 79 small excavation sites, and recovered only 137 historical artifacts, the assessment was excessive. Judge Todd replied he had no reason to question Dr. Keel's assessment, as it had been made in accordance with Congressional intent as set forth in the law. Todd went on to explain that Dr. Keel's assessment took into account the fact that artifacts randomly removed from a battlefield destroy the archaeological integrity of the historic site. Any future scientific study of the disturbed area will be missing important information because these artifacts are no longer there. In other words, what the two men did was like randomly tearing pages out of an unread history book!

Judge Todd asked the defense, "what is the value of Plymouth Rock"? He commented, "We could maybe break it up and perhaps get a couple of hundred dollars worth of minerals out of it, but what is it really worth?" It is priceless, and so is Shiloh!

Judge Todd said he had heard all of the testimony in the trial and found there was "overwhelming evidence" against the defendants. He agreed with the jury's decision and commented he would have been surprised if they had decided otherwise. The two accused men, Michael Lee Preston, age 35, from Bartlett, Tennessee, and Gary Eugene Preston, age 29, from Whiteville, Tennessee, were convicted in July of three counts each of the felony Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA). They were each sentenced to two months incarceration to be served, two months in the community treatment center, and three years supervised release. They each must pay \$7,563.67 restitution to the National Park Service during the period of supervision for a total of \$15,127.34, the exact amount of Dr. Keel's archaeological assessment. Also, they are

prohibited from entering any National Military Park for three years, and must pay a \$150.00 special assessment to the court. Since the men are now convicted felons, they are prohibited from possessing any firearms or dangerous weapons. The Prestons were represented in court by Defense Attorneys Scott Kirk and Roger Staton from Memphis, Tennessee.

According to Shiloh Park Superintendent Haywood Harrell, Park Rangers Jane Kemble, Stacy Allen, and Kent Higgins apprehended the pair as they were attempting to leave the park in their car at about 2:00 am on Sunday, February 24th, 1991. The Prestons had been observed digging in various locations for about six hours. The area they looted was in the vicinity of Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston's death memorial, and the historic Peach Orchard. Park Rangers seized the Prestons' automobile, two expensive metal detectors, digging tools, and 137 freshly-dug artifacts, which included a Civil War bayonet. The brothers first admitted they had been digging relics in the park, but later denied making any such statements and pled not guilty in court.

FBI Tool Mark Identification Expert John Lewoczko from Washington, D.C. assisted in the investigation and gave convincing court testimony. He was able to match a notched spade taken from the suspects' car with a notched spade imprint found in one of the fresh excavations in the park. Although the Government had a good case against the two without that evidence, the spade imprint match was physical evidence that directly linked the Prestons to the digging.

The two metal detectors seized as evidence from the Prestons' car were later reported to be stolen from "Pappy's Metal Detectors and Old Relics" in Memphis, Tennessee. The Memphis City Police has arrested another man for the theft of these and other merchandise worth over \$54,000. Shiloh Park Rangers are cooperating with Memphis officers on the case, which has not yet come to trial.

This was the first felony A.R.P.A. case to be prosecuted for looting a Civil War battlefield; so it was very important, not only for Shiloh, but for all Federally administered battlefields, according to Assistant United States Attorney Cam Jones, who represented the Government in court. There have been misdemeanor ARPA cases successfully prosecuted recently at Vicksburg National Military Park, MS, Fredricksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park, VA, and Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, GA.

"The looting of the Nation's most important historic sites has become a major problem to their scientific archaeological integrity, and it has to stop," said Archaeologist Keel. Many of the artifacts looted from park lands are sold for profit so large quantities of relics are often taken. The National Park Service hopes that court actions such as this will deter such destructive behavior.

A concerned citizen assisted in the apprehension of the Prestons by giving Park Rangers pertinent information on their activities. Chief Ranger George Reaves said

the "PARK WATCH" program provides for the payment of a \$100 reward for information leading to the arrest or indictment of persons violating federal law within Shiloh National Military Park by hunting wildlife or removing historic resources. A \$200.00 reward was paid in this case because two persons were apprehended.

Park Superintendent Harrell asks anyone having information in illegal activities occurring in Shiloh National Military Park to please call (901) 689-5275 during the day, or at night (901) 689-5782, 689-5118, 689-3451, or 689-3543.

"The hallowed ground of Shiloh belongs to all Americans. We must all work together to insure it will still be here undisturbed for our great grandchildren, as it has been passed to our care by the veterans who fought here."

BOOKS

PROTECTING THE PAST

Edited by George S. Smith and John E. Ehrenhard
CRC Press, Boston, MA.

We are witnessing a tremendous increase in the commercialization of the human prehistoric and historic record. Archaeological sites are being looted and vandalized to the extent that if something is not done soon to curb this destruction, there will be little of our collective past left for future generations. *Protecting the Past* presents some of the current thinking and ongoing work regarding archaeological resource protection. The book features contributions from 48 authors and is organized into six chapters addressing the following topics: archaeology and the public, archaeology and the law, archaeology site destruction, protecting archaeological sites through education, archaeological site protection programs, and the future of protecting the past.

Protecting the Past is written for a diverse audience in order to reach the people who can most effectively help decrease the amount of archaeological resource crime taking place in America. This audience consists of professional avocational archaeologists, law enforcement personnel, attorneys, judges, politicians, educators, and the public, which is by far the most influential group.



ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICERS SEE POACHING INCREASE

by Carol Murphy

Unemployment is taking a toll on wildlife with the sour economy encouraging the illegal hunting and selling of animals, Massachusetts's State Environmental Police say.

Environmental Police Officer Charles Ziemba, says he has never seen anything like the latest onslaught of unlawful activity. "Our records are proving that violations are up and it looks like one of the reasons is the state of the economy," he said.

Recently, authorities raided a Hampshire County taxidermy studio seizing the remains of about 30 mammals and birds. Nearly a dozen area arrests have been made on hunting violations.

Western Massachusetts citations are up from 15 to 20 percent just in the first four months of fiscal 1992, Ziemba said. The increase is in the area of major violations such as possessing illegal deer and rifled deer slugs, he said.

Figures comparing fiscal 1989 to fiscal 1990 showed violations up nearly 2 percent. There was 95.1 percent compliance with the law in 1990 and 96.6 percent a year before, Ziemba said.

There was 96.2 percent compliance for the fiscal year 1991, which ended on July 1. However, between 4,100 and 5,600 fewer hunters were surveyed statewide, he said.

Ziemba works in the state division of Fisheries and Wildlife, Division of Law Enforcement's Region III zone. It encompasses the Quabbin Reservoir area, Amherst, Pelham, Belchertown, Ware and Granby.

"We're dealing with all kinds of people including the opportunists who are taking (wildlife) out of season for profit, he said.

Unemployment is a major factor, Ziemba said.

"Idle time means people are spending more time out of doors, are going hunting and fishing and, we're even seeing some subsidizing their family food table," he said.

Lt. Thomas Ricardi, who heads the division's Northampton office, said wildlife officials worry the rise in lawlessness is taking its toll on the region's wildlife population.

"The instances we are seeing of violations is a lot higher than two years ago," he said. "I think it's a combination of a lot of things, but the numbers are telling us that unemployment has a lot to do with it."

In fiscal 1989, state officials surveyed 22,953 licensed hunters for compliance and issued citations to 777 violators. A year later, officials checked 21,483 hunters and issued 1,047 citations.

During fiscal 1991, 17,319 licensed hunters were surveyed and 655 violators cited.

Although this fiscal year's figures are still being compiled, "We can already tell from the citations and court cases processed so far that there's been an increase in major violations," Ziemba said.

Ricardi said coping with the rise in crime is difficult. He said his 21-member full time staff still leaves him shorthanded to handle the increase.

"We're out there looking for the poachers, looking for the persons breaking the law and selling illegal wildlife in general," Ricardi said. "With the legal law abiding sportsmen, we have no trouble. There are certain groups abusing the laws, and these people are the outlaws and these are the people we're after."

Ongoing cases include that of Joseph C. Stefano, 41, of 138 Minnechaug Heights, Ludlow, who pleaded innocent in Ware District Court of charges of illegally hunting on Sunday, illegal possession of deer slugs, and hunting during a closed season.

Stefano was arrested Nov. 17 in an isolated area on Poor Farm Road in Ware, Ziemba said. Deer season does not start until Dec. 2.

In Northampton District Court, three men admitted to facts sufficient for a guilty finding at their trials earlier this month on charges related to unlawful hunting. The trio had their hunting licenses revoked for a year and were ordered to pay court costs.

Peter T. Peck, 41, of 230 South Monson Road, Hampden, was assessed \$1,000 in court costs after admitting to facts sufficient for a guilty finding on charges of possession of an untagged black bear and selling a black bear without a permit, Ziemba said. Peck was ordered to make restitution of \$300 to the Division of Law Enforcement, State Department of Fisheries and Game, as well as \$300 to the person who purchased the bear, police said.

Although the bear was legally shot, a permit is required in order to sell the skin, Ziembe said.

The bear skin was sold to a Monson resident for \$300, he said. The violation occurred when the tag was removed when the skin was sold.

Ziembe said the tag is provided with the hunting license and the hunter is required to fill it out when he kills an animal.

The hunter has 24 hours to report the kill at a certified registration station. Once the kill is registered at the station, a seal is attached to the dead animal until it is either consumed or processed, Ziemba said.

A Dec. 30 pretrial conference in Ware District Court is also set for Michael J. Fusco, 29, of 61 Goddard St., Southbridge. He was charged with unlawful possession of a coyote, hunting coyote during a closed season, and unlawful possession of an untagged red fox, possession of an untagged red fox, and hunting red fox during a closed season.

Fusco pleaded innocent to those charges at his arraignment.

Both incidents occurred during the 1990 season, Ziemba said.

Ziemba said the bear skin, coyote and red fox were all confiscated after he, accompanied by Ware Police, made a routine check of an unidentified area taxidermy shop.

In addition, Ziemba said law enforcement officials also seized about 30 animal skins and game birds from an unidentified Hampshire County taxidermy shop for tagging laws violations.

The shop owner paid about \$1,100 in fees as a result of a non-criminal citation issued after the seizure, he said.

OFFICIALS SEEK KILLER OF MOOSE

by David A. Vallette

HAWLEY, MA. - A moose was shot and killed off LaBelle Road here over the weekend and state environmental officers are trying to track down the killers.

"It was a low-life thing to do," David Rich, the officer who discovered the kill, said yesterday.

The moose is believed to have been one which had been seen by several residents in Hawley and Buckland for about a week. It may have been one which was relocated from Ludlow in a move to put it into a safer, wilderness setting.

That moose was a young bull weighing between 600 and 700 pounds.

Rich said he was driving along LaBelle Road Sunday when he saw tracks leading into the woods over an embankment. Following the tracks, he began to find tufts of hair longer and darker than that of a deer, and then came upon the entrails of the moose.

Examination showed a bullet hole through the heart, made by a large-caliber firearm.

An inspection of the scene led Rich to determine that the moose had been shot about 100 yards from where it dropped, and that several individuals were involved in dragging it across a brook and to a waiting vehicle on the road about 40 yards away.

He estimated the moose was killed sometime between Friday and Sunday morning.

Anyone with information about the illegal shooting should call the state's report-a-poacher telephone number, 1-800-632-8075, during daytime hours, or contact state police.

"We're hoping someone has information about it," he said.

Rich said that environmental officers would be glad to get the cooperation of organizations representing hunters and the environment, and would have no objection if they decided to put up a reward for information leading to a conviction.

The taking of moose in Massachusetts is illegal. Those convicted could face up to six months in jail and a fine of \$1,000, he said.

THE C.C.P.O.A. OF IOWA (COUNTY CONSERVA- TION PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION): A SUCCESS STORY

by Tom Hazelton

You might say it was a very humble beginning. I'm sure you've all had the opportunity to attend one of those statewide annual conferences where you and your peers gather to share thoughts and learn of new techniques, etc. It was a warm autumn evening in 1981, and I was reveling in a Iowa pork burger at the conference barbecue when I chanced to meet a park ranger from the state's most populous county. The conversation that ensued was indeed refreshing - imagine, someone who I'd never met had an identical job and the same problems in a location some 120 miles and 6 counties away! During our brief encounter we shared some thoughts and ideas, and parted with the theory of keeping in touch.

Well, we all know how the best laid plans sometimes go, and it wasn't until the following spring that our paths crossed again. We met once again at another statewide workshop, but this time seemed to have a few more officers join in our "coffee klatches". We all had some great discussions, learned from other officer's mistakes and made some great professional acquaintances. Still, the lightbulb had not gone on as to what was happening. We stumbled through yet another year of regional, district and statewide gatherings with the informal discussions, camaraderie and war stories - then while having a phone consultation with my cohort on a park law enforcement issue, the grand piano fell out of the back of the truck! Would a statewide organization or network really work?

Now, how to go about it. Was there the interest? Where do we go to find out how to get started? How many officers are there in the County Conservation System in Iowa? It seemed like we were in a small dinghy, awash in an uncharted ocean. We soon discovered that there were probably some 140+ peace officers in the County Conservation system, and only just a handful of those who we knew very well. To compound that issue, there were 98 different county conservation departments in the state, each with their own policies and attitudes about law enforcement. By the spring of 1985 we had organized a committee, made up of those officers with whom we had been sharing ideas with over the past few years. The committee formulated a statewide survey form, and it was mailed to each of the 98 county conservation departments. We had about a 25% return rate, which as surveys go wasn't bad. Responses were favorable, though hardly a mandate - yet there appeared to be an awful lot of skeptics out there,

dubbing us the "Rambo Ranger Movement". A lot of people took the wait and see attitude. As many of us did not have the total blessing or our supervisors at the time, as we took our "show and tell" program on the road to district meetings, it was on our own time and expense.

As the concept sauntered into 1986, our February statewide workshop was targeted to be the date for our first organized meeting, and the attendance at that meeting our first real measurement of interest. We were more than pleased with the turn out of 50+ officers at the meeting, and the enthusiasm they exhibited. A consensus was reached on an operational set of bylaws, as well as a tentative list of goals and objectives. The rest of the story, as they say, is history. By the end of June, 1986, the CCPOA of Iowa had 37 dues paying members (\$5/year at that time) and the first quarterly newsletter was in the mail. Election of the first officers was to occur that fall at the 1st Annual CCPOA Fall In-Service Training Workshop and Annual Meeting, jointly sponsored with the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy.

With all the skeptics and nay-sayers around, we planned on being resigned to be happy with around 30% of the potential members throughout the state, and after the first full year we were right in the ball park with 45 members. The programming and quality of our training efforts were always under scrutiny, but with the 100% support and involvement of the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy and their administration we began to emerge as a vital and professional training organization. (NOTE: we had met with the Academy early in our development, and garnered their support and blessing before we even came out of the gate.)

With two of the CCPOA's main missions being increased professionalism and in-service training opportunities, it was difficult convincing some of the departments of the need to be updating their officers on timely issues, law changes, etc. We were actually finding that some officers only formalized training in law enforcement was their academy certification, and for some that had been 10-12 years back. A shot in the arm for our efforts came from the Iowa State Legislature in 1988. At the request of the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy, effective 1/1/89, ALL peace officers in Iowa (including CCB officers) became required to obtain a minimum of 12 hours of in-service training each year. (Which will be increase to 20 and 40 hours in future years). In addition, each officer was required to maintain a current CPR certification and annually qualify with their duty weapon. Other mandated training handed down at that time and since includes periodic training of: 2 hours in Child Abuse, 2 hours in Dependent Adult abuse, 2 hours in AIDS Awareness, and effective 7/1/91 - 2 hours in Domestic Abuse training. All of a sudden, those who had been watching the world go by were jolted into reality! Well, for some, the CCPOA became the only show in town, and officers began inquiring as to when the next training workshops would be and how they could join the organization. To meet the demand, it became necessary to expand our programming to include

regional spring training workshops and sponsoring credits at other established workshops as well as the annual fall workshop.

Membership in the CCPOA of Iowa has now grown to 128 members, representing 90% of all County Conservation Peace Officers in the state. Associate and Honorary categories of membership have also been established to accommodate other interested professionals, board members, etc. Since our official "chartering" in 1986, the CCPOA has provided in-service training to over 1,000 officers with 15 different workshops at 7 regional sites. Officers from over 76 County conservation Boards, the Iowa Highway Patrol, the National Park Service, Army Corps of Engineers, Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources and numerous county Sheriff's Departments have taken part in these training opportunities. Some of the programming topics offered in this past year have included: Clandestine Drug Labs, Search Warrant Planning & Execution, International Terrorism, Midwest Survivalist Factions, Transient Criminals & Gypsies, Midwest Street Gangs & Activities, Testifying in Court, Domestic Abuse & Crisis Intervention and a demonstration of the new aerial F.L.I.R. (Forward Looking Infra-Red) Detection System. Also included with these workshops are criminal, civil and legal updates by local professionals - keeping us abreast of changes in state and federal laws.

The CCPOA of Iowa seems to have appeared on the scene just at the right time and has enjoyed a very successful first five years. In a ceremony with the Governor, the CCPOA will be recognized in 1992 by the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy as one of five organizations in the state who represent all law enforcement in Iowa. The other four will be the Dept. of Public Safety, Chiefs of Police Assn., Iowa DNR and the Sheriff's and Deputies Assn. A permanent logo plaque of each of the organizations will be erected at the state law enforcement academy to commemorate the event.

The communication lines are kept open amongst our members through our quarterly newsletters and other mailings as needed. A recruitment brochure has been developed in the past year, and as we become aware of a newly appointed officer in the CCB system, an introductory letter and brochure are sent along to that individual. Being able to put a face and a name along with one's position throughout the state has also put our officers more at ease with contacting each other individually. Several "Member Spotlights" are included in each of our newsletter which focus on individual member's history, interests, family, etc.

Probably the single most important accomplishments of the CCPOA have been: #1 - Establishing a base and network for the gathering and sharing of information, and #2 - Focusing recognition and bringing credibility to a group of unique and diverse peace officers which had heretofore been largely overlooked. It may be of interest to note that there are now 99 separate County Conservation Departments in Iowa. (One in each county). Jointly, these

departments employ approximately 600 permanent employees. Of these, approximately 140 are appointed as peace officers. Membership in the CCPOA is made up of officers with a variety of different titles and responsibilities, ranging from Directors to Maintenance Workers and Naturalists to Operations Foremen. Law enforcement responsibilities of these various positions vary widely from as low as 6% to as high as 100% of the time that they are on duty. Each however, must meet the same training and in-service requirements. It seemed that only WE understand US, and therefore the basis for the founding of the CCPOA.

One can only assume that there are other voids that such as the one in Iowa prior to the emergence of the CCPOA in 1986. Don't fool yourself, it's a lot of hard work, but the short and long term benefits of such an effort are well worth the investment. So, next time you're having one of those discussions during a coffee break at a conference, remember the success we have had here in Iowa.



ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Tom Hazelton is a fourteen year veteran of the Linn County, Iowa Conservation Department. He serves as the District Park Ranger for the six park, Pinicon Ridge District in Linn County. Tom, along with a fellow county park ranger from Polk County founded the County conservation Peace Officers Association in 1986. He served as president of the CCPOA for it's first four years of existence, and was appointed to the new position of Membership/Training Officer last fall. He also serves on several district and statewide committees in the conservation field. Tom is a graduate of Coe College with a Bachelor's Degree in Biology.

**MEMO FROM:
JOHNSON COUNTY PARK
& RECREATION DISTRICT
RALPH HAYS,
CHIEF RANGER**

**SUBJECT:
1992 P.L.E.A. CONFER-
ENCE & WORKSHOP
SCHEDULE OF EVENTS
(TENTATIVE)**

Tuesday 3/3
10:00 am Board Meeting
3pm Registration - Hospitality Room

Wednesday 3/4
7:30 Continental Breakfast
8:00 - Noon Ed. Sessions
2:00 - 8:00 Exhibits
Cashbar
Buffet
8pm - ? Hospitality Room

Thursday 3/5
7:30 Continental Breakfast
8:00 - Noon Ed. Sessions
1:00 - 5:00 Streamway Parks - on site (optional)
6:30 - 9:00 BBQ Banquet
9:00 - ? Hospitality Room

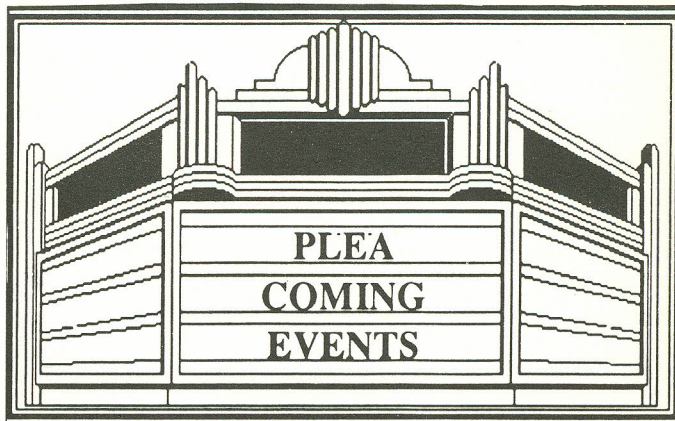
Friday 3/6
7:30 Continental Breakfast
8:00 - Noon Board Meeting
General Membership Meeting
1:30 - 3:00 on-site Truman Library & Museum
(New WWII exhibit just opened Dec. 7)
(optional)



HELP!

Your help is desperately needed. I have been Editor of PLEA since 1988 when the PLEA Board of Directors asked me to assume this role. Since that time I have been able to continuously improve this publication until it has become a fairly credible little magazine. But, this has not been without a cost!

Up until this time I have been able to draw on a series of sources to fill this publication with material of interest to the park and natural resource law enforcement community. A few individuals have volunteered material or I have been able to twist arms sufficiently to generate this material. I am frankly running out of material and member response has been limited. I NEED YOUR HELP NOW! Please consider submitting, without additional material I will not be able to maintain this publication at it's current level! Help me twist arms, submit articles from secondary sources. PLEA members want to hear from you!



1992

- March 3: PLEA Annual Board of Directors Meeting.
- March 4, 5, & 6: P.L.E.A. 13th Annual Park Law Enforcement National Conference and Workshop. This years conference will be hosted by the Johnson County Park and Recreation Department of Shawnee, Kansas -- in the Kansas City, Kansas Area. Academic Sponsor: Department of Park and Natural Resources, Michigan State University. Contact Dr. Charles Nelson (517)353-5190 for details.
- March 4: PLEA 4th Annual Trade Show, held in conjunction with the PLEA Conference. Contact Ralph Hays, Johnson County Parks for Details. (913)631-7050
- October 17 - 22: National Recreation and Park Association Congress and Trade Show, Columbus, OH. Contact NRPA for further details concerning registration (703)820-4940.
- October 19: PLEA Mid-year Board of Directors Meeting. Held in conjunction with the NRPA Congress. Open to all members (Time and location to be announced at the PLEA booth in the exhibit hall.



NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION

2775 South Quincy Street • Suite 300 • Arlington, Virginia 22206-2204

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

CLP ☐ CLT ☐

(Check if Applicable)

FORM OF ADDRESS (Mr., Mrs., Miss, Ms., Dr., Sen., etc.)

LAST NAME (If not enough space, spell out above address)

GIVEN NAMES AND INITIALS

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE OR POSITION (Abbreviate if necessary)

EMPLOYER OR ORGANIZATION (Abbreviate if necessary)

MAILING ADDRESS (Street or post office box)

CITY

STATE

ZIP (in the US)

FOREIGN COUNTRY (Abbreviate if necessary)

☐ Home ☐ Office

PHONE (Check One)

AREA CODE

PREFIX

NUMBER

☐ NEW MEMBER
(Check One)

☐ RENEWAL

☐ STATE ASSOCIATION MEMBER

Membership Category and Dues

Professional (Based on salary)

Annual Salary	Annual Dues
<input type="checkbox"/> 0-14,999	\$ 45.00
<input type="checkbox"/> 15,000 - 19,999	60.00
<input type="checkbox"/> 20,000 - 29,999	90.00
<input type="checkbox"/> 30,000 - 39,999	125.00
<input type="checkbox"/> 40,000 - 49,999	150.00
<input type="checkbox"/> 50,000 and over	210.00

- Retired Professional 40.00
- Student (NRSB is primary affiliation) 30.00
- Associate (Limited to those not employed in field) 45.00
- Commercial Firm 230.00
- Nonprofit Association 175.00

If your agency is an agency member of NRPA with a special package, you are eligible for reduced dues

- Professional* 55.00
- Student* 25.00

*The following must be completed to use the reduced dues structure.

Organization Name _____

Membership Number _____

For information on special package, contact Membership Dept. NRPA

- ☐ Friends of Parks and Recreation (Annual Fee) 15.00
(Includes Friends of Parks and Recreation Newsmagazine only)

- ☐ Also available on a subscription basis

- Friend 35.00
- Friend/Contributor 50.00
- Friend/Supporting 100.00
- Friend/Benefactor 250.00
- Friend/Patron 500.00
- Friend/Fellow 1,000

(All friend categories limited to those not employed in the field)

Send Information On:

- ___ NRPA Insurance Programs
- ___ NRPA Certification Program
- ___ Latest Publication Catalog
- ___ State Society Membership
- ___ NRPA Credit Card Program
- ___ NRPA Memberloan Program
- ___ Ethnic Minority Society
- ___ European Recreation Society
- ___ Park Law Enforcement Association

Check One Branch or Section of Choice

(One branch or section is included with membership. If you desire affiliation in more than one branch or section, number in order of preference and add \$10 under Optional Fees for each additional branch or section.)

- ___ American Park and Recreation Society (APRS)
- ___ Armed Forces Recreation Society (AFRS)
- ___ Citizen and/or Board Member (CBM)
- ___ Commercial Recreation and Tourism Section (CRTS)
- ___ Leisure and Aging Section (LAS)
- ___ National Aquatic Section (NAS)
- ___ National Society for Park Resources (NSPR)
- ___ National Recreation Student Branch (NRSB)
(This branch is automatically the primary affiliation of NRPA student members. To be included in any other branch, student must pay for additional branch.)
- ___ National Therapeutic Recreation Society (NTRS)
(Therapeutic Recreation Journal included in Professional Membership Services.)
- ___ Society of Park and Recreation Educators (SPRE)
- ___ Friend of NRPA

RATES

Your dues support the many NRPA programs and services that are designed to expand the park, recreation and leisure movement. These include subscriptions to NRPA publications: Parks & Recreation magazine —\$15.00. Therapeutic Recreation Journal \$5.00. Your membership category determines which of these publications you receive.

NOTE: THESE RATES ARE NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

FOR NRPA USE ONLY:

KEY NO. _____

JOIN _____

EXP. _____

ETHNICITY INFORMATION (RESPONSE IS VOLUNTARY)

- American Indian ☐ White ☐ Male ☐
- Asian ☐ Hispanic ☐ Female ☐
- Black ☐ Other ☐

This information will assist NRPA to develop a profile of our membership.

Optional Fees

Must hold membership to purchase:

- National Job Bulletin (\$30.00) _____
- Employ (\$15.00) _____
- PIN (\$18.00) _____
- Recreation ... Access in the 90's (\$25.00) _____
- Journal of Leisure Research _____
- \$25 — Domestic _____
- \$20 — (SPRE Member) _____
- \$28 — Foreign _____
- Recreation and Parks Law Reporter (\$50.00) _____
- Membership Certificate (\$7.50) _____
- Professional members only _____

Print name as to appear _____

Membership Laminated Walnut Plaque _____

Professional members only (\$35.00) _____

Print name as to appear _____

Additional Branches (\$10.00) _____

Form of Payment

Overseas Postage

If mailing address is outside U.S. ADD \$6 \$ _____

☐ Total payment enclosed (Do not send cash) \$ _____

Check # _____

☐ Enclosed is my tax deductible contribution of \$ _____

Bill to:

☐ Visa Number _____

Expires Mo. _____ Year _____

☐ MasterCard No. _____

Expires Mo. _____ Year _____

TO ACTIVATE MEMBERSHIP BY PHONE WHEN USING VISA OR MASTERCARD
CALL TOLL FREE 1-800-626-NRPA

Signature _____

Date _____



PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION

* APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP *



NAME _____ INDIVIDUAL _____

TITLE _____ AGENCY _____

AGENCY/FIRM _____

ADDRESS (Street/POB) _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

WORK PHONE _____ NEW MEMBERSHIP _____ OR RENEWAL _____

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES

CURRENT MEMBERSHIP NUMBER

Individual	\$ 15.00
Agency	\$ 50.00
State Affiliate	\$150.00

VISA AND MASTERCARD ACCEPTED _____

ACCOUNT NUMBER _____ VISA _____ MC _____

EXP. DATE _____

ACCOUNT NAME _____ SIGNATURE _____

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO THE NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION (NRPA)

MAIL TO: PAT CARTRIGHT
NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION
3101 PARK CENTER DRIVE
ALEXANDRIA, VA. 22302 (703)820-4940



P.L.E.A. IS
AFFILIATED WITH THE
NATIONAL RECREATION
AND PARK ASSOCIATION

AGENCY MEMBERSHIPS

Recently requests were made of the P.L.E.A. Board of Directors to establish Agency Memberships. The stated reason for this move was to assist agencies in joining officially. Many agencies have little trouble paying for an "agency membership" but balk at paying individual memberships, even though these memberships are in strictly professional organizations. By designing a new membership category many agencies were able to join en mass. Because of the inequities in agency size across the nation, benefits had to be strictly managed in this category. Thus the following benefits are offered to Agency Members: (1) Full membership privileges to the agency as in individual memberships, and (2) Reduced rates for official P.L.E.A. Functions (Conferences, Educational Events, etc., for all agency employees without the need for each employee to join P.L.E.A. individually. Because of the cost of printing and distributing PLEA only one copy of PLEA would be sent to Agency Members. Though the Board of Directors authorized reprinting and distribution by these members. P.L.E.A. membership is decidedly inexpensive when compared to other professional organizations. The Agency Membership allows agencies to financially support P.L.E.A. and receive benefits from that membership.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIPS

- (1) One vote per membership on official P.L.E.A. issues.
- (2) Four issues per year of PLEA: Journal of the Park Law Enforcement Association.
- (3) Membership I.D. Card.
- (4) P.L.E.A. Patch.
- (5) P.L.E.A. Window Decal.
- (6) Bi-Annual Park Law Enforcement Agency Directory.
- (7) Reduced Rate for P.L.E.A. Sponsored Conferences and Educational Events.
- (8) Access at a reduced rate (or free as available) of special P.L.E.A. sponsored publications.
- (9) Eligible for election to the Board of Directors and appointment to various committees.

STATE AFFILIATES

State Affiliates are groups within a state which has organized along the guidelines established by the P.L.E.A. Board of Directors. State Affiliate receive one seat on the Board of Directors automatically and take an intimate role in developing the future of P.L.E.A. There is a \$150.00 affiliation fee. If your state is not currently an affiliate contact the President of P.L.E.A. for details on how to start.

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Linn County Conservation District
Plovicon Ridge Park
Central City, IA
(319)438-1247

THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



Suddenly, Fish and Wildlife agents burst
in on Mark Trail's poaching operation.

PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION
AN AFFILIATE OF THE
NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION
3101 PARK CENTER DRIVE
ALEXANDRIA VA 22303



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AND PARK ASSOCIATION