



Report from the Law Enforcement Training Funding Study Commission

March 1, 2022



Ohio

Department of
Public Safety

To: Mike DeWine, Governor
Matt Huffman, Senate President
Robert Cupp, Speaker of the House of Representatives
Kenny Yuko, Minority Leader, Ohio Senate
Allison Russo, Minority Leader, Ohio House of Representatives
Dave Yost, Attorney General
Wendy Zhan, Director, Legislative Service Commission

From: Law Enforcement Training Funding Study Commission

Date: March 1, 2022

RE: Commission Report on Long-Term Funding of Police Training

The Law Enforcement Training Funding Study Commission was created in statute by Amended Substitute House Bill 110 during the 134th General Assembly to study long-term and sustainable methods of funding the training of peace officers and troopers required under Section 109.803 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Commission members

- The President of the Senate appointed Sens. Frank Hoagland, Sandra O'Brien and Cecil Thomas.
- The Speaker of the House appointed Reps. Thomas West, Tracy Richardson and Cindy Abrams.
- The Governor appointed Middletown Mayor Nicole Condrey, Muskingum County Sheriff Matthew Lutz, Delaware Police Chief Bruce Pijanowski and Fraternal Order of Police of Ohio President Gary Wolske.
- The Attorney General appointed Senior Special Projects Director for Law Enforcement John Born.
- The Department of Public Safety appointed Director Thomas Stickrath and Dr. Todd Bradley.

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I. Executive Summary

This report from the Ohio Law Enforcement Training Funding Study Commission includes recommendations for a sustainable method of state funding for annual law enforcement training.

The recommendations are consistent with current continuing professional training requirements for peace officers and troopers under Section 109.803 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Background

The commission conducted five in-person meetings, toured several law enforcement training sites and facilities, and heard testimony on various topics related to law enforcement training and funding. Its crucial mission was matched by the diligence and involvement of the commission, whose members represented law enforcement, the Ohio General Assembly, local government, the Ohio Attorney General's Office and the Ohio Department of Public Safety.

Law enforcement's duty to protect and serve the public requires the support of those served and relies on three core pillars: recruitment and selection, agency standards and training. The commission was tasked with focusing primarily on the issue of continuing professional training (CPT) for law enforcement — specifically, the amount, the cost and the identification of a dedicated and sustainable funding stream.

This report reinforces the importance of effective training for law enforcement officers from the first day the badge is worn to the last. Historically, CPT has been sporadically funded and inconsistently implemented in Ohio. As a result, other than firearms recertification, many officers receive little or no CPT some years. When the state does not provide the funding, officers are not required to take the training.

In light of a historic \$15 million investment by the General Assembly during the most recent biennial operating budget, however, in 2022 every officer in Ohio will receive 24 hours of mandatory CPT, with the state picking up 50% of the cost.

Many Ohioans probably assume that all Ohio law enforcement officers, much like people in many other professions, receive annual training. Imagine boarding a plane for a cross-country flight, for example, with pilots who had received no additional training since the day they obtained their licenses. Indeed, a surgeon in an operating room, a lawyer in a mediation and a fourth-grade teacher in a local elementary school all receive continuing training in Ohio.

Testimony heard by the commission as well as comments from law enforcement representatives on the commission make it clear that officers want consistent CPT, too. Stable funding will ensure that such training is timely and standardized across jurisdictions.

This isn't a new idea. As outlined in Appendix A of this report, many states already require annual CPT for their law enforcement officers.

The risks associated with inconsistent or inadequate CPT are significant. Unlike other professions licensed by the state, Ohio's peace officers, deputies and troopers are charged with executing Ohio's laws within the confines of the Constitution. That means there are human and statewide legal consequences for deleterious actions resulting from a lack of current training.

I. Executive Summary

Summary Recommendations

After hearing various testimony, researching the CPT requirements in other states, and discussing the topic robustly among commission members, the commission officially recommends to the Governor, the Attorney General and the Ohio General Assembly that:

- All existing certified peace officers and state troopers statewide be required annually to complete up to 40 hours of continuing professional training.
- The legislature earmarks at least \$40 million per fiscal year to cover the costs of statewide training.
- The legislature considers instituting a surcharge on certain insurance premiums — similar to the Kentucky model (see Appendix B) — to raise the necessary proceeds to fund CPT now, and for many decades to come.

Notably, this report does not prescribe the type or methods of annual law enforcement training.

That process is already firmly established in Ohio law. Under current law, when training is funded by the state, the Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission (OPOTC) sets forth most of the required annual training topics, with local agency leaders and officers selecting the remaining training options.

As an example, in 2022, OPOTC — empowered by the General Assembly — required diverse training requirements as outlined in Appendix C of the report.

Acknowledgements

The commission members extend appreciation to staff of the Ohio Attorney General's Office and the Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy for their assistance during the commission's work. The commission also thanks Chairman Hoagland and his legislative staff for their leadership during this process. The commission is grateful for the strong participation from the law enforcement community, without which the enclosed recommendations would not be possible.

Law enforcement training is crucial for the acquisition of skills and experiences, so officers and troopers can handle critical incidents safely and successfully. Although the challenges across agencies vary, the need for training is constant — and a permanent funding solution will result in consistent professional training and a safer Ohio.

II. Law Enforcement Training White Paper

In Ohio, law enforcement training falls under the authority of the Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission (OPOTC), which is empowered by statute to establish certain professional requirements and to make recommendations to the Attorney General regarding the training of peace officers. Included are the basic training requirements to become a peace officer as well as continuing professional training (CPT) for existing law enforcement officers.

Yet OPOTC can require peace officers to complete CPT only when funding is available. The history of CPT funding has been sporadic, which reinforces the vital importance of a dedicated funding source for such training. The lack of consistent funding has meant insufficient continuing training for Ohio law enforcement officers.

State-sponsored law enforcement training in Ohio is funded in two ways: a 2% distribution to the Ohio Law Enforcement Training Fund from the tax levied on casino revenue and funding appropriated to the Law Enforcement Assistance Fund.

The casino revenue tax has been primarily used by the Attorney General's Office to subsidize the costs associated with providing training at the Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy (OPOTA), and the Department of Public Safety to fund the Basic Peace Officer Academy at the Ohio State Highway Patrol Academy.

The funding appropriated to the Law Enforcement Assistance Fund has been the funding source that provided for mandated training in Ohio. Before this year, mandatory yearly law enforcement training in Ohio was funded in accordance with Section 109.802 of the ORC. This code created the Law Enforcement Assistance Fund, which was designated to pay for reimbursements for law enforcement training, as required in Section 109.803 of the ORC, which authorizes OPOTC to administer a CPT program, provided that such training was funded by the legislature in the biennial budget.

Prior to the training funded for 2022 in House Bill 110, the last time training was funded was 2017. To put it another way: From 2017 until this year, there was no mandatory continuing professional training of law enforcement officers in Ohio.

Funding for police training competes with the many constraints, demands and critical issues of every biennial budget process. Although neither optimal nor intentional, this reality has caused training to go largely unfunded over the years due to finite resources and competing priorities that the legislature must consider.

In years that funding has been appropriated, current and past Attorneys General have required training that matters today. Topics such as community — police relations, procedural justice and legitimacy, and de-escalation — are among many that have and can be required. The ability to consistently provide for such training is what Ohio is sorely missing.

With the passage of H.B. 110 in the 134th General Assembly, the legislature signaled that a long-term funding solution is imperative — that law enforcement training must be removed from the competing demands on the general fund.

The general fund appropriation required in Section 109.802 of ORC was deleted, and funding was allocated for the creation of a Law Enforcement Training Pilot Program. Under the program, the Attorney General was required to create a salary reimbursement program to cover up to 50% of the cost of each agency's mandated CPT training. The legislature budgeted \$15 million for the pilot program, which will pay for a mandated 24 hours of training in 2022.

The bill also created the Law Enforcement Training Funding Study Commission, whose work you are reading here. Ongoing training for law enforcement is crucial given the responsibilities and authorities that come with the job. This includes the ability to infringe on civil rights (within reasonable and established boundaries) and the legal authority to protect life with lethal force when necessary.

Unlike other professionals, law enforcement officers might not get a second chance to correct a mistake. Adding to their challenges is the fact that they must fill many roles, everything from law enforcer to social worker. This range of specialties requires skill development, which is a function of training.

More important, training is crucial for teaching correct behaviors and for creating an environment to work through and learn from errors. This leads to the more effortless correct application of knowledge and skills during fast-evolving complex incidents. It is cognitive and mechanical — and the result is the professionalism of the industry, which leads to safety, police legitimacy and reduced liability.

It is equally important to recognize that we value local, neighborhood policing in Ohio. Every community has its

II. Law Enforcement Training White Paper

challenges, and a permanent funding model will help maintain the professionalism of the local policing that we value regardless of the size or capacity of the agency. The largest agencies maintain their own training academies for basic and ongoing training — a budgetary necessity given the number of law enforcement officers they must hire and train to replenish the ranks every year.

The challenge for small to mid-sized agencies is finding an outside academy for new hires and continuing training for their tenured law enforcement officers. Both models represent a different type of expense.

A largely hidden cost that agencies face is the challenge of backfilling positions to allow training time for personnel. Backfilling requires that personnel removed from a shift to train be replaced by another law enforcement officer on overtime, meaning that agencies face not only the training cost but also the overtime cost of backfilling the position.

The ability to pay for training, to pay wages to train, and to backfill affect differently sized and differently funded agencies in distinct ways. Training is manageable for agencies in areas that are economically advantaged. In areas of the state that are financially stressed, however, training takes a lower priority to the provision of core services.

Larger agencies have more personnel, which creates more opportunities to maintain staffing requirements; smaller agencies simply have no capacity except to pay overtime to fill the ranks. The investment of public funds for training will ensure that a consistent minimum level of professional training can occur annually across the profession, regardless of the size and budget of the commissioning agency.

A permanent funding source will permit the Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission and the Attorney General to mandate that a minimum amount of training occur each year across the state. A permanent training model can be used to address the current, critical, universal issues in law enforcement through mandated training. Regional concerns can also be addressed by mandating elective hours.

Permanent funding will create a minimum standard, but one that at least levels the playing field among all agencies, regardless of size and funding. Standard, consistent training will keep law enforcement and residents safe, will protect against liability and will increase the professionalism of policing in Ohio.

The purpose of a permanent training funding program for Ohio law enforcement is to annually distribute training funds to eligible agencies for in-service training, including continuing professional training (CPT).

III. Dedicated Funding for Training | Bullet Points

Dedicated and predictable funding for our law enforcement officers is crucial for public safety, especially in light of decreasing municipal revenues. Public safety expenditures tend to be the most expensive line item for municipalities. In fact, almost 52% of Ohio's municipal taxes help pay for public safety (including police officers).

In 2021, Ohio's largest city (Columbus) saw its police funding remain the "largest portion of the city's expense budget at nearly \$337 million — down from \$361 million in 2020" (<https://www.matternews.org/crossing-the-line/april-2021/data-policingremains-columbus-largest-expense-in-2021-budget>) A little more than \$20 million of the \$337 million was spent on officer training.

It is vitally important for state and local governments to collaborate so the unique challenges of cities throughout the state are better understood. Those unique challenges present myriad issues for municipal budgets. What's more, research suggests that training programs (especially in smaller jurisdictions) are typically one of the items on the "chopping block" when municipal budgets are tightened.

"As a rule of thumb, law enforcement departments get ten dollars returned for every dollar invested in training. It is one of the most important activities an agency can do to develop staff to meet the future challenges of the community. However, when cuts are needed, this is one of the first programs targeted." (<https://www.theiacp.org/sites/default/files/2018-08/BP-Budgeting.pdf>).

Thus, Ohio's law enforcement agencies need dedicated, predictable funding for its law enforcement officers. Beyond strained municipal budgets (partly the result of the COVID-19 pandemic), law enforcement agencies have to balance non-discretionary costs (e.g., leasing space for offices and food) and discretionary costs (e.g., vacation time and travel). Additionally, the cost of CPT for officers is estimated at \$1 million per hour, according to information provided to the Ohio Attorney General's Office (AGO).

The \$1 million-per-hour figure is partly based on the salary data of law enforcement officers, per the 810 agencies that submitted department data to the AGO. Public safety throughout Ohio would be aided tremendously by a dedicated funding source, which would likewise help in recruiting and retaining more qualified and more diverse law enforcement personnel, which could mirror the communities they serve.

As Kentucky and Michigan have found, a dedicated funding source for training makes the states more attractive to those interested in a law enforcement career. Ohio desperately needs to follow their lead to remain competitive in the law enforcement field. This will require strong state-level leadership.

We believe that Ohio's law enforcement officers deserve better, and that public safety (broadly) will be well-served if we have dedicated (and predictable) funding for law enforcement training in Ohio.

Other advantages of dedicated training funding for our law enforcement officers include:

- Decreased training costs for officer applicants, law enforcement agencies and municipal budgets.
- Greater opportunity to enhance officer training in the area of implicit bias and other soft skills.
- Increased professionalism.
- Increased standardization.
- Increased competitiveness with surrounding states.
- Increased diversity in the pool of officer candidates.
- Increased number of law enforcement organizations that offer formal in-service training and increased number of law enforcement officers who receive formal in-service training.
- Law enforcement in-service training standards applicable to all law enforcement in-service training in Ohio.

Enhanced public safety and improved police-community relations are both inevitable benefits of dedicated and predictable training funding. Therefore, we urge Ohio legislators to create an equitable funding source for urban, rural and suburban law enforcement agencies. Our peace officers and troopers — and the people of Ohio — deserve no less.

APPENDIX A

Ohio in relation to other states

- Majority of states (20+) require 20-25 hours of annual training with certain topics being mandatory
- Approximately a dozen states (as of 2019) required more than 25 hours per year
- Approximately a dozen states (as of 2019) required less than 20 hours per year
- Examples of training requirements in other states
 - Georgia
 - 20 hours of training per year (1 hour firearms, 1 hour use of force. 2 hours community policing)
 - Louisiana
 - 20 hours per year (8 hours firearms, 4 hours defensive tactics, 2 hours of legal updates, 6 hours of electives)
 - Massachusetts
 - 40 hours per year (specific topics change each year but must include firearms requalification and CPR)
 - Missouri
 - 24 hours per year (2 hours mental health, 2 hours de-escalation; 2 hours firearms; 2 hours implicit bias; 2 hours officer wellbeing; others as specified)
 - Tennessee
 - 40 hours per year (including child sexual abuse, de-escalation, firearms, emergency vehicle operations)

Additional costs to associated with training

- Costs to the local
 - Backfilling/shift coverage for officers while in training (base pay is comparable to the costs of the offer being training, so scale accordingly).
 - Tuition/Lodging/travel/food
 - Administrative costs for development and delivery in larger agencies
- Costs to the state
 - Staff required to develop and deliver the training
 - Equipment, facilities, and material costs
 - Compliance Monitoring and certification

APPENDIX B

KLEFPF

**Putting together
the KLEFPF Puzzle**

Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund



KLEFPF

Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund

Definition:

72% of revenues raised by Kentucky's 1.8% surcharge on casualty insurance premiums* are committed to KLEFPF and earmarked for the mandatory training of Kentucky law enforcement officers to meet statewide standards, including all expenses of the Department of Criminal Justice Training, all expenses for the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council and proficiency pay for licensed officers who successfully complete a statutorily-mandated additional 40 hours of proficiency training annually.

**The remaining 28% of revenue generated by the casualty insurance surcharge are dedicated by statute to Kentucky's firefighters through the Kentucky Firefighters Foundation Program Fund (KFFPF). This document examines only the law enforcement portion of those revenues.*





JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY CABINET

Steven L. Beshear
Governor

125 Holmes Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
(502) 564-7554
Fax No. (502) 564-4840

J. Michael Brown
Secretary

April 11, 2014

John W. Bizzack, Commissioner
Department of Criminal Justice Training
Funderburk Building,
521 Lancaster Avenue
Richmond, KY 40475

Dear Commissioner Bizzack:

Late last month I received a letter from Daviess County Sheriff and KLEC Chairman Keith Cain, expressing concern about recent efforts to utilize the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund for purposes other than that for which it was originally intended. He noted that non-law enforcement programs are likely to continue seeking to use KLEFPF monies, and proposed a study be conducted into the history of KLEFPF, the stated versus realized goals and benefits of the program, and the opinions of law enforcement professionals impacted by it.

I agree with his recommendation, and hereby request that DOCJT develop a method for proceeding with such a study. It seems appropriate that the same methodology as was used for the recent constable report be used, but I leave it to you and your staff to determine the best course of action to move forward. In addition, I ask that you please communicate this approach to Sheriff Cain.

I look forward to discussing this with you over the coming weeks.

Sincerely,


J. Michael Brown
Secretary



Steven L. Beshear / Governor
J. Michael Brown / Secretary
John W. Bizzack, Ph.D. / Commissioner

September 4, 2014

Secretary J. Michael Brown
Justice and Public Safety Cabinet
125 Holmes Street
Frankfort, KY 40601

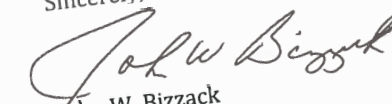
Dear Secretary Brown,

This letter is accompanied by the final report regarding the history, purpose, stated goals and benefits of the Kentucky Law Enforcement Fund Program Foundation. As noted in the report, the information pertains only to the law enforcement side of the fund and does not address the fire protection dimension.

This report represents the only known consolidated documentation in state government about the history and use of KLEFPF.

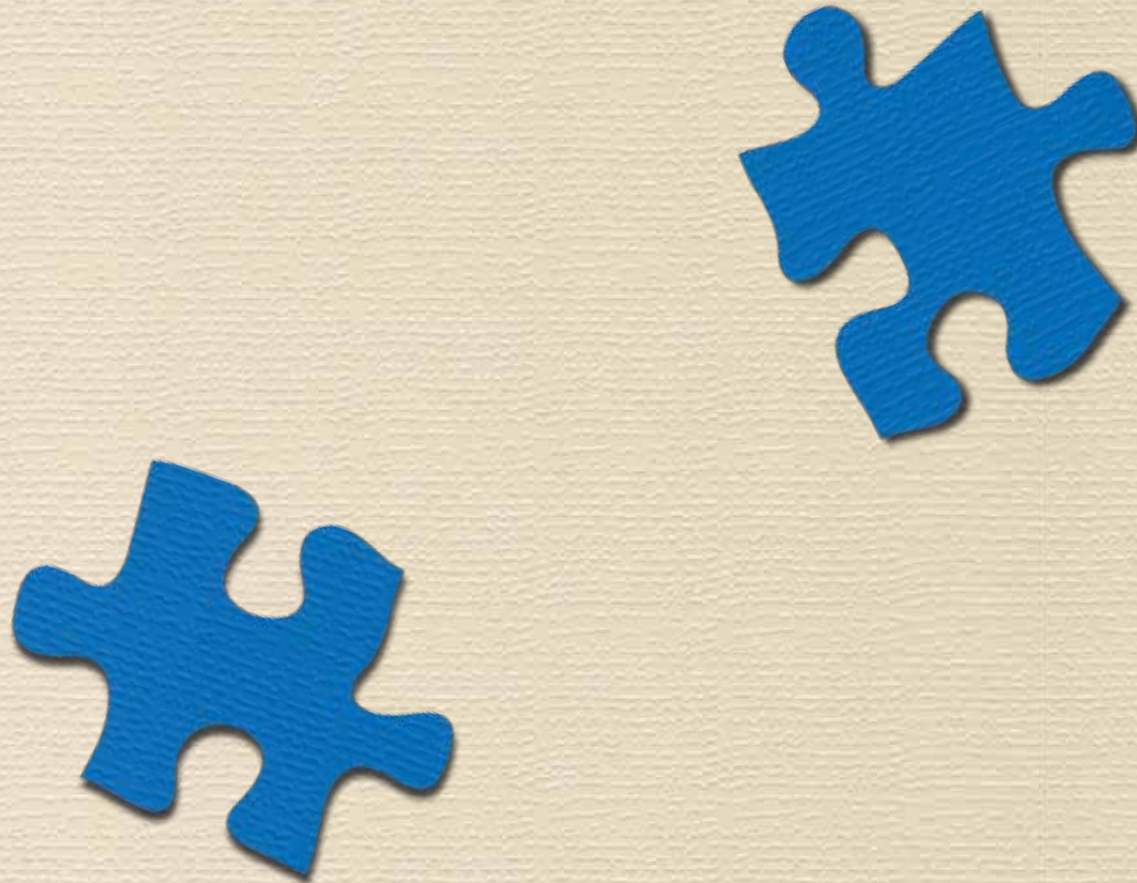
The report was compiled by the Department of Criminal Justice Training Staff Services and Planning Section with assistance on Kentucky Law Enforcement Council records, state budget documents and official public records that are maintained by DOCJT regarding police training standards.

Sincerely,


John W. Bizzack
Commissioner
Department of Criminal Justice Training



KLEFPF: Putting Together the Puzzle



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Kentucky has made significant progress in providing professional law enforcement services to our citizens. KLEFPF drives this progress ...



Impact of KLEFPF Depletion a Concern for Kentucky Officers

Created in the 1960s, training of all certified law enforcement officers in the commonwealth is funded through a single surcharge. Revenue generated from the 1.8 percent surcharge on casualty insurance is divided between fire services and law enforcement services. For the law enforcement side, funds are deposited into the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund. It is an example of imminently-sound logic: insurance to protect property-at-risk provides for professional training of Kentucky's first responders who also protect this property.

Rarely has such a small, dedicated surcharge delivered such tangible results.

For Kentucky law enforcement, KLEFPF funds provide:

- all basic training for new hires as well as mandatory annual in-service training, including 100 percent of all expenses of the Department of Criminal Justice Training. (DOCJT receives no monies from the General Fund.)
- an annual proficiency pay incentive — \$3,100 a year — to officers who complete annual mandatory training. (Despite inflation, that amount has not changed in more than a dozen years.)
- all expenses of the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, which manages uniform training requirements and officer standards statewide.

For professional officers who have dedicated their lives to protecting Kentuckians, a \$3,100 pay incentive — when added to a historically-meager salary — often becomes the difference between making ends meet or abandoning a law enforcement career. And when trained officers abandon their chosen profession to earn more elsewhere, Kentucky's \$18,000 training investment in each is lost. When a fully-trained and certified Kentucky peace officer leaves law enforcement because that individual cannot financially afford to continue as a peace officer, we have all failed.

Obviously, KLEFPF directly pumps dollars into local economies. Presently, approximately 7,300 certified peace officers fulfill the training requirements and receive KLEFPF's \$3,100 proficiency pay. (There are almost 300 certified officers waiting to be added to the KLEFPF rolls.) Those 7,300 certified officers pump nearly \$23 million of proficiency pay annually into local econo-

mies. Those local benefits domino directly into benefits for the state economy while simultaneously guaranteeing the law enforcement services demanded by taxpayers.

Kentucky has made significant progress in providing professional law enforcement services to our citizens. KLEFPF drives this progress, providing direct services — expected and required services — to all Kentuckians.

But this delicate balance may be in jeopardy. Since 1980, well over \$100 million has been transferred out of KLEFPF to the General Fund. While balancing the General Fund is necessarily the priority, we occasionally overlook the fallout at a local level and, more importantly, at the individual level.

For several years, we have advocated expanding the pool of officers eligible for the pay incentive, to include officers with the departments of Fish and Wildlife Resources, Parks, Charitable Gaming, Agriculture, Alcoholic Beverage Control and Insurance Fraud, as well as investigators with the Office of the Attorney General and certified peace officers employed by school districts and commissioned by the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet as school resource officers. All of whom must meet the same basic training and annual training requirements that officers who receive KLEFPF proficiency pay must meet.

We should also be aware that the \$3,100 has not been increased since 2001 and there have been no adjustments for cost-of-living increases despite the original intent of the authors of the statutes.

We should all understand that by depleting KLEFPF, we will have a direct impact on the lives of individual Kentucky officers, on local economies and on providing sufficient law enforcement services to Kentuckians.

KLEFPF is the well-structured backbone to providing professional law enforcement services to Kentuckians from the Mississippi to the Big Sandy. We should ensure that the fund does what it was intended to do while simultaneously juggling the needs of the General Fund.

J. Michael Brown
Secretary, Justice and Public Safety Cabinet

How we got to where we are The intricate balance between POPS and KLEFPF

For more than a half century, any Kentuckian wanting to become a law enforcement officer had only to meet six qualifying standards: a high school education, a valid driver's license, no felony record, an honorable military discharge, American citizenship and be 21 years of age. In short, virtually anyone could be hired as a police officer, charged with enforcing the law and protecting Kentuckians. In today's world, it was a recipe for disaster. But by 1998 the qualifications and hiring standards for Kentucky police officers would become more selective, more standardized and more in tune with the responsibilities of the job.

Some larger departments followed their own standards alongside the state's requirements. The majority of smaller or more budgetarily-restricted police departments relied on state standards, often resulting in the deployment of less-than-qualified officers overwhelmed by the increasing complexities of the evolving world of policing. Simultaneously, a serious lack of up-to-date proficiency training (if any was received at all) caused veteran Kentucky officers to fall further and further behind. Kentucky law enforcement seriously lagged behind other states.

Similarly, finding the minimal basic and advanced training available during that period did not match the training and academic needs of police officers in the late 1990s (certainly no more than the decades old hiring and selection standards.) Kentucky formed a task force to review and examine the pertinent issues and make specific recommendations to the Justice Cabinet.

In 1997, the group — consisting of the chiefs and sheriffs' associations, Kentucky State Police, university police, Fraternal Order of Police, DOCJT, Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, and airport police — tackled these endemic problems. After six months of research, debate and study, the group submitted the foundation of the Peace Officer Professional Standards Act (POPS), House Bill 455, which was enacted into law in 1998. More than 15 years later, POPS is considered the single biggest accomplishment of Kentucky law enforcement in the 20th century.

Over 4,250 officers have navigated POPS and training since 1998, 52 percent of the entire Kentucky police corps.

Since 1998, 92 percent of Kentucky police executives reported that recruitment has been strongly enhanced by

POPS. These leaders also emphasized that the 17 pre-hiring standards, mandatory extended basic training and annual proficiency training has uniformly and collectively professionalized policing across the state.

Meanwhile, Kentucky prosecutors report significant improvements in criminal investigations, and ultimately convictions, as a result of POPS and training. Liability issues, a constant threat to local governments, have dwindled. Leadership, inter-agency cooperation, written policies, best practices and budgeting have all shown marked improvement. In essence, graduating officers today are prepared to effectively and efficiently begin patrolling and protecting Kentucky communities immediately.

Today, DOCJT, the first nationally accredited public safety training program in the nation, is recognized as the premier law enforcement training program in the nation, providing basic training and annual proficiency training for officers to meet Kentucky's mandatory standards which are among the highest in the nation.

Simultaneously providing the foundation for this professionalization of Kentucky policing, the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund (KLEFPF), also was restructured to support and further advance the progressive changes introduced by the POPS Act.

The astute use of KLEFPF — the only funding mechanism for police standards and training in Kentucky — has quietly but effectively guaranteed higher quality law enforcement officers on Kentucky's streets. Standardized training ensures the smooth applicability of law enforcement across the state, protecting Kentuckians, ensuring the safety of officers and lowering liability insurance premiums for communities. Is this the best that can be done? Is this "good enough" for Kentucky communities regardless of population? Of course not. There is much more to be done, but there is no denying that Kentucky's law enforcement officers are now considered among the best trained policing forces in the nation.

Maintaining Kentucky's nationally-recognized training programs demands a bi-annual reliance on the surcharge revenue, the total amount of which is split between firefighting services and



police services. While adequate funds are generated to clearly underwrite the legitimate needs of both, rarely have there ever been funds from KLEFPF that have not been transferred to the General Fund before all police needs for the budget cycle were met which is contrary to the intent of the fund.

The entire Kentucky police community benefits from POPS and KLEFPF. Importantly, every community in Kentucky and every citizen also benefits. Meeting the increasing fiscal demands to produce quality, professional policing throughout the commonwealth will not soon diminish. Assuring that Kentucky's law enforcement professionals continue to improve and provide the

increasingly complex services demanded by Kentuckians will require KLEFPF revenues to be first dedicated to genuine POPS and training needs before applying residual money in the fund for other purposes.

John W. Bizzack
Commissioner, Department of
Criminal Justice Training

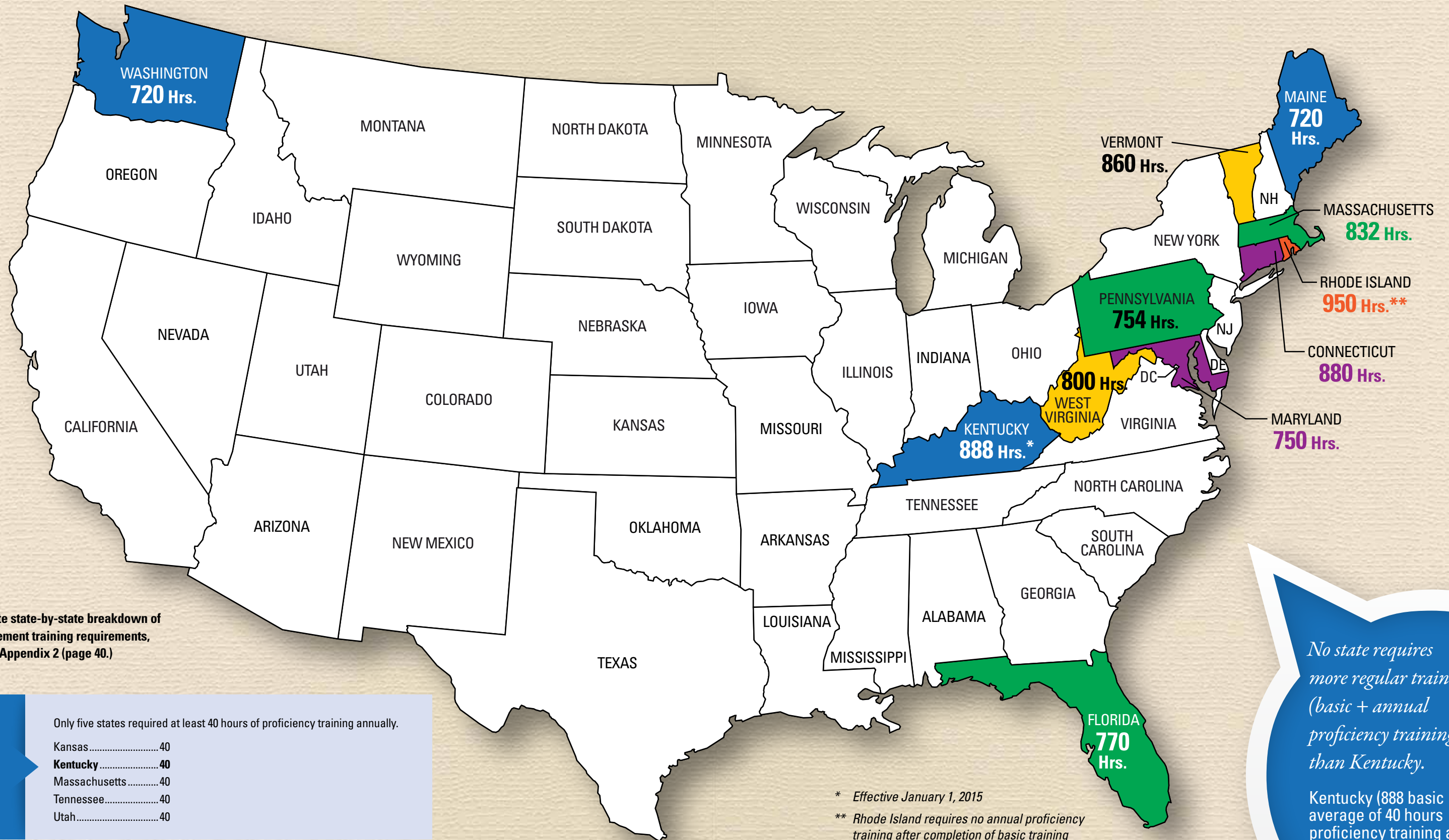
“

The astute use of KLEFPF has quietly but effectively guaranteed higher quality law enforcement officers on Kentucky's streets.

”

Top Ten Mandatory Law Enforcement Training Requirements in the Nation*

Highlighted areas represent the 10 states which require the most law enforcement training in the country.



For complete state-by-state breakdown of law enforcement training requirements, please see Appendix 2 (page 40.)

Only five states required at least 40 hours of proficiency training annually.

- Kansas..... 40
- Kentucky..... 40**
- Massachusetts..... 40
- Tennessee..... 40
- Utah..... 40

* Effective January 1, 2015

** Rhode Island requires no annual proficiency training after completion of basic training

No state requires more regular training (basic + annual proficiency training) than Kentucky.

Kentucky (888 basic hours + average of 40 hours proficiency training annually)

TIMELINE

The Evolution of Kentucky's Law Enforcement Professionalism



1966 Initial study of law enforcement training needs

1968 Kentucky Law Enforcement Council created

1968 Initial basic training launched for municipal officers

1986 Basic training revamped

2001 KLEFPF proficiency pay increased to 3,100

2005 KLEFPF extended to KSP

2006 Telecommunications professional standards adopted

2006 Revised physical ability standards

2006 Basic training 18 weeks based on JTA



1971 Basic training six weeks

1972 KLEFPF established with insurance surcharge of 1.5%

1972 KLEFPF officer stipends launched at 15% of basic pay

1972 Basic Training 10 weeks



1997 Job Task Analysis of entry level officers

1998 Peace Officers Professional Standards enacted

1998 Physical ability standards established

1998 KLEFPF extended to deputy sheriffs, university / airport police

1998 KLEFPF converts to proficiency pay (for complying with training requirements) of 3,000 annually

1999 Basic training based on JTA extended to 16 weeks

2010 KLEFPF surcharge raised to 1.8%

2014 New entry level Job Task Analysis



*Established in 1972,
KLEFPF was repurposed in
1998 as part of the Kentucky
Omnibus Crime Act.*



KY Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund History

Fiscal Year	Allocation from Surchage to KLEFPF	Transferred to General Fund	Authorized Budget for Training
1988-1989	\$14,310,226.58	\$17,000,000	\$10,338,283.21
1989-1990	\$16,321,012.99	\$5,000,000	\$11,583,263.24
1990-1991	\$17,410,003.97	\$5,000,000	\$12,339,819.73
1991-1992	\$16,765,213.40	\$8,000,000	\$12,717,226.42
1992-1993	\$18,450,051.48	\$1,500,000	\$14,098,505.93
1993-1994	\$18,861,852.03	\$3,915,512	\$14,359,936.50
1994-1995	\$18,694,072.82	\$7,255,946	\$13,395,506.92
1995-1996	\$21,236,910.20	\$4,999,010	\$14,654,269.33
1996-1997	\$21,624,420.21	\$5,162,322	\$13,642,900.23
1997-1998	\$20,062,577.60	\$5,638,171	\$14,432,638.30
1998-1999	\$28,204,532.95	\$1,800,000	\$24,702,928.57
1999-2000	\$29,257,505.19	\$0	\$28,447,886.56
2000-2001	\$32,736,945.30	\$0	\$30,431,084.77
2001-2002	\$35,263,097.61	\$3,600,000	\$30,683,552.56
2002-2003	\$40,172,480.64	\$0	\$32,773,832.46
2003-2004	\$43,212,784.87	\$0	\$32,575,910.72
2004-2005	\$44,184,144.76	\$16,422,100	\$33,485,455.91
2005-2006	\$45,186,384.54	\$6,600,000	\$36,565,430.26
2006-2007	\$45,992,902.51	\$0	\$41,364,438.76
2007-2008	\$45,607,373.67	\$0	\$41,571,497.61
2008-2009	\$44,513,399.52	\$0	\$43,782,779.50
2009-2010	\$45,488,675.30	\$0	\$43,229,747.95
2010-2011	\$53,724,576.52	\$558,383	\$44,253,891.84
2011-2012	\$56,574,568.81	\$952,400	\$44,172,124.17
2012-2013	\$58,792,424.69	\$17,043,851	\$45,255,527.85

UPDATED & REVISED: April 30, 2014

KLEFPF Facts

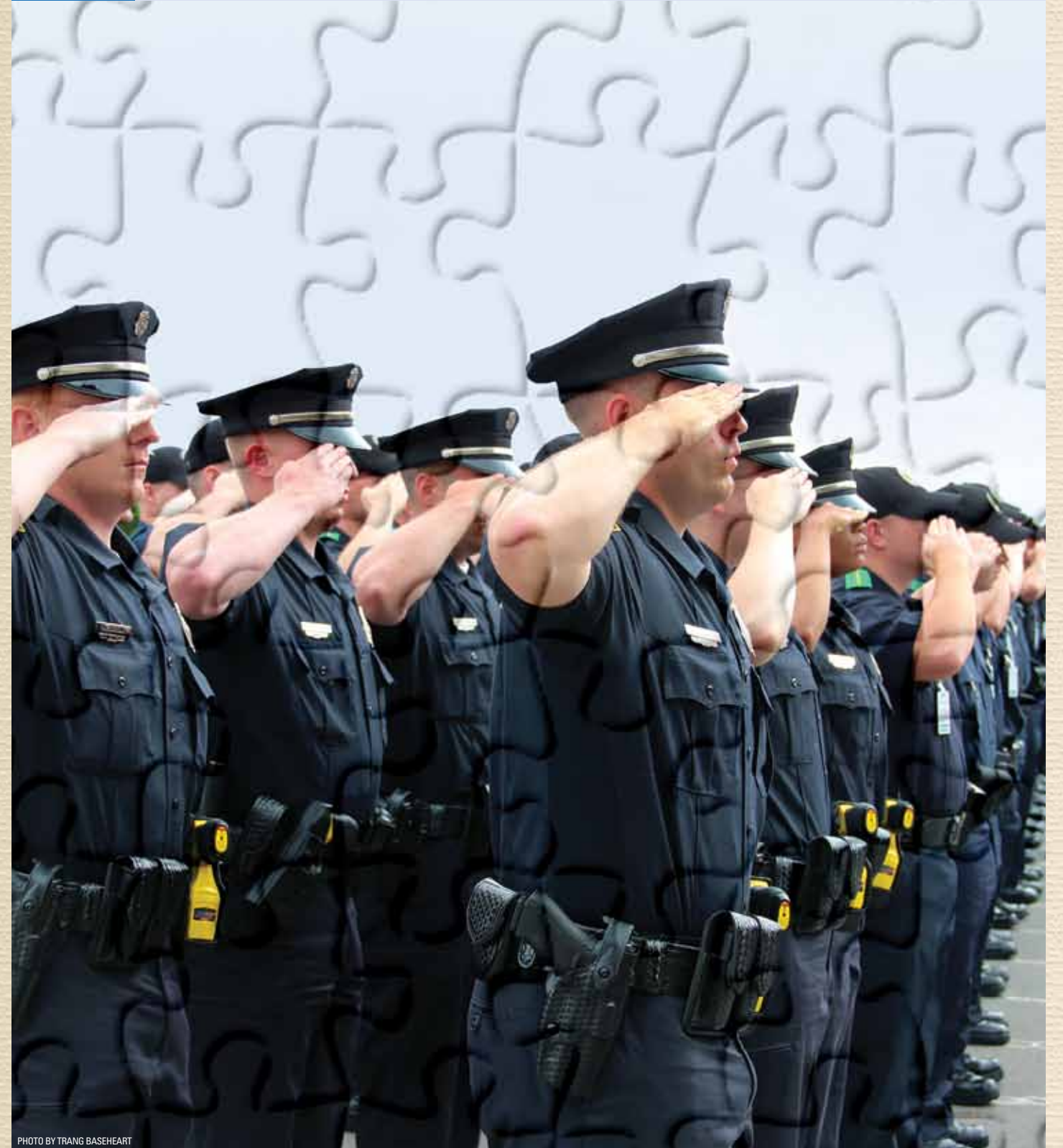


PHOTO BY TRANG BASEHEART

What is KLEFPF and why are folks concerned about it

Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund

An example of “imminently sound logic,” KLEFPF (generally pronounced “klef”) harnesses revenue generated by a 1.8% surcharge on all Kentucky casualty insurance policies.

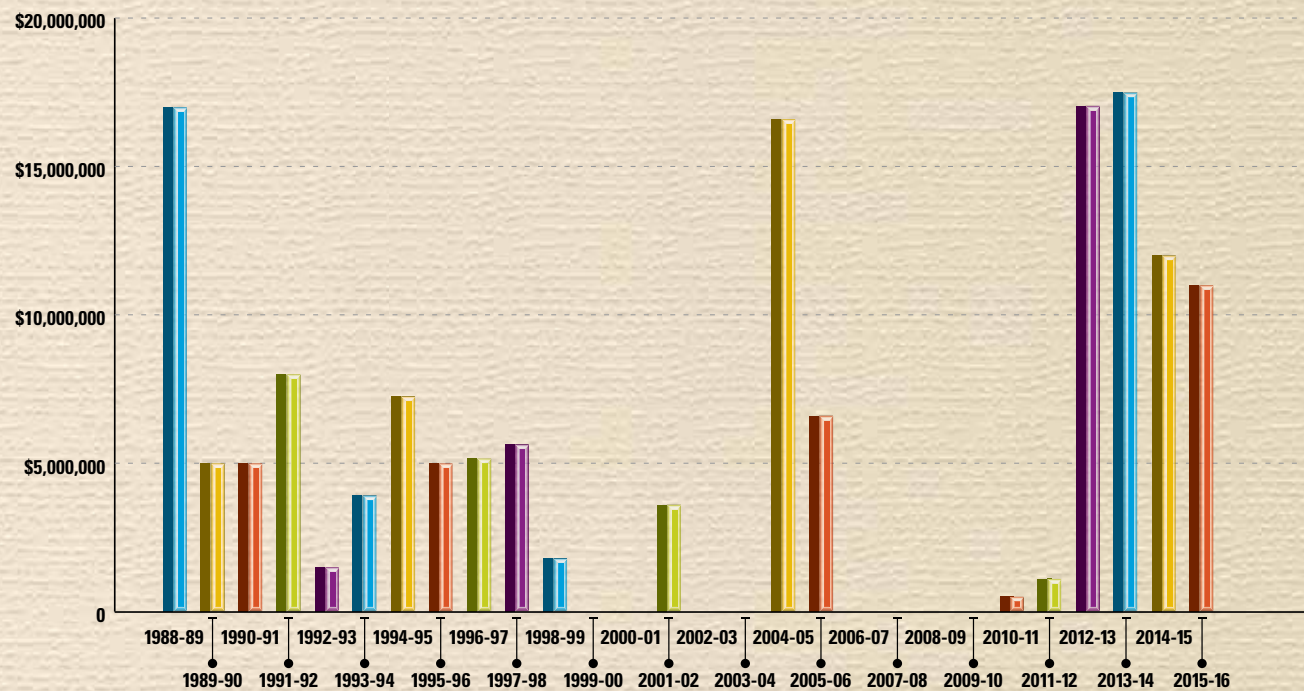
The revenue was initially dedicated to the training of Kentucky fire-fighters and law enforcement officers, basing the “sound logic” premise on the fact that public protection personnel who protect private property are paid by the people who most benefit from those protective services.

Revenue generated by the surcharge has grown by leaps-and-bounds from \$14.3 million in the 1988-89 fiscal year to more than \$58.7 million in the 2012-13 fiscal year, a 410% leap.

Based on the original intent of the legislation, those funds would be dedicated exclusively to the training of Kentucky public safety personnel. Since 1980 more than \$100 million of KLEFPF funds have been used to fund other categories of state government budgets rather than law enforcement.

Although that is a pressing need, the annual “sweeping” of KLEFPF revenue has recently ignored the no-less pressing needs for which the statutes were written, leaving Kentucky law enforcement officers, fire fighters and, worst of all, Kentucky citizens to cope with the fallout. A system specifically designed to provide exemplary public protection training is failing despite funding adequately generated by statute.

General Fund Transfers



The total revenue generated through the casualty insurance surcharge is, by statute, divided between the KLEFPF fund, which covers law enforcement, and KFFPF (Kentucky Fire Fighters Program Fund) which covers fire fighters. By statute, the law enforcement fund receives 72% of the surcharge proceeds and the fire fighters receive 28%.

Kentucky's Casualty Insurance Surcharge = 72% to KLEFPF + 28% to KFFPF

What was KLEFPF intended to fund?

Rarely has such a small, dedicated surcharge delivered such tangible results.

For the Kentucky law enforcement community, more than 8,000 certified officers, KLEFPF funds provide:

- All basic training for new hires (who must meet pre-employment standards called Peace Officer Professional Standards (POPS)) as well as mandatory annual proficiency (in-service) training.
- All costs related to the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council (KLEC) which identifies and manages hiring standards and uniform training requirements statewide. KLEC is governed by a board of professional Kentucky officers/executives and training personnel appointed by the governor.
- All expenses of the Department of Criminal Justice Training (DOCJT), which provides certified training to the bulk of Kentucky's law enforcement personnel while meeting or exceeding all requirements of KLEC.
- An annual proficiency grant — currently \$3,100 — to officers who successfully maintain their certifications by completing specific proficiency (in-service) training identified by KLEC.

Kentucky now requires one of the most stringent training regimens in the nation, 888 hours of basic training* and 40 hours of annual supplemental training.

* Effective January 1, 2015

Under the Omnibus Crime Bill of 1998, to be considered for a position as a Kentucky law enforcement officer, a candidate must pass a rigorous pre-employment examination* of 17 separate standards, including physical fitness, drug screening and background check. Candidates must then successfully complete 22 weeks of basic training as mandated by KLEC. All candidates are trained in the same way, ensuring a standard approach of enforcing the law across the state.

*These standards are known throughout the state as POPS, Peace Officer Professional Standards.

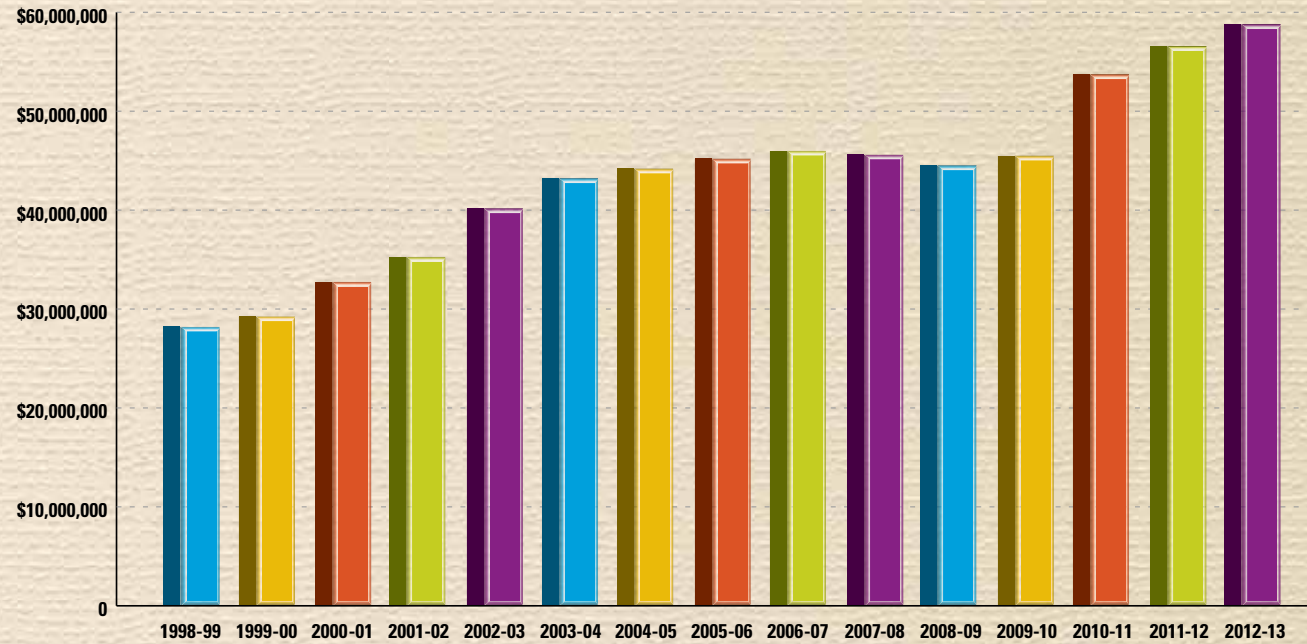
Successful completion of course work renews their professional certifications and triggers a proficiency grant of \$3,100.

Kentucky law enforcement, now considered one of the best law enforcement systems — if not *the* best system — in the United States, excels because all officers are uniformly trained to standardized measures and are compensated for their proficiency. No funds come from the general fund; all are covered by KLEFPF. KLEFPF drives Kentucky law enforcement's success.



How has KLEFPF revenue grown since inception?

Surcharge Income Rises Steadily



Rising steadily, KLEFPF income from the statewide casualty insurance surcharge has increased dramatically since inception. In just the past 25 years, collections have more than quadrupled from \$14.3 million to more than

\$58.7 million. Contrary to popular opinion, this growth was fueled by volume increases in insurance sold: the only surcharge rate increase — from 1.5% to 1.8% — occurred in 2010.

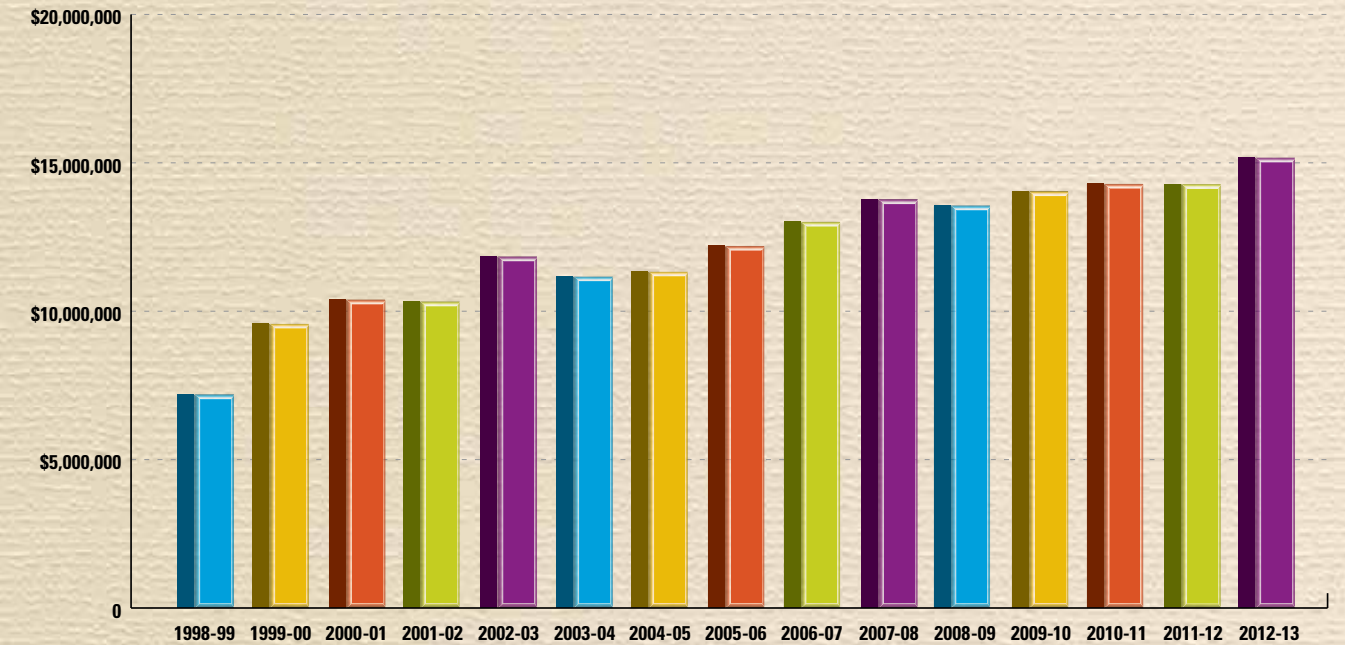
In the past 25 years KLEFPF revenue has more than quadrupled to \$57.8 million.



How much does KLEFPF dedicate to law enforcement training annually?

Every penny of DOCJT's expenses and KLEC's expenditures are covered by KLEFPF. Neither DOCJT nor KLEC receives any funding from any other source.

Training Expenses



The Department of Criminal Justice Training (DOCJT) provides certified staff to administer the law enforcement training mandated by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council (KLEC). DOCJT provides both initial basic training — lasting 22 weeks* — and specialized proficiency (in-service) training for certified officers.** Nationally recognized as the nation's premier law enforcement

training academy, DOCJT is accredited by CALEA*** as a flagship law enforcement training academy and by IACET**** as a college-level continuing education facilitator. Additionally, DOCJT offers leadership training for mid-level officers and an advanced leadership institute for police executives as well as certified training for telecommunications (911 operators) and coroners.

* Effective January 1, 2015

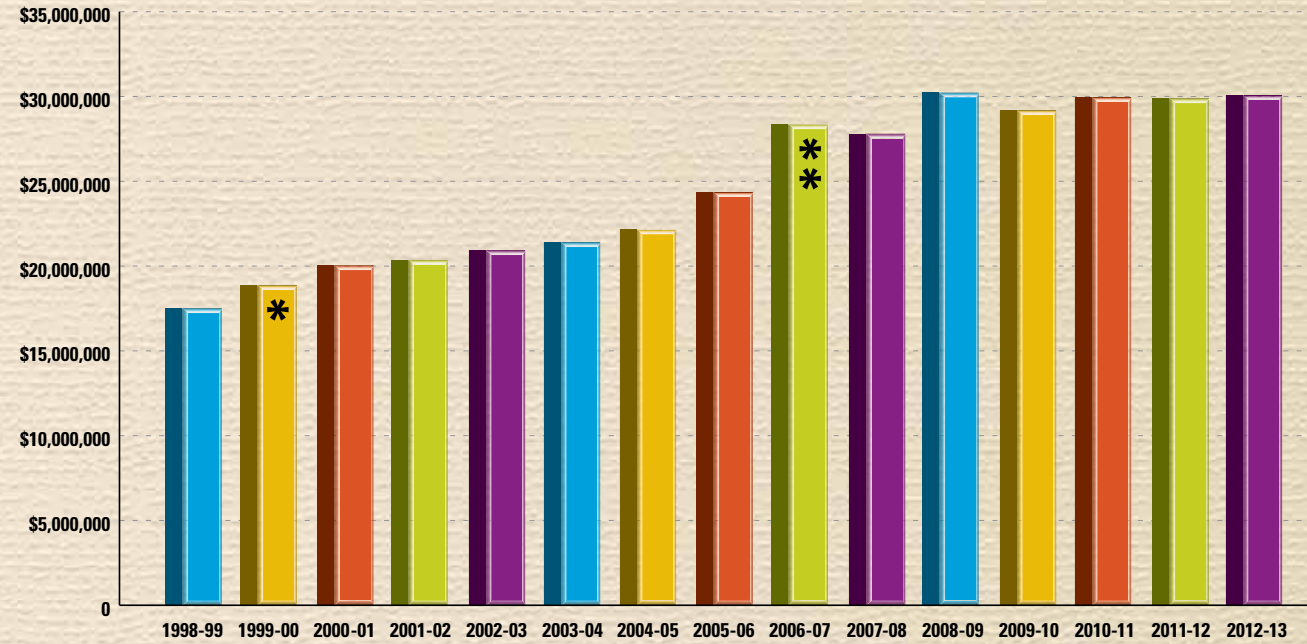
** Certified officers are required to successfully complete 40 hours of proficiency (in-service) training annually. Successful completion of course work renews their professional certifications and triggers a proficiency grant — through KLEFPF — of \$3,100. Kentucky officers, required by law to maintain their certification, have more stringent training requirements than virtually any other state.

*** The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies

**** International Association for Continuing Education Training

How much does KLEFPF dedicate to proficiency grants annually?

Proficiency Grants Expenses



All Kentucky officers are required to successfully complete a minimum of 40 hours of proficiency (in-service) training annually. Successful completion of course work renews their professional certifications and triggers a

proficiency grant of \$3,100. All Kentucky officers must be certified. Various classes of officers (i.e. state police) have been added to KLEFPF proficiency grant rolls by budget adjustments.

* deputy sheriffs, university police, airport police added

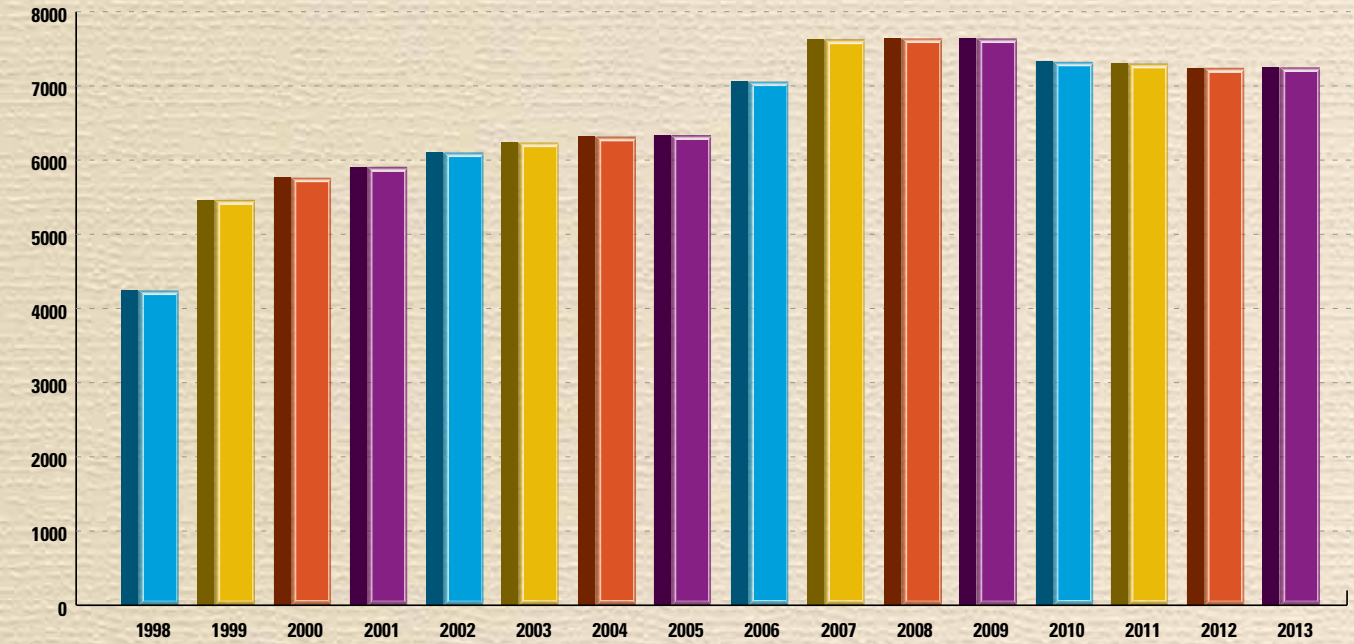
** Kentucky State Police and Commercial Vehicle Enforcement added

All Kentucky officers must be certified



How many Kentucky officers earn proficiency grants annually?

Officers Receiving Proficiency Grants



The number of officers earning proficiency grants ebbs-and-flows, primarily according to the needs of Kentucky local law enforcement agencies, peaking in 2007. Each of

those officers successfully completed initial basic training plus a minimum of one week of proficiency (in-service) training annually.

Officers eligible to receive grants:

- Sheriffs' deputies
- County police officers
- City police officers
- Urban-County police officers
- University police officers
- Kentucky State Police / CVE
- Arson investigators
- Hazardous device investigators
- Legislative security officers

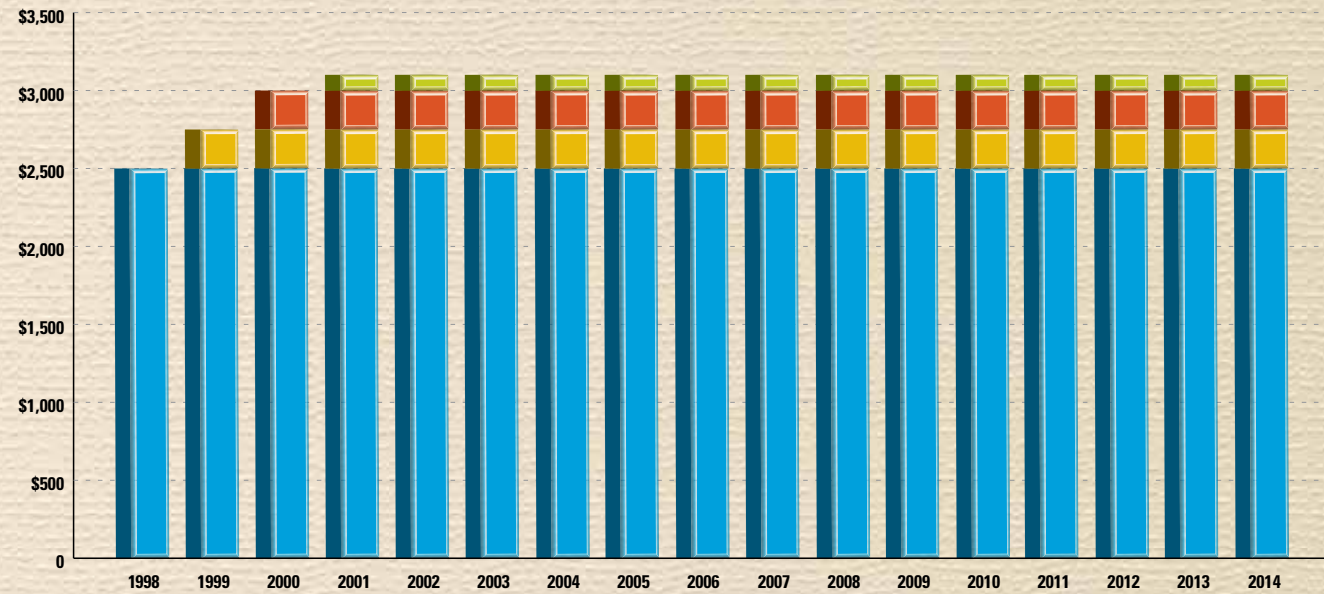
Officers eligible to receive grants but not authorized by legislation

- Fish & Wildlife officers
- Agriculture officers
- Charitable Gaming officers
- Parks officers
- Alcoholic Beverage Control officers
- Insurance Fraud officers
- Attorney General investigators
- School resource officers

Unfortunately, after more than 25 years, approximately 300 certified Kentucky officers who are eligible for KLEFPF proficiency grants do not receive grants. Consider them the 'Forgotten 300,' the victims of inequitable KLEFPF legislation. These officers are certified in the same manner as all other officers. They met POPS initial hiring standards, completed basic training and are required to attend the same proficiency (in-service) training annually. Although required to meet all the qualifications as their fellow officers, they are denied those grants. They can only be added to the KLEFPF rolls by statute, which has failed to pass the legislature on three different occasions.

Kentucky's law enforcement proficiency grants have remained stagnant for more than a decade.

Proficiency Grants Remain Stagnant



Despite initial intentions to increase proficiency grants during the passage of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, the grants have not kept up with inflation, much less been increased. As Gov. Paul Patton noted in his remarks (p.20), the original intention was to increase proficiency pay to \$5,000 annually. Instead, the grants have

increased only from \$2,500 to \$3,100 since the late 1990's. Although the tiered process of raising proficiency grants incrementally since the late 1990's could have been adequately funded by KLEFPF to reach the \$5,000 level, legislation to do so failed to pass.

In 16 years proficiency grants have only increased from \$2,500 to \$3,100.

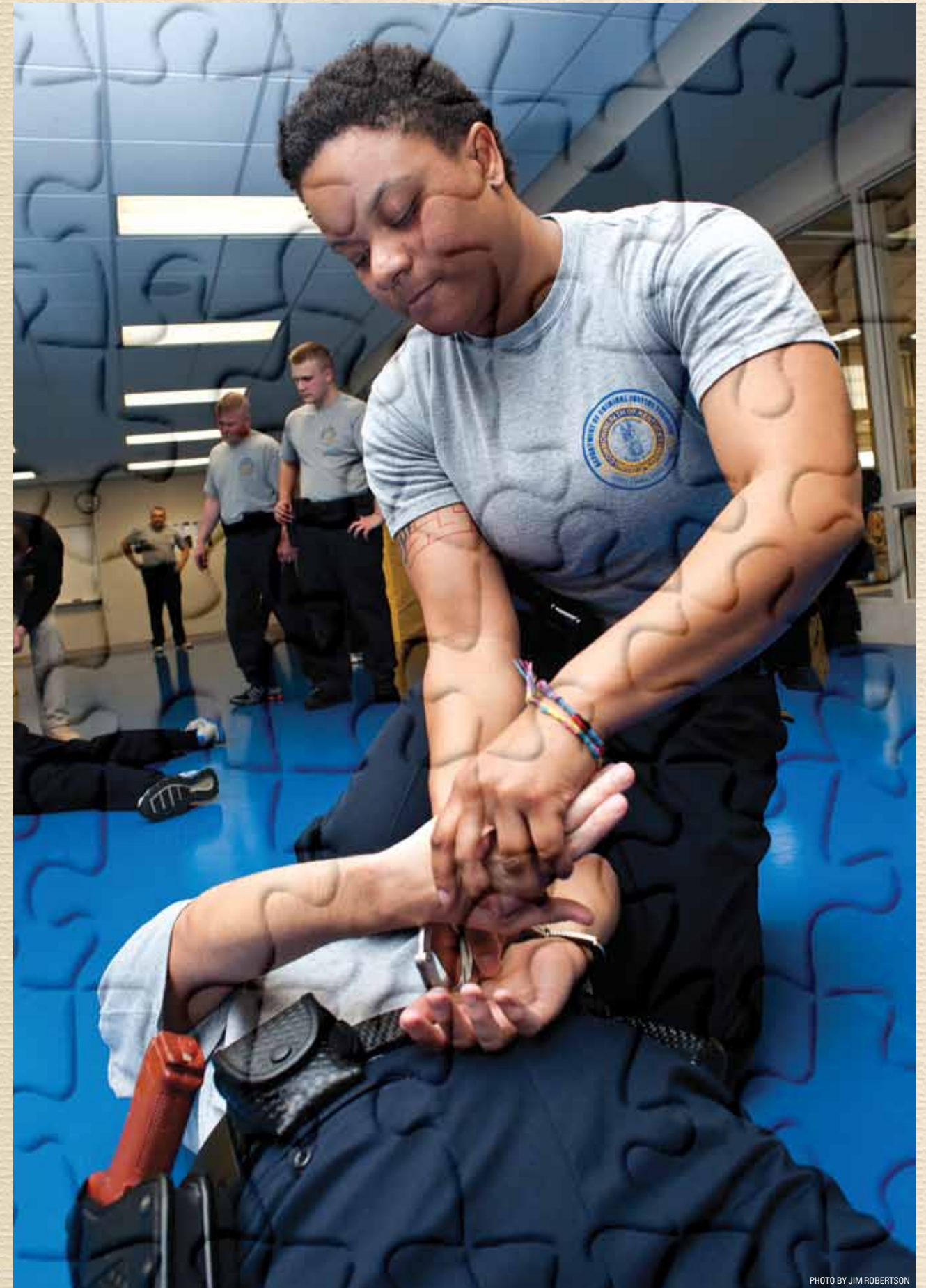


PHOTO BY JIM ROBERTSON

Patton Interview

When former Governor Paul Patton moved into the executive mansion in Frankfort in 1996, he already had his eye firmly focused on improving Kentucky's criminal justice system.

"A major priority at that time was completely overhauling and upgrading our entire approach to justice, an emphasis that eventually led to the passage of the Kentucky '98 Omnibus Crime Bill," explained Gov. Patton from his office on the campus of the University of Pikeville where he currently serves as Chancellor.

"We tackled a lot of areas ... juvenile justice, corrections, public defenders ... just to name a few," he recalled. "I was proud of our efforts and the results of that crime bill; I still am!"

Along with the Omnibus Crime Bill, the passage of POPS, the upgrade of DOCJT's capabilities and the creative re-purposing of the KLEFPF fund had significant direct impact on law enforcement agencies and individual officers across the commonwealth, he said.

The importance of KLEFPF's role, according to Gov. Patton, "cannot be overstated."

"Although the fund had been around for years, we opted to tie it directly to continuing accredited law enforcement training annually," he remembered. "Officers who graduated from the annual training program were more proficient in their duties. Every Kentuckian benefitted from better trained law enforcement officers."

The idea was to provide a grant of cash — funded through KLEFPF — to reward certified officers who successfully completed proficiency training each year.

"If you successfully completed your 40 hours of career-development training each year, the state — through KLEFPF — would reward you. Everyone was marching into the future at a steady pace."

Local government entities remained responsible for paying salaries and benefits. "KLEFPF grants were created to reward the extra effort required to standardize all officers' training on an equal footing," Gov. Patton said.

A singular approach to law enforcement training at all levels and across all geographic boundaries was essential to leveling the law enforcement activities across the commonwealth.

"POPS required all officers to meet certain standards to qualify to become law enforcement officers and to pass a uniform basic training process," he added. "All were trained the same way and, in theory, all enforced the law the same way."

Consistently upgrading standardized training — preferably yearly — was seen as a lynchpin of continuing the dramatic progress then being achieved by Kentucky law enforcement. Encouraging officers to continue their training year after year quickly became an integral part of that effort.

"Medals, certificates and plaques are all very nice," Gov. Patton continued, "but when you're a young officer living on a sub-par salary — and most law enforcement salaries were sub-par in those days — a little cash to help your family make ends meet was seen as both an incentive to participate in training and a reward to successfully complete the training."

So KLEFPF payments — formerly seen as a salary adjustment — were rearranged to become grants for certified officers who successfully completed their annual training. Additionally, successful completion of training was required to help maintain each officer's continuing certification as a member of the Kentucky peace officer community.

"To this day, it's still working, although a few nuts and bolts have never been enacted as we originally envisioned," Gov. Patton said with a laugh.

"One of my biggest disappointments is that our original plan to increase KLEFPF grants gradually over a period of time was never implemented."

Gov. Patton's plan called for the KLEFPF grant to be gradually increased from \$2,500 when the law was enacted to \$5,000 by the end of his second term in 2003. Instead, that original \$2,500 has only increased to \$3,100 today.

"It's like a man lost in the desert who stumbles onto a rusty hand



Gov. Paul Patton, Kentucky governor 1996-2004, oversaw the adoption of Peace Officer Professional Standards (POPS) and KLEFPF as part of the Kentucky Omnibus Crime Bill.

pump sticking out of the sand," he said. "Hanging on the old pump is a battered canteen and a sign that says: 'Inside you will find enough water to prime this pump. Do not drink this water. Use it to prime the pump, drink as much as you wish and leave water in the canteen for the next thirsty wanderer.'"

"The problem," he said slapping his palm on the desk, "do you take the short-term view and gulp down all the water in the canteen, leaving the next person no alternative? Or do you take the long-term view, follow the directions, prime the pump, and save yourself and, possibly, whoever follows?"

Leaning back in his chair, his next words were forceful. "Our argument was that the KLEFPF grants kept priming the pump and, as a result, all Kentucky communities and all Kentuckians individually received better, more professional and more efficient law enforcement services from better trained, more proficient law enforcement officers."

Unfortunately, KLEFPF grants to officers have not even kept pace with inflation, much less Gov. Patton's original proposal. But that shortfall can't be blamed on a dwindling revenue stream.

A surcharge on property insurance, KLEFPF brought in around \$28 million in the 1998-99 fiscal year as this legislation passed through the legislature. By 2012-13, the revenue stream grew to more than \$58 million.

"The dollars are there," Gov. Patton emphasized.

"Now things change, particularly revenue streams earmarked for specific uses, like KLEFPF. Few people know that better than I do. Overages in a revenue stream — a rare occurrence — must be swept up to offset other

"It should be kept in mind that KLEFPF was earmarked for law enforcement purposes."

— GOV. PAUL PATTON

expenses in the general fund. That's an appropriately acceptable use of almost any fund.

"But, it should be kept in mind that KLEFPF was earmarked for law enforcement purposes. Rather than sweeping out the money and leaving a pittance to underwrite our law enforcement training, why not adequately fund the training first, then sweep what is left into the general fund?" he asked.

"The law — as we originally envisioned it — continually upgraded the public protection provided throughout Kentucky. It has improved year after year.

"It was a laudable goal; I'm proud of it. And it's a goal that can still be fulfilled year after year with subtle budget adjustments. All Kentuckians will benefit."

Forgotten Officers

If Kentucky's law enforcement improvement efforts are to continue "marching into the future at a steady pace," as Gov. Patton had stated earlier, then KLEFPF grants must be "standardized across the board, as we originally intended."

"There are still more than 300 law enforcement officers — mostly working for state government — who are required to meet POPS standards, complete basic training, and complete 40 hours of proficiency training every year — the same requirements as all other officers — but these officers do not receive KLEFPF grants," said Gov. Patton.

"Why are these 300 who meet the same requirements not treated exactly the same as Kentucky's other 7,300 law enforcement officers? That's a problem on multiple levels and it should be addressed sooner rather than later!"

KLEFPF's 2013 impact on Kentucky House districts

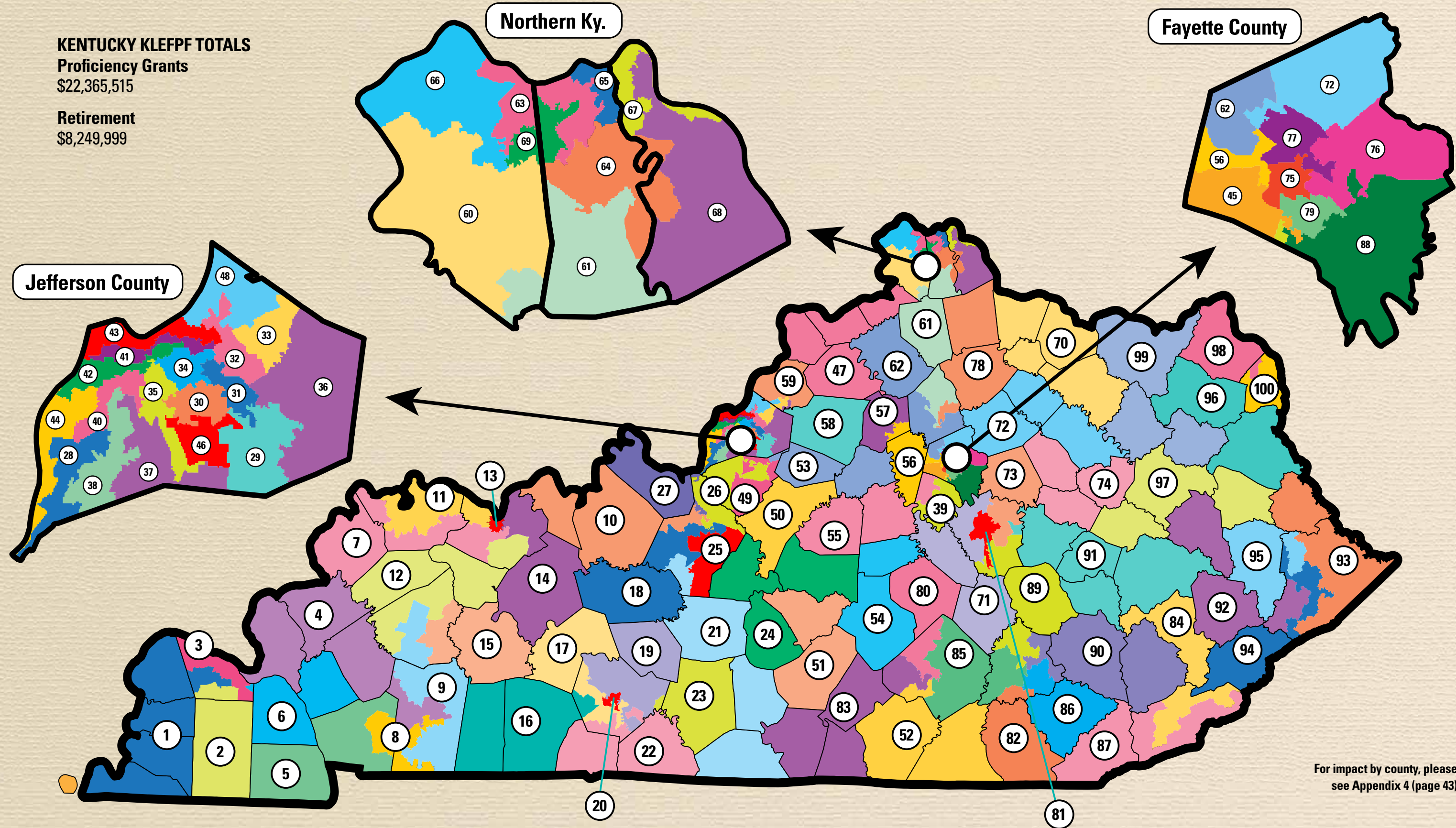
House District	Proficiency Grants	Retirement Contributions	Officers Participating
1	\$443,911.52	\$146,992.86	152
2	\$211,657.08	\$70,746.07	78
3	\$344,596.46	\$129,564.89	120
4	\$403,836.70	\$271,673.59	138
5	\$188,449.16	\$57,440.33	67
6	\$130,768.06	\$43,562.79	42
7	\$551,004.47	\$181,895.66	181
8	\$346,411.32	\$251,345.89	122
9	\$554,787.52	\$328,904.05	187
10	\$300,802.31	\$90,876.14	100
11	\$635,783.15	\$219,201.45	207
12	\$365,245.15	\$120,823.95	119
13	\$414,397.88	\$149,187.70	136
14	\$196,769.62	\$54,448.30	64
15	\$312,629.56	\$91,551.39	102
16	\$301,043.36	\$95,342.56	97
17	\$567,627.60	\$197,225.02	181
18	\$291,436.50	\$108,726.29	96
19	\$566,141.28	\$193,171.46	181
20	\$541,540.05	\$191,164.94	173
21	\$198,399.73	\$60,768.93	63
22	\$721,133.23	\$248,930.48	231
23	\$300,381.42	\$105,147.98	96
24	\$108,374.46	\$30,947.97	52
25	\$226,635.54	\$85,212.74	73
26	\$411,033.49	\$147,656.74	140
27	\$149,721.79	\$43,993.23	50
28	\$4,291,483.85	\$1,602,787.22	1427
29	\$4,701,839.68	\$1,749,870.41	1575
30	\$4,307,576.14	\$1,604,158.58	1437
31	\$4,444,365.43	\$1,657,536.55	1477
32	\$4,549,454.43	\$1,688,801.53	1521
33	\$4,473,183.42	\$1,663,028.98	1490
34	\$4,393,472.85	\$1,634,052.20	1461
35	\$4,332,185.59	\$1,610,946.21	1440
36	\$4,582,219.86	\$1,705,919.03	1521

KLEFPF's 2013 impact on Kentucky
HOUSE DISTRICTS

KENTUCKY KLEFPF TOTALS

Proficiency Grants
\$22,365,515

Retirement
\$8,249,999



For impact by county, please see Appendix 4 (page 43)



PHOTO BY JIM ROBERTSON

KLEFPF's 2013 impact on Kentucky House districts

House District	Proficiency Grants	Retirement Contributions	Officers Participating
37	\$4,291,483.85	\$1,602,787.22	1427
38	\$4,291,483.85	\$1,602,787.22	1427
39	\$1,890,061.92	\$505,781.88	660
40	\$4,491,699.82	\$1,632,994.90	1487
41	\$4,334,883.85	\$1,617,939.63	1442
42	\$4,371,825.48	\$1,632,994.90	1452
43	\$4,390,372.85	\$1,634,052.20	1460
44	\$4,371,825.48	\$1,632,994.90	1452
45	\$1,914,861.92	\$515,106.44	668
46	\$4,291,483.85	\$1,602,787.22	1436
47	\$94,943.38	\$24,715.36	43
48	\$4,574,210.62	\$1,696,421.52	1525
49	\$221,868.15	\$79,752.47	73
50	\$148,974.74	\$54,868.40	52
51	\$140,819.02	\$49,829.10	46
52	\$296,659.87	\$99,003.62	98
53	\$265,534.04	\$96,968.98	85
54	\$155,837.79	\$53,914.49	54
55	\$113,085.24	\$32,337.34	40
56	\$2,024,680.68	\$549,119.63	737
57	\$275,136.25	\$95,248.04	91
58	\$139,238.58	\$48,948.52	47
59	\$178,154.43	\$62,426.12	27
60	\$566,026.67	\$212,034.62	185
61	\$673,328.66	\$247,931.29	223
62	\$2,063,383.54	\$567,828.91	717
63	\$1,363,771.22	\$505,958.62	441
64	\$978,060.31	\$357,580.24	316
65	\$493,202.94	\$178,179.00	160
66	\$759,716.90	\$282,723.37	248
67	\$649,349.08	\$221,451.06	215
68	\$244,104.92	\$87,834.61	81
69	\$423,389.41	\$153,095.37	137
70	\$158,629.46	\$49,493.34	58
71	\$404,011.93	\$118,580.86	134
72	\$1,782,591.10	\$449,206.15	635

KLEFPF's 2013 impact on Kentucky House districts

House District	Proficiency Grants	Retirement Contributions	Officers Participating
73	\$201,299.14	\$70,009.99	65
74	\$141,398.34	\$50,815.28	53
75	\$1,785,587.76	\$414,486.32	625
76	\$1,644,203.88	\$414,486.32	581
77	\$1,644,203.88	\$414,486.32	581
78	\$335,051.24	\$124,950.79	112
79	\$1,644,203.88	\$414,486.32	581
80	\$252,973.75	\$87,608.71	86
81	\$397,446.28	\$116,756.19	130
82	\$205,770.17	\$58,790.12	74
83	\$229,292.57	\$69,094.06	77
84	\$190,975.09	\$34,449.50	67
85	\$405,765.91	\$142,600.52	130
86	\$302,573.52	\$103,380.98	102
87	\$177,242.46	\$50,834.04	57
88	\$1,644,203.88	\$414,486.32	581
89	\$248,597.92	\$66,467.10	80
90	\$247,922.16	\$80,720.64	80
91	\$146,727.64	\$40,012.50	47
92	\$131,578.81	\$39,298.30	50
93	\$53,168.98	\$10,695.31	17
94	\$154,530.60	\$42,135.30	51
95	\$183,414.28	\$41,961.08	61
96	\$87,221.63	\$17,043.68	28
97	\$75,684.42	\$14,096.38	27
98	\$159,872.40	\$33,573.33	54
99	\$158,757.42	\$46,368.25	53
100	\$248,661.45	\$78,369.67	83

KLEFPF's 2013 impact on Kentucky Senate districts

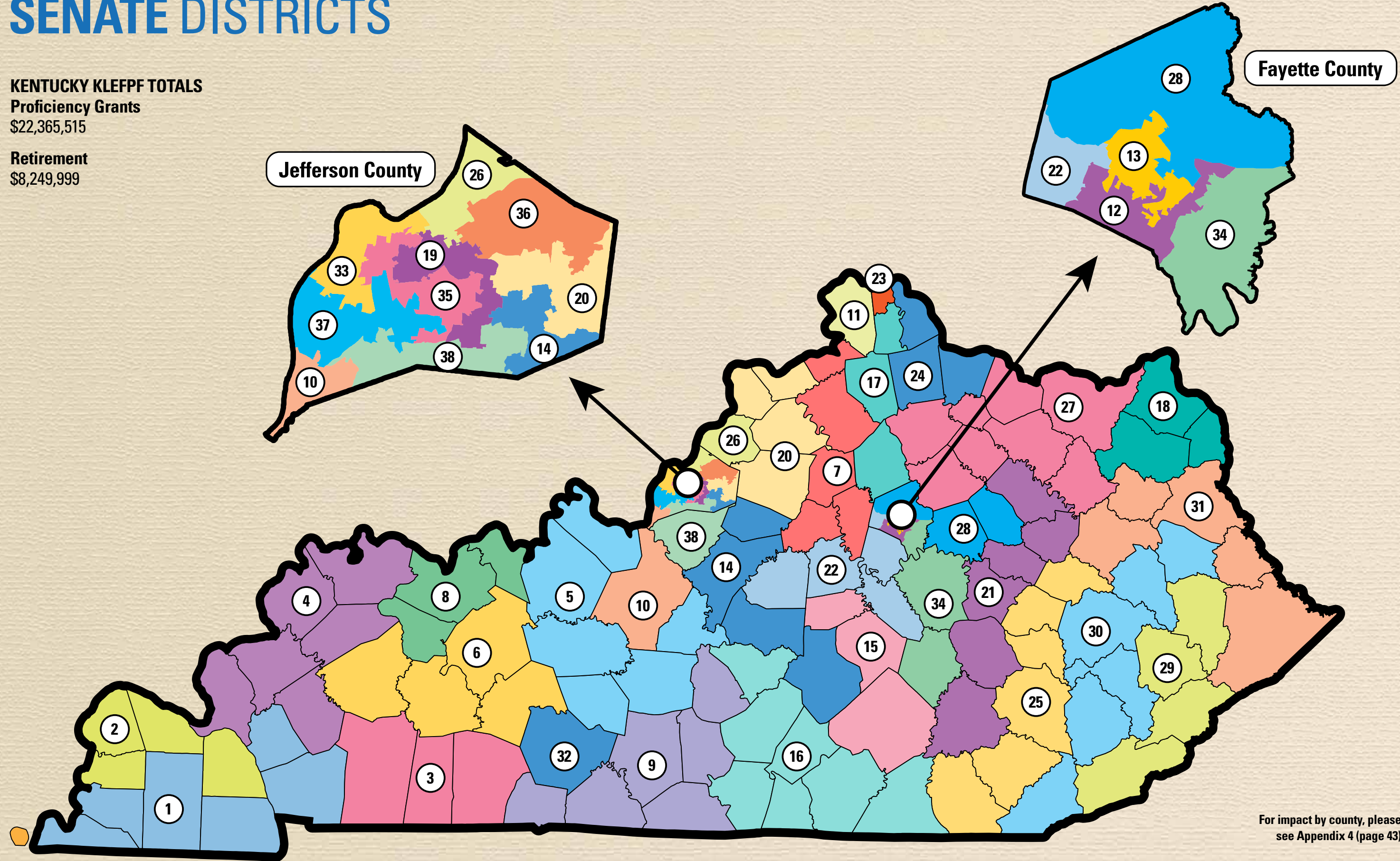
Senate District	Proficiency Grants	Retirement Contributions	Officers Participating
1	\$401,093.73	\$109,792.68	136
2	\$491,031.63	\$177,030.05	168
3	\$522,963.88	\$164,383.94	178
4	\$440,094.74	\$137,376.70	134
5	\$262,827.80	\$60,088.68	87
6	\$422,901.73	\$111,544.98	138
7	\$551,751.33	\$189,785.90	178
8	\$460,242.09	\$157,683.49	152
9	\$440,604.59	\$139,249.16	156
10	\$4,667,320.79	\$1,735,809.74	1550
11	\$837,019.48	\$311,280.78	272
12	\$1,644,203.88	\$414,486.32	581
13	\$1,785,587.76	\$414,486.32	656
14	\$4,716,998.25	\$1,753,410.78	1572
15	\$396,411.54	\$137,933.59	138
16	\$343,360.05	\$103,320.72	115
17	\$622,760.16	\$227,726.87	207
18	\$469,950.06	\$123,942.06	156
19	\$4,317,599.72	\$1,604,158.58	1442
20	\$4,663,222.28	\$1,728,717.68	1562
21	\$290,459.40	\$101,766.07	96
22	\$2,078,163.13	\$560,750.00	756
23	\$885,302.96	\$324,319.68	285
24	\$610,734.54	\$204,290.42	204
25	\$258,474.61	\$73,196.99	92
26	\$4,617,813.28	\$1,710,465.16	1539
27	\$479,315.07	\$148,618.28	173
28	\$1,877,459.53	\$498,457.20	665
29	\$273,257.72	\$46,876.50	101
30	\$323,113.73	\$83,769.05	110
31	\$170,491.84	\$45,130.81	57
32	\$544,640.05	\$192,330.51	176
33	\$4,371,825.48	\$1,632,994.90	1452
34	\$426,407.31	\$122,417.69	140
35	\$4,452,250.48	\$1,612,317.57	1480
36	\$4,428,137.19	\$1,645,911.48	1483
37	\$4,371,825.48	\$1,632,994.90	1452
38	\$4,561,358.10	\$1,698,617.79	1527

KLEFPF's 2013 impact on Kentucky
SENATE DISTRICTS

KENTUCKY KLEFPF TOTALS

Proficiency Grants
\$22,365,515

Retirement
\$8,249,999



For impact by county, please see Appendix 4 (page 43)



PHOTO BY JIM ROBERTSON

Overview of DOCJT and KLEC

The Department of Criminal Justice Training, a nationally-accredited state agency, provides more than 500 training courses to 10,000 Kentucky law enforcement personnel annually*. Located on Eastern Kentucky University's campus, DOCJT delivers a 22-week basic training curriculum** that is both mentally and physically demanding, from defensive tactics to legal issues and drug enforcement to defensive driving.

In addition to training new recruits, DOCJT provides Advanced Individual Training (AIT) for all Kentucky officers (all officers must successfully complete a minimum of 40 hours of training annually to maintain certification). AIT provides educational services necessary to meet the demands of today's law enforcement officers including patrol, investigation, leadership and forensics.

DOCJT was the first training academy in the nation to be accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) as a public safety training program. Now a CALEA flagship agency, DOCJT has also earned accredited status through the International Association for Continuing Education and Training — making it America's only law enforcement training academy accredited by two internationally-recognized, independent accrediting organizations.

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Council governs training requirements and class curricula for all of the state's law enforcement and is charged with certifying the activities of all four of the state's law enforcement training schools — DOCJT, Kentucky State Police Academy, Lexington Division of Police Academy and Louisville Metro Police Academy. KLEC also administers the Peace Officer Professional Standards (POPS) certification process throughout the state, oversees instructor certifications and monitors the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund (KLEFPF).

DOCJT
DEPARTMENT OF
CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING

* Including telecommunicators

** Effective January 1, 2015

Consisting of 20 members who serve four-year terms, including 11 gubernatorial appointees, KLEC includes a city manager or mayor, three sheriffs, five police chiefs, a citizen-at-large and a U.S. Attorney as well as the KSP commissioner, Southern Police Institute director, a Kentucky Bar Association representative, the dean of Eastern Kentucky University's College of Justice and Public Safety and the presidents of the Fraternal Order of Police, Kentucky Peace Officers' Association, Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police and Kentucky Sheriffs' Association.

KLEC meets quarterly and by law is required to report its activities annually to the Governor and the General Assembly. Although its administrative offices are located on the DOCJT campus, KLEC is an independent state government agency.

KLEC
KENTUCKY
LAW ENFORCEMENT COUNCIL



Recommendations

The 7,000+ members of the Kentucky police community continue to strongly support their long-standing request to:

- Add the remaining certified officers — the 'Forgotten 300' — to KLEFPF proficiency grant eligibility.
- Allow the coverage of law enforcement training and proficiency grants expenses BEFORE sweeping the remaining funds into the General Fund.
- Advance the original 1998 recommendation to incrementally increase proficiency grants from \$3,100 to the originally planned \$5,000 over the next three bienniums.
- Establish and maintain a contingency fund of \$5 million from KLEFPF resources to provide funding for future unanticipated needs or emergencies.



Appendix

- p. 33 Appendix 1: **KLEFPF statutes**
- p. 40 Appendix 2: **Chart of complete IADELEST survey of training requirements by state**
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Appendix 1

KLEFPF Statutes

Kentucky Revised Statutes

KRS CHAPTER 15

Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund

15.410 Intention of Legislature to assist local law enforcement.

It is the intention of the General Assembly to assure that the criminal laws of the Commonwealth are enforced fairly, uniformly and effectively throughout the state by strengthening and upgrading local law enforcement; to attract competent, highly qualified young people to the field of law enforcement and to retain qualified and experienced officers for the purpose of providing maximum protection and safety to the citizens of, and the visitors to, this Commonwealth; and to offer a state monetary supplement for local law enforcement officers while upgrading the educational and training standards of such officers.

HISTORY: Created 1972 Ky. Acts ch. 71, sec. 1.

2014-2016 BUDGET REFERENCE. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2014 Ky. Acts ch. 117, Pt. I, H, 2, (3) at 648.

15.420 Definitions for KRS 15.410 to 15.510.

As used in KRS 15.410 to 15.510, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Local unit of government" means any city or county, combination of cities and counties, state or public university, or county sheriff's office of the Commonwealth.

(2) "Police officer" means a full-time member of a lawfully organized police department of county, urban-county or city government, a sheriff or full-time deputy sheriff, including any providing court security or appointed under KRS 70.030, or a state or public university police officer who is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the enforcement of the general criminal laws of the state, but does not include Department of Kentucky State Police, any sheriff who earns the maximum constitutional salary for this office, any special deputy sheriff appointed under KRS 70.045, any constable, deputy constable, district detective, deputy district detective, special local peace officer, auxiliary police officer, or any other peace officer not specifically authorized in KRS 15.410 to 15.510.

(3) "Council" means the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council.

(4) "Validated job task analysis" means the core job description which describes the minimum entry level requirements, qualifications, and training requirements for peace officers in the Commonwealth which is based upon an actual survey and study of police officer duties and responsibilities conducted by an entity recognized by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council as being competent to conduct such a study.

EFFECTIVE: June 26, 2007

HISTORY: Amended 2007 Ky. Acts ch. 85, sec. 22, effective June 26, 2007. --

Amended 1998 Ky. Acts ch. 244, sec. 1, effective July 15, 1998; ch. 510, sec. 1,

effective July 15, 1998; and ch. 606, sec. 55, effective July 15, 1998. --

Amended 1984 Ky. Acts ch. 300, sec. 4, effective July 13, 1984. -- Created 1972

Ky. Acts ch. 71, sec. 2.

2014-2016 BUDGET REFERENCE. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2014 Ky. Acts ch. 117, Pt. I, H, 2, (3) at 648.



15.430 Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund -- Funds accruing under KRS 42.190 and 136.392 -- Funds in excess of three million dollars to lapse at end of fiscal year through June 30, 1999.

(1) There is hereby established the Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund consisting of appropriations from the general fund of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and insurance premium surcharge proceeds which accrue to this fund pursuant to KRS 42.190 and 136.392. Any other funds, gifts, or grants made available to the state for distribution to local units of government in accordance with the provisions of KRS 15.410 to 15.510 also shall be made a part of this fund.

(2) All moneys remaining in this fund on July 1, 1982, and deposited thereafter, including earnings from their investment, shall be deemed a trust and agency account, but, beginning with fiscal year 1994-95, through June 30, 1999, moneys remaining in the account at the end of the fiscal year in excess of three million dollars (\$3,000,000) shall lapse. On and after July 1, 1999, moneys in this account shall not lapse.

EFFECTIVE: July 15, 1998

HISTORY: Amended 1998 Ky. Acts ch. 244, sec. 7, effective July 15, 1998; and ch. 510, sec. 7, effective July 15, 1998. -- Amended 1994 Ky. Acts ch. 97, sec. 5, effective July 15, 1994. -- Amended 1992 Ky. Acts ch. 381, sec. 12, effective July 14, 1992. -- Amended 1984 Ky. Acts ch. 300, sec. 5, effective July 13, 1984. -- Amended 1982 Ky. Acts ch. 246, sec. 8, effective April 1, 1982. -- Created 1972 Ky. Acts ch. 71, sec. 3.

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMISSION NOTE (7/15/98). This section was amended by 1998 Ky. Acts ch. 244, sec. 7, and ch. 510, sec. 7, which are identical and have been codified together.

15.440 Requirements for participation in fund distribution.

(1) Each local unit of government which meets the following requirements shall be eligible to share in the distribution of funds from the Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund:

(a) Employs one (1) or more police officers;

(b) Pays every police officer at least the minimum federal wage;

(c) Maintains the minimum educational requirement of a high school degree, or its equivalent as determined by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, for employment of police officers on or after July 1, 1972, and for all sheriffs appointed or elected on or after July 15, 1998, and all deputy sheriffs, and state or public university police officers employed after July 15, 1998; provided, however, that all police officers employed prior to July 1, 1972, shall be deemed to have met the requirements of this subsection, and that all sheriffs serving in office on July 15, 1998, all deputy sheriffs, and state or public university police, employed prior to July 15, 1998, shall be deemed to have met the requirements of this subsection;

(d) Requires all police officers employed on or after July 1, 1972, and all sheriffs appointed or elected on or after July 15, 1998, and deputy sheriffs, and state or public university police officers employed on or after January 1, 1998, to successfully complete a basic training course of at least six hundred forty (640) hours' duration within one (1) year of the date of employment at a school certified or recognized by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council. All sheriffs serving in office on July 15, 1998, all deputy sheriffs, and state or public university police, employed prior to January 1, 1998, shall be deemed to have met the requirements of this subsection. The council may, by the promulgation of administrative regulations in accordance with the provisions of KRS Chapter 13A, set the number of hours for basic training at a number higher than six hundred forty (640) hours based upon a training curriculum approved by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council as determined by a validated job task analysis;

(e) Requires all police officers, whether originally employed before or after July 1, 1972, and all sheriffs appointed or elected before, on, or after July



15, 1998, and all deputy sheriffs and state or public police officers employed before, on, or after July 15, 1998, to successfully complete each calendar year an in-service training course, appropriate to the officer's rank and responsibility and the size and location of his department, of at least forty (40) hours' duration at a school certified or recognized by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council. This requirement shall be waived for the period of time that a peace officer is serving on active duty in the United States Armed Forces. This waiver shall be retroactive for peace officers from the date of September 11, 2001;

(f) Requires compliance with all provisions of law applicable to local police, state or public university police, or sheriffs and their deputies, including transmission of data to the centralized criminal history record information system as required by KRS 17.150;

(g) Requires compliance with all reasonable rules and regulations, appropriate to the size and location of the local police department, state or public university police department, or sheriff's office, issued by the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet to facilitate the administration of the fund and further the purposes of KRS 15.410 to 15.510; and

(h) Possesses a written policy and procedures manual related to domestic violence for law enforcement agencies that meets the standards set forth by, and has been approved by, the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet.

The policy shall comply with the provisions of KRS 403.715 to 403.785.

The policy shall include purpose statements; definitions; supervisory responsibilities; procedures for twenty-four (24) hour access to protective orders; procedures for enforcement of court orders or relief when protective orders are violated; procedures for timely and contemporaneous reporting of adult abuse and domestic violence to the Cabinet for Families and Children, Department for Community Based Services; victim rights, assistance, and service responsibilities; and duties related to timely completion of records.

(2) No local unit of government which meets the criteria of this section shall be eligible to continue sharing in the distribution of funds from the Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund unless the local police department, state or public university police department, or sheriff's office actually begins and continues to comply with the requirements of this section; provided, further, that no local unit shall be eligible to share in the distribution of funds from the Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund until the local police department, state or public university police department, or sheriff's office has substantially complied with subsection (1)(f) and (g) of this section.

(3) A sheriff's office shall not lose eligibility to share in the distribution of funds from the Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund if the sheriff does not participate in the Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund.

EFFECTIVE: June 26, 2007

HISTORY: Amended 2007 Ky. Acts ch. 85, sec. 23, effective June 26, 2007. -- Amended 2003 Ky. Acts ch. 106, sec. 2, effective June 24, 2003. -- Amended 2002 Ky. Acts ch. 137, sec. 1, effective July 15, 2002. -- Amended 2000 Ky. Acts ch. 480, sec. 9, effective July 14, 2000. -- Amended 1998 Ky. Acts ch. 244, sec. 2, effective July 15, 1998; ch. 510, sec. 2, effective July 15, 1998; and ch. 606, sec. 120, effective July 15, 1998. -- Amended 1976 Ky. Acts ch. 105, sec. 1. -- Amended 1974 Ky. Acts ch. 74, Art. V, sec. 24(10). -- Created 1972 Ky. Acts ch. 71, sec. 4.

2014-2016 BUDGET REFERENCE. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2014 Ky. Acts ch. 117, Pt. I, H, 2, (3) at 648.



15.442 Court security officers ineligible to participate in fund -- Appointment of court security officer does not affect eligibility of sheriff or deputy sheriffs.

(1) A court security officer certified pursuant to KRS 15.380 to 15.404 shall not be a deputy sheriff.

(2) A court security officer certified pursuant to KRS 15.380 to 15.404 shall not be eligible for inclusion in the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund.

(3) The appointment of a court security officer, whether certified or not, by a sheriff shall not affect the ability of the sheriff or certified deputy sheriffs to participate in the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund if all other requirements for participation in the fund under KRS 15.410 to 15.510 have been met. A sheriff or deputy sheriff who is otherwise eligible under KRS 15.410 to 15.510 for participation in the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund shall not be deemed ineligible because of the appointment of a court security officer by the sheriff or by any other body.

EFFECTIVE: June 26, 2007

HISTORY: Created 2007 Ky. Acts ch.54, sec.15, effective June 26, 2007.

15.450 Fund administered by secretary -- Administrative regulations -- Reimbursement of administrative costs -- Reports.

(1) The secretary or his or her designated representative shall administer the Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund pursuant to the provisions of KRS 15.410 to 15.510 and may promulgate any administrative regulations as, in his or her judgment, are necessary to carry out his responsibilities under KRS 15.410 to 15.510. Administrative hearings promulgated by administrative regulation under authority of this section shall be conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B.

(2) The secretary or his designated representative shall determine which local units of government are eligible to share in the Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund and may withhold or terminate payments to any local unit that does not comply with the requirements of KRS 15.410 to 15.510 or the administrative regulations issued by the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet under KRS 15.410 to 15.510.

(3) The Justice and Public Safety Cabinet shall, from moneys appropriated and accruing to the fund as provided under KRS 15.430, receive reimbursement for the salaries and other costs of administering the fund, including, but not limited to, council operations and expenses. The amount to be reimbursed for any given year shall be determined by the council and shall not exceed five percent (5%) of the total amount of funds for that year.

(4) The Justice and Public Safety Cabinet shall furnish periodically to the council any reports as may be deemed reasonably necessary.

EFFECTIVE: June 26, 2007

HISTORY: Amended 2007 Ky. Acts ch.85, sec.24, effective June 26, 2007. -- Amended 1996 Ky. Acts ch.318, sec.16, effective July 15, 1996. -- Amended 1984 Ky. Acts ch.300, sec.6, effective July 13, 1984. -- Amended 1974 Ky. Acts ch.74, Art.V, sec.34. -- Created 1972 Ky. Acts ch.71, sec.5.

15.455 Certification of program cost projections to Finance and Administration Cabinet.

Upon receipt of a written request by the Finance and Administration Cabinet for cost projections of the Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund as prescribed in KRS 42.190, the administrator of the fund shall, within twenty-one (21) calendar days, certify in writing said projections to the Finance and Administration Cabinet.

EFFECTIVE: April 1, 1982

HISTORY: Created 1982 Ky. Acts ch.246, sec.3, effective April 1, 1982.

**15.460 Supplemental payments and pension contributions to local governments from fund -- Supplements to qualified police officers, sheriffs, and deputy sheriffs -- Receipt of supplements during period of military activation.**

(1) Except as provided in subsection (4)(a) of this section, beginning July 15, 1998, an eligible local unit of government shall be entitled to receive annually a supplement of two thousand seven hundred fifty dollars (\$2,750) for each qualified police officer it employs, and beginning on July 1, 1999, an annual supplement of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) for each qualified police officer it employs, plus an amount equal to the required employer's contribution on the supplement to the defined benefit pension plan to which the officer belongs, but no more than the required employer's contribution to the County Employees Retirement System hazardous duty category. In the case of County Employees Retirement System membership, the pension contribution on the supplement shall be paid whether the officer enters the system under hazardous duty coverage or nonhazardous coverage. The local unit of government shall pay the amount received for retirement coverage to the appropriate retirement system to cover the required employer contribution on the pay supplement. Should the foundation program funds be insufficient to pay employer contributions to the system, then the total amount available for pension payments shall be prorated to each eligible government so that each receives the same percentage of required pension costs attributable to the cash salary supplement.

(2) Each qualified police officer, whose local government receives a supplement pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, shall be paid by the local government the supplement which his or her qualifications brought to the local government. The supplement paid each police officer shall be in addition to his or her regular salary and, except as provided in subsection (4)(b) of this section, shall continue to be paid to an officer who is a member of:

(a) The Kentucky National Guard during any period of activation under Title 10 or 32 of the United States Code or KRS 38.030; or

(b) Any reserve component of the United States Armed Forces during any period of activation with the United States Armed Forces.

(3) (a) Each qualified sheriff who receives the maximum salary allowed by Section 246 of the Kentucky Constitution and KRS 64.527 shall not receive a supplement.

(b) Each qualified sheriff who does not receive the maximum salary allowed by Section 246 of the Kentucky Constitution and KRS 64.527, excluding the expense allowance provided by KRS 70.170, shall upon annual settlement with the fiscal court under KRS 134.192, receive that portion of the supplement that will not cause his or her compensation to exceed the maximum salary.

(c) Each qualified sheriff who seeks to participate in the fund shall forward a copy of the annual settlement prepared under KRS 134.192 to the fund.

The sheriff shall reimburse the fund if an audit of the annual settlement conducted pursuant to KRS 134.192 reflects that the sheriff received all or a portion of the supplement in violation of this section. A sheriff who fails to provide a copy of the annual settlement to the fund or to reimburse the fund after correction by audit, if required, shall not be qualified to participate in the fund for a period of two (2) years.

(d) Each qualified deputy sheriff shall receive the supplement from the sheriff if the sheriff administers his or her own budget or from the county treasurer if the sheriff pools his or her fees. The failure of a sheriff to comply with the provisions of this section shall not affect the qualification of his or her deputies to participate in the fund.

(4) (a) Eligible local units of government shall receive the salary supplement, excluding funds applicable to the employer's pension fund contribution,



provided in subsection (1) of this section for distribution to an officer who is eligible under subsection (2) of this section.

(b) A qualified police officer receiving a salary supplement during any period of military activation, as provided in subsection (2) of this section, shall not be entitled to receive the employer's pension system contribution, and the salary supplement shall not be subjected to an employee's contribution to a pension system. The salary supplement shall otherwise be taxable for all purposes.

EFFECTIVE: July 12, 2012

HISTORY: Amended 2012 Ky. Acts ch. 86, sec. 1, effective July 12, 2012. -- Amended 2009 Ky. Acts ch. 10, sec. 53, effective January 1, 2010. -- Amended 1998 Ky. Acts ch. 244, sec. 3, effective July 15, 1998; ch. 510, sec. 3, effective July 15, 1998; and ch. 606, sec. 56, effective July 15, 1998. -- Amended 1988 Ky. Acts ch. 11, sec. 13, effective July 15, 1988; and ch. 366, sec. 2, effective July 15, 1988. -- Amended 1982 Ky. Acts ch. 246, sec. 9, effective July 1, 1982. -- Amended 1980 Ky. Acts ch. 297, sec. 1, effective July 15, 1980. -- Amended 1974 Ky. Acts ch. 74, Art. V, sec. 24(10). -- Created 1972 Ky. Acts ch. 71, sec. 6.

2014-2016 BUDGET REFERENCE. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2014 Ky. Acts ch. 117, Pt. I, H, 2, (2) at 648.

2014-2016 BUDGET REFERENCE. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2014 Ky. Acts ch. 117, Pt. I, H, 2, (3) at 648.

15.470 Purposes for which assistance funds may be used.

Law Enforcement Foundation Program funds made available to local units shall be received, held, and expended in accordance with the provisions of KRS 15.410 to 15.510, including the administrative regulations promulgated by the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet and the following specific restrictions:

- (1) Funds provided shall be used only as a cash salary supplement to police officers, for payments to the defined benefit pension plan to which the officer belongs to cover employer retirement costs on the cash salary supplement, and for administrative costs as provided in KRS 15.450;
- (2) Funds provided shall be used only to compensate police officers who have complied with KRS 15.440(1)(c), (d), and (e);
- (3) Each police officer shall be entitled to receive the state supplement which his qualifications brought to the local unit;
- (4) Funds provided shall not be used to supplant existing salaries or as a substitute for normal salary increases periodically due to police officers;
- (5) Each police officer receiving the state supplement who is also a member of the Kentucky National Guard or any reserve component of the United States Armed Forces shall continue to receive the state supplement during any period of military activation, as provided in KRS 15.460(2); and
- (6) Funds distributed or received pursuant to subsection (5) of this section shall be excluded from all aspects of the Kentucky Retirement Systems or any other retirement system.

EFFECTIVE: July 12, 2012

HISTORY: Amended 2012 Ky. Acts ch. 86, sec. 2, effective July 12, 2012. -- Amended 2007 Ky. Acts ch. 85, sec. 25, effective June 26, 2007. -- Amended 2002 Ky. Acts ch. 137, sec. 3, effective July 15, 2002. -- Amended 1988 Ky. Acts ch. 11, sec. 14, effective July 15, 1988. -- Amended 1984 Ky. Acts ch. 300, sec. 7, effective July 13, 1984. -- Amended 1974 Ky. Acts ch. 74, Art. V, sec. 24(10). -- Created 1972 Ky. Acts ch. 71, sec. 7.

2014-2016 BUDGET REFERENCE. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2014 Ky. Acts ch. 117, Pt. I, H, 2, (3) at 648.



15.480 Payment by the Finance and Administration Cabinet.

The Finance and Administration Cabinet, on the certification of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, shall draw warrants as specified hereinafter on the State Treasurer for the amount of the Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund due each participating local unit. Checks shall be issued by the State Treasurer and transmitted to the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet for distribution to the proper officials of participating local units which have complied with the provisions of KRS 15.410 to 15.510 and the administrative regulations of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet. Beginning July 1, 1972, and on the first day of each month thereafter, the share of each eligible and participating local unit of government shall be distributed from the Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund.

EFFECTIVE: June 26, 2007

HISTORY: Amended 2007 Ky. Acts ch.85, sec.26, effective June 26, 2007. -- Amended 1974 Ky. Acts ch.74, Art.II, sec.9(1); and ch.74, Art.V, sec.24 (10). -- Created 1972 Ky. Acts ch.71, sec.8.

15.490 Reports.

(1) Each participating local unit of government shall submit reports to the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31 of each year containing information relative to number, rank, education, training, and compensation of police officers employed by it and the disposition made of any state or other funds received pursuant to KRS 15.410 to 15.510. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet from requiring additional information or reports from participating local units of government;

(2) Local units of government shall include the additional compensation paid to each police officer from the Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund as a part of the officer's salary in determining all payroll deductions.

EFFECTIVE: June 26, 2007

HISTORY: Amended 2007 Ky. Acts ch.85, sec.27, effective June 26, 2007. -- Amended 1974 Ky. Acts ch.74, Art. V, sec.24(10). -- Created 1972 Ky. Acts ch.71, sec.9.

15.500 Distribution of insufficient funds.

(1) If funds appropriated by the General Assembly and otherwise made available to the Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund are insufficient to provide the amount of money required by KRS 15.460, the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet shall establish the rate of assistance to be paid to eligible local units of governments.

(2) Funds unexpended by the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet at the close of the fiscal year for which the funds were appropriated and otherwise made available to this fund, pursuant to KRS 15.430, 42.190 and 136.392, shall not lapse as provided by KRS 45.229 but shall be carried forward into the following fiscal year and shall be used solely for the purposes specified in KRS 15.410 to 15.500.

EFFECTIVE: June 26, 2007

HISTORY: Amended 2007 Ky. Acts ch.85, sec.28, effective June 26, 2007. -- Amended 1984 Ky. Acts ch.300, sec.8, effective July 13, 1984. -- Amended 1982 Ky. Acts ch.246, sec.10, effective April 1, 1982; and ch.450, sec.51, effective July 1, 1983. -- Amended 1976 Ky. Acts ch.105, sec.2. -- Amended 1974 Ky. Acts ch.74, Art. V, sec.24(10). -- Created 1972 Ky. Acts ch.71, sec.10.

15.510 Appeals.

An appeal may be taken from any decision of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet to withhold or terminate payment from the Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund to any local unit of government. Appeals shall be taken to the Circuit Court of the county where the controversy originates.

EFFECTIVE: June 26, 2007

HISTORY: Amended 2007 Ky. Acts ch.85, sec.29, effective June 26, 2007. -- Amended 1974 Ky. Acts ch.74, Art. V, sec.24(10). -- Created 1972 Ky. Acts ch.71, sec.11.



Appendix 2

National Law Enforcement Training Requirements

State	Basic	Proficiency Training
Alabama	520 hours	12 hours—annually; 20 hours—annually (chiefs or acting chiefs-municipal only)
Alaska	400 hours	N/A
Arizona	585 hours	8 hours—annually
Arkansas	480 hours	16 hours—annually
California	664 hours	24 hours over 2 years
Colorado	560 hours	N/A
Connecticut	880 hours	60 hours over 3 year
Delaware	568 hours	32 hours—annually, with 16 being topic specific
Florida	770 hours	40 hours—every 4 years
Georgia	408 hours	20 hours—annually
Honolulu, HI (at county level only)	1050 hours	24 hours—annually
Idaho	586.5 hours	40 hours—every 2 years
Illinois	480 hours	Chiefs and Sheriffs mandated 20-hours only; no mandatory training for everyone else
Indiana	480 hours	24 hours—annually
Iowa	587 hours	12 hours—annually
Kansas	560 hours	40 hours—annually
Kentucky	888 hours*	40 hours—annually
Louisiana	360 hours	20 hours—annually
Maine	720 hours	40 hours over 2 years
Maryland	750 hours	20 + hours—annually
Massachusetts	832 hours	40 hours—annually
Michigan	594 hours	No hours specified, just areas of concentration
Minnesota	Associate of Arts Degree in Minnesota Law Enforcement with additional certification requirements	48 hours required during each 3-year cycle
Mississippi	480 hours	24 hours—annually (municipal officers only)

* Effective January 1, 2015

State	Basic	Proficiency Training
Missouri	600 hours	48 hours every 3 years
Montana	480 hours	N/A
Nebraska	644 hours	20 hours—annually
Nevada	480 hours	12 hours—annually
New Hampshire		
New Jersey	No set time. Just have to follow and finish a set curriculum	In-service falls under Attorney General's office
New Mexico	657 hours	40 hours—2 years
New York		
North Carolina	620 hours	24 hours—annually
North Dakota	480 hours	60 hours over 3 years
Ohio	605 hours	Determined yearly—4 hours for 2014
Oklahoma	584 hours	25 hours—annually
Oregon		
Pennsylvania	754 hours	12 hours—annually
Rhode Island	950 hours	Not required
South Carolina	531.25 hours	40 hours—every 3 years
South Dakota	520 hours	40 hours—every 2 years
Tennessee	400 hours	40 hours—annually
Texas	643 hours	40 hours—every 2 years
Utah	582 hours	40 hours—annually
Vermont	860 hours	full-time 25 hours—annually; part-time 30 hours—annually
Virginia	580 hours	40 hours—every 2 years
Washington	720 hours	24 hours—annually
West Virginia	835 hours	16 hours—annually; additional 8 hours every 2 years for Supv., Sgt. & above of Supv. / Mgmt. level training
Wisconsin	520 hours	24 hours—annually
Wyoming	542 hours	40 hours—every 2 years

Source: IADELEST, August 2014

Appendix 3

POPS Requirements

Enacted in 1998, the Kentucky Peace Officer Professional Standards Act, known simply as POPS, created guidelines all entry-level law enforcement officers must achieve in an effort to enhance professionalism and standardization among Kentucky's ranks.

The POPS Act established 17 qualification standards that every recruit wishing to be hired and certified as a Kentucky peace officer must adhere to. Those standards require applicants to:

- be a U.S. citizen
- be at least 21 years old
- have obtained a high school diploma or its equivalent
- possess a valid driver's license
- submit fingerprints for a criminal background check
- not be convicted of a felony offense
- not be prohibited by federal or state law from possessing a firearm
- have read the Code of Ethics
- not have received a dishonorable discharge or general discharge under other than honorable conditions
- not have had certification as a peace officer permanently revoked in another state
- have a background investigation
- have a medical examination
- be interviewed by their potential employing agency's executive or designee
- take a written suitability screener
- pass a drug-screen test
- pass a polygraph examination.

Basic training entry standards also include five physical fitness measures requiring applicants to:

- bench press 64 percent of their body weight
- complete 18 sit-ups within one minute
- finish a 300-meter run in 65 seconds
- perform 20 push ups
- run 1.5 miles within 17 minutes and 12 seconds.



Appendix 4

KLEFPF Proficiency Grants by County

COUNTY	STIPEND	RETIREMENT	COUNTY	STIPEND	RETIREMENT
ADAIR	\$45,979.24	\$17,287.73	KNOX	\$62,238.40	\$19,484.11
ALLEN	\$79,049.90	\$25,199.08	LARUE	\$27,317.59	\$7,356.78
ANDERSON	\$85,027.41	\$31,019.66	LAUREL	\$187,309.36	\$63,959.75
BALLARD	\$33,456.13	\$5,934.23	LAWRENCE	\$25,805.42	\$5,044.62
BARREN	\$170,165.67	\$59,406.94	LEE	\$14,338.16	\$5,098.32
BATH	\$20,602.98	\$3,636.06	LESLIE	\$18,460.87	\$3,662.44
BELL	\$115,516.85	\$41,961.45	LETCHER	\$53,391.17	\$11,982.57
BOONE	\$566,026.67	\$212,034.62	LEWIS	\$25,260.97	\$4,938.19
BOURBON	\$102,741.26	\$28,345.06	LINCOLN	\$50,017.20	\$13,630.22
BOYD	\$260,922.28	\$82,979.61	LIVINGSTON	\$10,361.07	\$3,895.65
BOYLE	\$127,937.79	\$45,662.60	LOGAN	\$131,547.19	\$37,470.64
BRACKEN	\$22,190.81	\$3,724.59	LYON	\$24,585.25	\$4,027.61
BREATHITT	\$26,421.54	\$5,500.09	MADISON	\$397,446.28	\$116,756.19
BRECKINRIDGE	\$54,241.07	\$8,092.24	MAGOFFIN	\$20,137.87	\$5,925.13
BULLITT	\$269,874.25	\$95,830.57	MARION	\$61,046.02	\$20,285.34
BUTLER	\$26,087.55	\$6,060.08	MARSHALL	\$106,182.81	\$39,535.18
CALDWELL	\$61,254.77	\$22,902.67	MARTIN	\$16,346.51	\$2,589.52
CALLOWAY	\$173,060.50	\$54,432.06	MASON	\$104,033.58	\$33,917.24
CAMPBELL	\$548,227.90	\$185,407.48	MCCRACKEN	\$344,596.46	\$129,564.89
CARLISLE	\$6,796.23	\$1,995.75	MCCREARY	\$14,502.44	\$2,835.04
CARROLL	\$36,218.27	\$7,080.20	MCLEAN	\$21,044.21	\$3,647.71
CARTER	\$61,416.21	\$11,999.06	MEADE	\$52,361.95	\$10,231.13
CASEY	\$27,900.00	\$8,251.89	MENIFEE	\$10,381.04	\$3,708.04
CHRISTIAN	\$352,136.27	\$114,782.42	MERCER	\$76,593.78	\$19,222.10
CLARK	\$134,239.82	\$46,989.99	METCALFE	\$27,653.59	\$8,763.28
CLAY	\$42,151.93	\$13,098.45	MONROE	\$43,181.30	\$10,007.55
CLINTON	\$30,697.90	\$5,477.38	MONTGOMERY	\$99,015.83	\$36,980.89
CRITTENDEN	\$26,330.09	\$5,147.19	MORGAN	\$19,589.59	\$4,948.63
CUMBERLAND	\$26,430.48	\$6,777.96	MUHLNBERG	\$106,878.31	\$18,209.16
DAVISS	\$414,397.88	\$149,187.70	NELSON	\$148,974.74	\$54,868.40
EDMONSON	\$21,501.23	\$840.95	NICHOLAS	\$15,042.98	\$2,738.71
ELLIOTT	\$2,583.34	\$505.01	OHIO	\$84,184.62	\$13,933.51
ESTILL	\$30,824.84	\$6,025.84	OLDHAM	\$181,457.07	\$62,426.12
FAYETTE	\$1,785,587.76	\$414,486.32	OWEN	\$21,700.00	\$8,158.99
FLEMING	\$31,101.50	\$11,596.68	OWSLEY	\$8,083.78	\$368.25
FLOYD	\$82,274.85	\$11,808.35	PENDLETON	\$40,315.83	\$15,158.35
FRANKLIN	\$3,443,323.58	\$2,152,253.43	PERRY	\$89,581.77	\$18,178.20
FULTON	\$42,386.34	\$8,285.97	PIKE	\$106,166.98	\$32,043.03
GALLATIN	\$37,025.11	\$9,476.17	POWELL	\$32,001.47	\$10,126.35
GARRARD	\$50,215.97	\$13,306.22	PULASKI	\$218,456.55	\$78,640.77
GRANT	\$60,759.94	\$20,685.15	ROBERTSON	\$1,303.57	\$254.83
GRAVES	\$103,864.73	\$30,217.20	ROCKCASTLE	\$28,961.03	\$5,661.50
GRAYSON	\$64,800.96	\$23,513.55	ROWAN	\$130,913.11	\$40,925.05
GREEN	\$20,010.85	\$3,305.85	RUSSELL	\$64,109.33	\$19,707.86
GREENUP	\$147,611.57	\$28,963.39	SCOTT	\$229,433.93	\$83,977.05
HANCOCK	\$24,800.00	\$4,848.08	SHELBY	\$139,238.58	\$48,948.52
HARDIN	\$375,836.94	\$133,022.52	SIMPSON	\$100,543.28	\$32,566.46
HARLAN	\$117,731.86	\$16,271.30	SPENCER	\$34,712.06	\$12,468.60
HARRISON	\$68,918.10	\$25,912.52	TAYLOR	\$94,839.78	\$32,541.37
HART	\$42,605.00	\$10,054.03	TODD	\$39,280.42	\$12,130.88
HENDERSON	\$221,385.27	\$70,013.75	TRIGG	\$40,520.55	\$11,617.81
HENRY	\$40,300.00	\$15,152.41	UNION	\$57,787.11	\$15,152.92
HICKMAN	\$16,676.36	\$1,212.02	WARREN	\$544,640.05	\$192,330.51
HOPKINS	\$205,751.25	\$73,342.23	WASHINGTON	\$36,491.46	\$13,115.24
JACKSON	\$9,339.71	\$1,437.33	WAYNE	\$66,800.88	\$18,693.38
JEFFERSON	\$4,890,212.11	\$1,754,810.73	WEBSTER	\$42,617.00	\$8,397.27
JESSAMINE	\$270,658.04	\$100,620.12	WHITLEY	\$128,562.34	\$34,541.85
JOHNSON	\$52,994.83	\$8,541.74	WOLFE	\$3,100.00	\$606.01
KENTON	\$1,122,766.81	\$412,632.46	WOODFORD	\$132,862.56	\$45,883.04
KNOTT	\$19,859.84	\$6,814.28			
TOTAL	\$22,365,515.39	\$8,249,999.16			
Grand Total:	\$30,615,514.55				

Appendix 5

Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund Survey

Introduction:

At the direction of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Department of Criminal Justice Training coordinated an evaluation of the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund (KLEFPF).

The impact of KLEFPF can be boiled down to the relationship between a certified peace officer, the employing agency, and the support provided by the commonwealth for proficiency that is both earned and maintained.

Rather than ask Kentucky's peace officers to rank statements on a scale, DOCJT gathered qualitative data on how the \$3,100 KLEFPF proficiency pay and the training and support services funded by KLEFPF personally effects the commonwealth's law enforcement community. It has become apparent that today's decision makers need to understand the individual impact their choices have on peace officers in Kentucky.

Survey Methodology

Data was collected on personnel, pay, rank, agency type, and years of service of Kentucky peace officers.

The KLEFPF survey was conducted as a web-data collection. Also, the survey was posted on DOCJT's website <https://docjt.ky.gov>

For agencies without an email address or who chose to opt out of the web based survey, a survey notecard was sent with DOCJT's website address stating where to go to take the survey. All Kentucky law enforcement agencies were given the opportunity to provide data to be used in the true evaluation and description of KLEFPF.

There are currently more than 7,000 recipients of KLEFPF's proficiency grants, which is \$3,100 per included officer per year (including available retirement contribution) that has not changed since 2001.

There currently are approximately 7,300 POPS-certified peace officers in the commonwealth who attend certified training and receive support services at no cost to their employing agency.

Data collected represented all agency types for law enforcement peace officers.

Survey Items

- **Do you receive the \$3,100 annual proficiency pay (KLEFPF)?**
83.1% — Yes;
16.9% — No
- **Kentucky law enforcement salary average**
Of responding law enforcement personnel earning less than \$60,000 a year, 79% of survey respondents are earning \$35,000 annually.
Type — Annually salary
- **What is your current rank?**
Respondents comprised a variety of ranks with the majority representing officers/sergeants, at 59%; and more than 10% representing law enforcement executives across the state.
- **What is your agency type?**
The survey was broadly distributed representing all agency types to include airport, county/municipal, school police departments, sheriffs' offices, state agencies and university police departments. Municipal/county law enforcement agencies had the majority respondents at 63.1 % with sheriffs' offices ranking as the next highest respondents at 14.44%.
- **Total number of years as a sworn law enforcement officer**
The average is 18 years.
- **In your law enforcement career, how many departments have you served?**
More than 80% have only served one to two departments/offices in their law enforcement career.

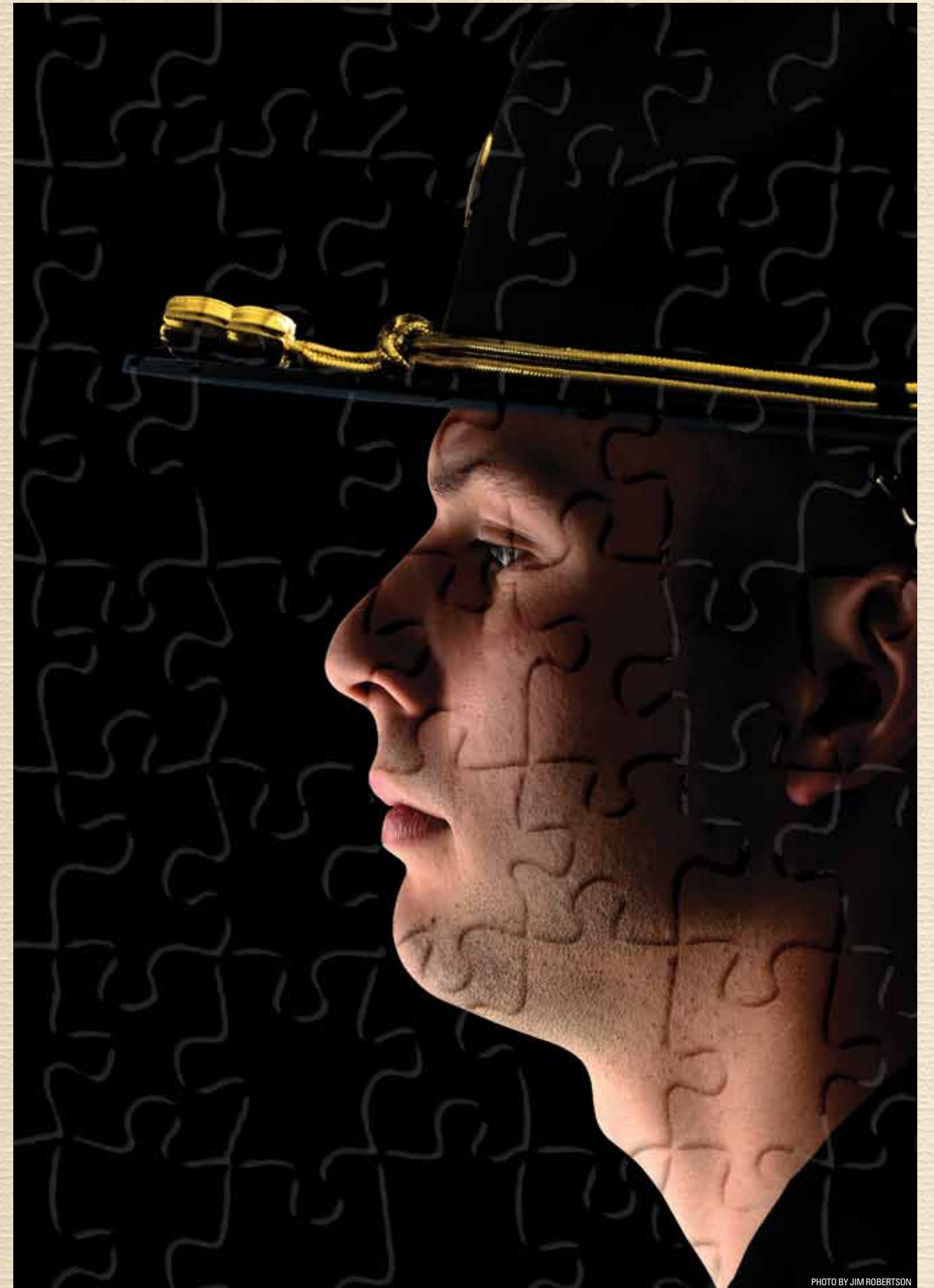
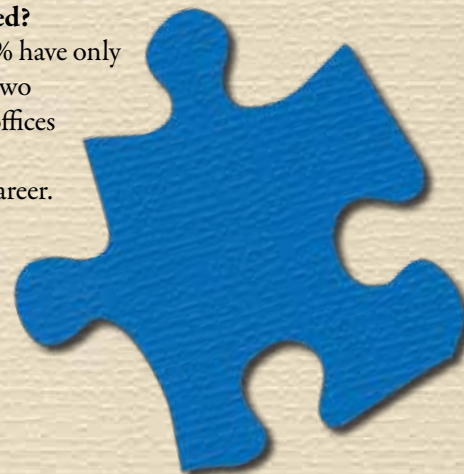


PHOTO BY JIM ROBERTSON

Department of Criminal Justice Training

RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES BY STATUTE

15A.070 Duties and powers of Department of Criminal Justice Training

The Department of Criminal Justice Training shall establish, supervise and coordinate training programs and schools for law enforcement personnel, and any other justice or non-law enforcement related personnel as prescribed by the secretary.

The Department of Criminal Justice Training shall make a continuing study of law enforcement training standards and upon request may furnish information relating to standards for recruitment, employment, promotion, organization, management, and operation of any law enforcement agency in Kentucky.

The Department of Criminal Justice Training shall conduct continuing research on criminal law and criminal justice subjects related to law enforcement training.





Department of Criminal Justice Training
Justice and Public Safety Cabinet
Commonwealth of Kentucky

Available online at <https://docjt.ky.gov/klefpf.html>

APPENDIX C



DAVE YOST
OHIO ATTORNEY GENERAL



Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission
Office 800-346-7682
Fax 740-845-0362

2022 Continuing Professional Training - CPT CPT Update Bulletin CPT2022-01

January 21, 2022

The 2022 Continuing Professional Training (CPT) mandate requires every peace officer and trooper in Ohio to complete 24 hours of training this calendar year. You are encouraged to access the Ohio Attorney General's webpage for the most up-to-date information at this link: [2022 Continuing Professional Training - Ohio Attorney General Dave Yost](#)

OPOTA is providing access to CPT training topics as follows:

- In-person courses will be posted on the OPOTA catalog and can be found using the **OPOTA Portal**. In-person classes that may be available and can apply toward specific topics are identified later in this bulletin.
- Online courses will be available through **OPOTA Online**. Please note that within OPOTA Online, the term 'credit' may be found. One (1) credit equals one (1) hour of CPT training.

Access to each website is addressed within this bulletin. Please note that:

OPOTA Portal <https://opota.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/> and

OPOTA Online <https://opotaonline.inquisiglms.com> are two separate websites: the Portal to sign up for in-person OPOTA certified courses and OPOTA Online to complete online courses.

AGENCY-DELIVERED TRAINING

Below are three methods (1-3) that law enforcement agencies can use to provide in-house CPT for peace officers:

1. Use the OPOTA-developed curriculum found on the OHLEG for topics 1-7.
 - a. OHLEG-authorized users can access the curriculum here: <https://www.ohleg.org>.
 - b. At the top of the OHLEG landing page, click on "OPOTC Curriculum" and then, at the bottom left, on the "CPT Curriculum" tab.
 - c. No preapproval by or notification to OPOTC is necessary when using this curriculum.
 - d. Agencies must use qualified instructors who meet the minimum qualifications as defined under OAC 109:2-18-03. [Rule 109:2-18-03 - Ohio Administrative Code | Ohio Laws](#)

Note: OPOTA is not creating specific curriculum for Topics 8-17. Current OPOTA in-person courses that can fulfill Topics 8-17 are noted in this bulletin.

2. Create your own curriculum for topics 1-17.
 - a. Under the related Ohio statute, the appointing authority (Sheriff/Chief) must submit the application to OPOTC for review and pre-approval.
 - b. The agency-developed curriculum must be reviewed by the appointing authority's or the agency's legal counsel before the application is submitted.
 - c. The appointing authority must submit the completed application and include:
 - i. Information on the application about instructors.
 - ii. Information on the application about the curriculum.
 - iii. Information that meets the criteria outlined in OAC 109:2-18-03.
 - d. The pre-approval application form can be found at this link:
<https://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/Files/Law-Enforcement/Ohio-Peace-Officer-Training-Academy/OPOTC-Resources/Agency-Elected-Provided-Training.aspx>

3. Use a third-party training provider for topics 1-17.
 - a. Under the related Ohio statute, the appointing authority (Sheriff / Chief) must submit the application to OPOTC for review and pre-approval.
 - b. The third-party content must be reviewed by the appointing authority's or agency's legal counsel before the application is submitted.
 - c. The appointing authority must submit the application and include:
 - i. Information on the application about the instructor(s)
 - ii. Information on the application about the curriculum
 - iii. Information that meets the criterial outlined in OAC 109:2-18-03.
 - d. The pre-approval application form can be found at this link:
<https://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/Files/Law-Enforcement/Ohio-Peace-Officer-Training-Academy/OPOTC-Resources/Agency-Elected-Provided-Training.aspx>

NOTE: For methods 1-3, if an appointing authority has received approval to provide a course in topics 1-17, individuals attending the course need not be members of the appointing authority's agency. The approved course can be provided to any peace officer or trooper. The appointing authority can provide the course at his/her facilities or another location of his/her choosing.

The appointing authority providing the course must maintain course sign-in/attendance records and provide each student with a certificate of completion at the course's end. The student is responsible for providing the certificate of completion to his/her respective agency so the agency can record and document the training as having been received.

PEACE OFFICER-OBTAINED TRAINING

Below are three methods (4-6) that peace officers can use to obtain CPT:

4. Take the **OPOTA Online** courses in topics 1-7.
 - a. Follow this link to the **OPOTA Online** training web site:
<https://opotaonline.inquisiqlms.com/>
 - b. Peace officers who have never accessed the new OPOTA Online website must follow the “First-Time Login Instructions” on the home page to receive a new password; previous eOPOTA and OHLEG passwords will not work. Using the temporary password that will be sent by email, you can log into the website.
 - c. The new OPOTA Online contains all previously active eOPOTA accounts. However, the accounts of officers who have not accessed eOPOTA since June 2019 may be disabled. If a notification is received that the account is disabled, email OPOTAOnline@OhioAGO.gov to have the account enabled.
 - d. Once logged in, click on the *2022 Continuing Professional Training* catalog to enroll in selected online courses.
 - e. Each of the seven (7) topics has its own link to online content for that topic.
 - f. Content is currently limited to already-produced videos and, in most cases, may not fulfill the entire time requirement. More content will be added as it becomes available.
 - g. Officers can save as a PDF or print a transcript of their course completions to submit to their agency as a record of completing OPOTA Online CPT topics.

5. Take a CPT in-person course for topics 1-17 offered by OPOTA or a regional provider.
 - a. The *Training Delivery on Topics 1-7*, presented below, contains in-person courses offered by OPOTA that fulfill CPT requirements by topic.
 - b. Officers are responsible for obtaining a certificate of completion and presenting it to their agency to record and document that the training was received.

6. Take a CPT in-person course for topics 1-17 offered by your agency or another law enforcement agency that provides the training. Officers are responsible for obtaining a certificate of completion and presenting it to their respective agency to record and document that the training was received.

See additional information on the following pages

Training Delivery on Topics 1-7

Bulletin CPT2022-01

Topic 1: Cultural Humility: Diversity, Inclusion, and Equity (mandatory - 4 hours)

- The course *objectives* focus on Cultural Humility, Cultural Competence, Culture Diversity, Community Diversity, Inclusion, Procedural Justice, Stereotypes, LGBTQI+ and Unconscious Bias

Note: Earlier information advised that this topic was to be 'in-person' delivery. That is no longer the case. Any delivery method, including via OPOTA Online, is acceptable.

- **Agency-Provided Training:** Lesson plan will be available on OHLEG for agency-provided training by qualified instructors, or an agency can create its own curriculum. (See Agency-Delivered Training – methods 1-3 - on Pages 1-2.)
- **OPOTA Online Training:** OPOTA Online will provide courses that can apply to these topic hours and be accessed at <https://opotaonline.inquisiqlms.com/Default.aspx>.
 - 1- Cultural Humility: Diversity, Inclusion, Equity
 - Video under production and coming soon
 - 4 hours of CPT credit for Cultural Humility
 - 2- Ethics & Professionalism
 - 1 hour of CPT credit for Cultural Humility
 - 3- Accessibility and Accommodations Webinar
 - 4 hours of CPT credit for Cultural Humility
- **In-Person Options at OPOTA:** Refer to the OPOTA Portal In-Person Registration Catalog at <https://opota.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/> or other regional locations for available classes.
 - 1- Building Mutual Respect and Community Trust
 - 4 hours of CPT credit for Cultural Humility
 - 2- Implicit Bias Training for Law Enforcement
 - 4 hours of CPT credit for Cultural Humility

Topic 2: Responding to Mental Health (4 hours)

- The course *objectives* focus on:
 - 1- Recognizing behaviors indicative of persons suffering from a mental health crisis.
 - 2- Differentiating between encounters with person suffering from a mental health crisis and traditional encounters.
 - 3- Selecting appropriate situational responses to persons suffering from a mental health crisis who do not pose a threat to public safety.
 - 4- Increasing awareness of community services and resources.
- **Agency-Provided Training:** Lesson plan will be available on OHLEG for agency-provided training by qualified instructors, or an agency can create its own curriculum. (See Agency-Delivered Training – methods 1-3 – on Pages 1-2.)

- **OPOTA Online Training:** OPOTA Online will provide courses that can apply to these topic hours and be accessed at <https://opotaonline.inquisiqlms.com/Default.aspx>.
None available at this time; watch for future postings.
 - 1- Responding to Mental Health
 - Video under production and coming soon
 - 4 hours credit for Responding to Mental Health

- **In-Person Options at OPOTA:** Refer to the OPOTA Portal In-Person Registration Catalog at <https://opota.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/> or other regional locations for available classes.
 - 2- Interacting with the Special Needs Population
 - 4 hours of CPT credit for Responding to Mental Health

Topic 3: Use of Force (4 hours)

- The course *objectives* focus on:
 - 1- Revisiting foundational knowledge regarding the legal aspects of use of force and use of deadly force.
 - 2- Examining scenarios that will allow for a review of “objective reasonableness” as it applies to force used by police.
 - 3- Examining federal and state legislative initiatives that seek to implement police reform measures.
 - 4- Becoming familiar with strategies to assist officers in minimizing the likelihood that an encounter with a citizen will result in a use-of-force situation.

- **Agency-Provided Training:** Lesson plan will be available on OHLEG for agency-provided training by qualified instructors, or an agency can create its own curriculum. (See Agency-Delivered Training – methods 1-3 – on Pages 1-2.)

- **OPOTA Online Training:** OPOTA Online will provide courses that can apply to these topic hours and be accessed at <https://opotaonline.inquisiqlms.com/Default.aspx>.
 1. Use of Force
 - Video under production and coming soon
 - 4 hours of CPT credit for Use of Force
 2. BCI Lethal Use of Force and OIS Investigations
 - 1 hour of CPT credit for Use of Force
 3. Use of Deadly Force and Legal Guidelines
 - 1 hour of CPT credit for Use of Force

- **In-Person Options at OPOTA:** Refer to the OPOTA Portal In-Person Registration Catalog at <https://opota.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/> or other regional locations for available classes.
 - 1- Subject Control Instructor
 - 4 hours of CPT credit for Use of Force
 - 2- Semi-Auto Pistol Instructor
 - 2 hours of CPT credit for Use of Force

- 3- Impact Weapons Instructor
 - 2 hours of CPT credit for Use of Force
- 4- Individual Chemical Aerosol Instructor
 - 1 hour of CPT credit for Use of Force

Topic 4: Legal Updates (4 hours)

- The course *objectives* focus on:
 - 1- Identifying and understanding the impact on law enforcement of the two U.S. Supreme Court decisions identified in this lesson plan.
 - 2- Identifying and understanding the 2021 changes to the Ohio Revised Code and how those changes affect law enforcement.
- **Agency-Provided Training:** Lesson plan will be available on OHLEG for agency-provided training by qualified instructors, or an agency can create its own curriculum. (See Agency Delivered Training – methods 1-3 – on Pages 1-2.)
- **OPOTA Online Training:** OPOTA Online will provide courses that can apply to these topic hours and be accessed at <https://opotaonline.inquisiqlms.com/Default.aspx>.
 - 1- Legal Updates
 - Video under production and will be coming soon
 - 4 hours of CPT credit for Legal Updates
 - 2- Ohio Public Records Laws
 - 2.5 hours of CPT credit for Legal Updates
 - 3- Hazing (Roll Call Refresher)
 - ¼ hour of CPT credit for Legal Updates
 - Note: Additional Roll Call Refresher courses will be added in the near future to total one (1) hour of CPT training for Legal Updates.
- **In-Person Options at OPOTA:** Refer to the OPOTA Portal In-Person Registration Catalog at <https://opota.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/> or other regional locations for available classes.
 - 1- Arrest, Search & Seizure
 - 4 hours of CPT credit for Legal Updates
 - 2- Peace Officer Refresher Training
 - 4 hours CPT credit for Legal Updates

Topic 5: Officer Personal Wellness (4 hours)

- The course *objectives* focus on Crisis Awareness and Self-Care,
- Program is provided by Steve Click, Director of First Responder Wellness
- **Agency-Provided Training:** Lesson plan will be available on OHLEG for agency-provided training by qualified instructors, or an agency can create its own curriculum. (See Agency-Delivered Training – methods 1-3 - on Pages 1-2.)

- **OPOTA Online Training:** OPOTA Online will provide courses that can apply to these topic hours and be accessed at <https://opotaonline.inquisiqlms.com/Default.aspx>.
 - 1- Officer Personal Wellness
 - Video under production and will be coming soon
 - 4 hours of CPT credit for Officer Personal Wellness
 - 2- Vicarious Trauma
 - 1 hour of CPT credit for Officer Personal Wellness
 - 3- Officer Wellness Seminar
 - 3 hours of CPT credit for Officer Personal Wellness

- **In-Person Options at OPOTA:** Refer to the OPOTA Portal In-Person Registration Catalog at <https://opota.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/> or other regional locations for available classes.
 1. First Responder Self-Care and Wellness
 - a. 4 hours of CPT in Officer Personal Wellness
 - b. Course can be arranged for local presentation by contacting Steve Click at the Ohio Department of Public Safety (DPS).
 2. Physical Fitness Specialist
 - a. 4 hours of CPT for Officer Personal Wellness

Topic 6: Responding to Sexual Assault (4 hours)

- The course *objectives* focus on:
 - 1- Recognizing the elements of common sex offenses in Ohio.
 - 2- Listing reasons why a sexual assault victim may fail to report or delay reporting the assault to law enforcement.
 - 3- Identifying a peace officer's mandatory-reporting responsibilities.
 - 4- Explaining common evidence considerations in a sexual assault investigation.
 - 5- Identifying core constitutional and statutory rights afforded to victims of crime in Ohio.
 - 6- Explaining victim-centered interview techniques and report-writing considerations that are appropriate to use in a sexual assault investigation.

- **Agency-Provided Training:** Lesson plan will be available on OHLEG for agency-provided training by qualified instructors, or an agency can create its own curriculum. (See Agency-Delivered Training – methods 1-3 - on Page 1-2.)

- **OPOTA Online Training:** OPOTA Online will provide courses that can apply to these topic hours and be accessed at <https://opotaonline.inquisiqlms.com/Default.aspx>.
 - 1- Responding to Sexual Assault
 - Video under production and will be coming soon
 - 4 hours of CPT credit for Responding to Sexual Assault
 - 2- Crisis Intervention
 - 1 hour of CPT credit for Responding to Sexual Assault

- **In-Person Options at OPOTA:** Refer to the **OPOTA Portal** In-Person Registration Catalog at <https://opota.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/> or other regional locations for available classes.
 1. Sexual Assault Investigation
 - 4 hours hour of CPT credit for Responding to Sexual Assault

Topic 7: Domestic Violence (4 hours)

- The course *objectives* focus on
 1. Identifying and understanding statutory requirements of Ohio Revised Code Chapter 2919.25.
 2. Identifying and understanding Ohio statutory and constitutional rights of victims of domestic violence.
 3. Recognizing and documenting lethality factors.
 4. Determining the validity and enforceability of protection orders.
- **Agency-Provided Training:** Lesson plan will be available on OHLEG for agency-provided training by qualified instructors, or an agency can create its own curriculum. (See Agency-Delivered Training – methods 1-3 – on Pages 1-2.)
- **OPOTA Online Training:** OPOTA Online will provide courses that can apply to these topic hours and be accessed at <https://opotaonline.inquisiqlms.com/Default.aspx>.
 - 1- Domestic Violence Legal Updates
 - 4 hours of CPT credit for Domestic Violence
 - This is a 3 part program of 1 - Ohio Domestic Violence Laws, 2- Ohio Protection Order Laws, and 3- Ohio Stalking Laws
- **In-Person Options at OPOTA:** Refer to the **OPOTA Portal** In-Person Registration Catalog at <https://opota.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/> or other regional locations for available classes.
 1. Domestic Violence Instructor
 - 4 hours of CPT credit for Domestic Violence

See additional information on the following pages

Recap of 2022 CPT topics and hours

First 16 hours, or all 24 hours, can be from:

1. Cultural Humility: Diversity, Inclusion, and Equity * 4 hours
2. Responding to Mental Health 4 hours
3. Use of Force 4 hours
4. Legal Updates 4 hours
5. Officer Personal Wellness 4 hours
6. Responding to Sexual Assaults 4 hours
7. Domestic Violence 4 hours

* For Topic 1, earlier information advised that this topic was to be 'in-person' delivery. That is no longer the case. Any delivery method, including via OPOTA Online, is acceptable.

8 hours can be from courses with curriculum designed for topics 8-17:

8. Law Enforcement Response to Mass Protests/Demonstrations
9. Standards for Law Enforcement Vehicular Pursuit
In-Person Options at OPOTA: Refer to the **OPOTA Portal** In-Person Registration Catalog at <https://opota.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/> or other regional locations for available classes.
 - 1- All OPOTA in-person driving courses
 - 4 hours of CPT credit for Vehicular Pursuit
10. Investigation of Employee Misconduct
In-Person Options at OPOTA: Refer to the **OPOTA Portal** In-Person Registration Catalog at <https://opota.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/> or other regional locations for available classes.
 - 1- Internal Investigations
 - a. 4 hours of CPT credit for Employee Misconduct
11. Bias-Free Policing
12. Law Enforcement Telecommunicator Training
13. Body-Worn Cameras
14. Use of Deadly Force
15. Employee Recruitment and Hiring
16. Community Engagement
17. Agency Wellness

Topics 8-17 can be designed by an appointing authority in increments of no less than 1 hour of training per topic. As an example, to cover up to eight hours, courses could be created as, but not limited to:

- Eight topics of one hour each
- Two topics of 4 hours each
- Four topics of 2 hours each
- One topic of 8 hours

Agencies with questions about curriculum development under methods 1-3 may contact CPTPreapprovals@OhioAGO.gov for assistance.

APPENDIX D

A sampling of other state CPT funding:

West Virginia: <https://code.wvlegislature.gov/30-29-4/> (Court cost)

Michigan: <https://www.michigan.gov/mcoles/0,4607,7-229-42839--,00.html> (Fine assessments)

Kentucky: <https://casetext.com/statute/kentucky-revised-statutes/title-11-revenue-and-taxation/chapter-136-corporation-and-utility-taxes/insurance-companies-and-other-miscellaneous-taxes/section-136392-premium-surcharge> (Insurance surcharge)

Illinois: <https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/fulltext.asp?DocName=005007050K9> (Traffic and Criminal Conviction surcharge)

Indiana: <https://law.justia.com/codes/indiana/2017/title-5/article-2/chapter-8/section-5-2-8-5/> (Court costs)

Pennsylvania:

<https://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/legis/li/uconsCheck.cfm?yr=2013&sessInd=0&act=89> (Motor License Fund)

<https://casetext.com/statute/pennsylvania-statutes/consolidated-statutes/title-53-pacs-municipalities-generally/part-iii-government-and-administration/subpart-c-executive-departments-officers-and-employees/chapter-21-employees/subpart-d-municipal-police-education-and-training/section-2170-reimbursement-of-expenses>

Massachusetts: <https://www.mass.gov/info-details/surcharge-on-vehicle-rental-transactions-for-police-training-in-massachusetts> (Rental vehicle surcharge)

APPENDIX E

Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy Advanced Training Survey 2020

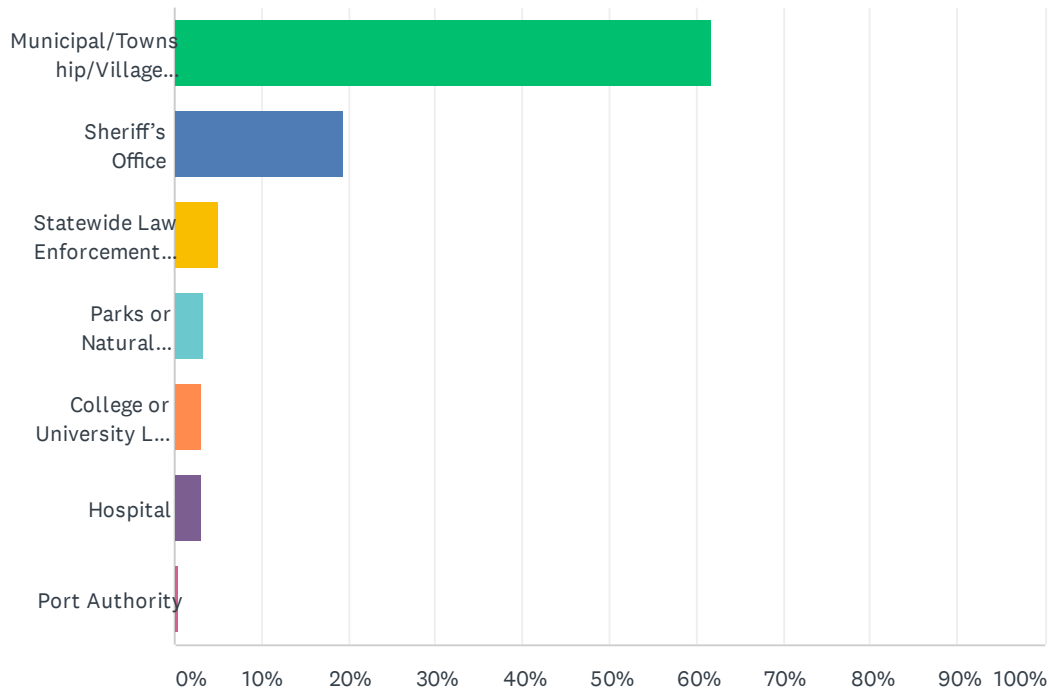
SurveyMonkey

Q1 Agency Name (Optional)

Answered: 904 Skipped: 881

Q2 Which of the following BEST describes your agency?

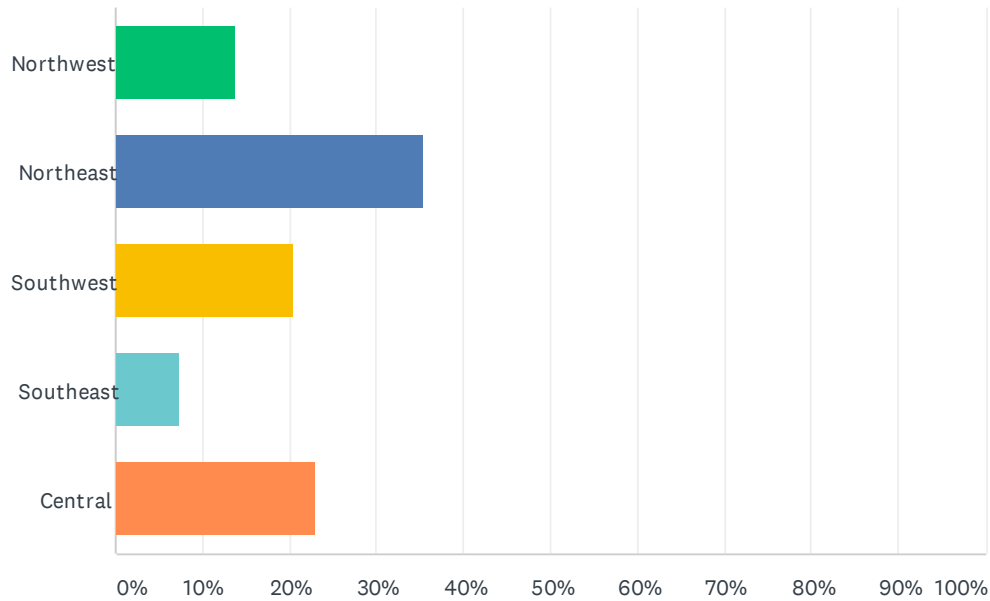
Answered: 1,775 Skipped: 10



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Municipal/Township/Village Police Department	61.75%	1,096
Sheriff's Office	19.38%	344
Statewide Law Enforcement Agency	5.07%	90
Parks or Natural Resources Law Enforcement Agency	3.27%	58
College or University Law Enforcement Agency	3.15%	56
Hospital	3.15%	56
Port Authority	0.45%	8
TOTAL		1,775

Q3 Please select the REGION in which your agency is located.

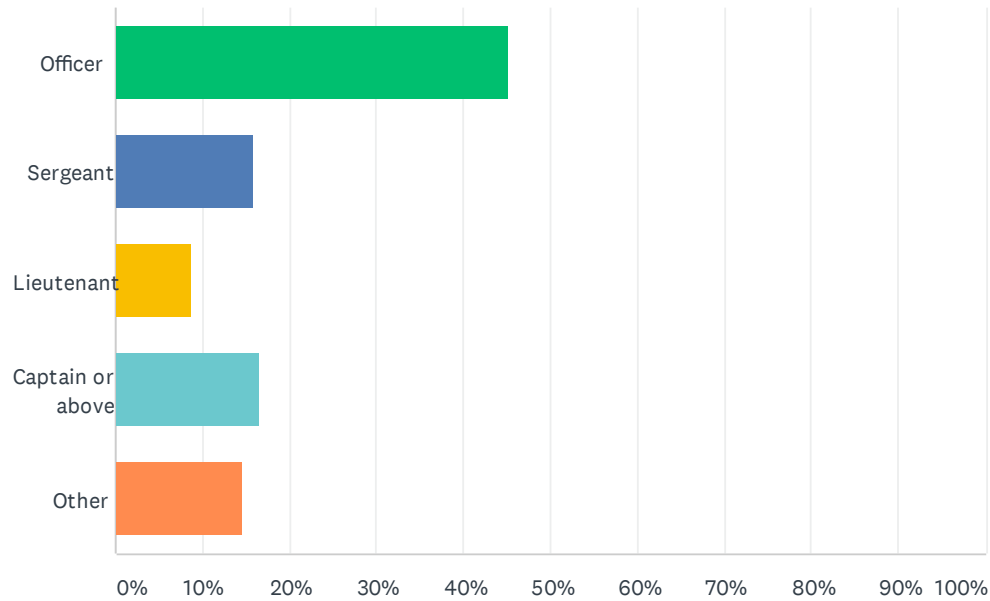
Answered: 1,718 Skipped: 67



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Northwest	13.80%	237
Northeast	35.45%	609
Southwest	20.55%	353
Southeast	7.22%	124
Central	22.99%	395
TOTAL		1,718

Q4 What is your rank within your agency?

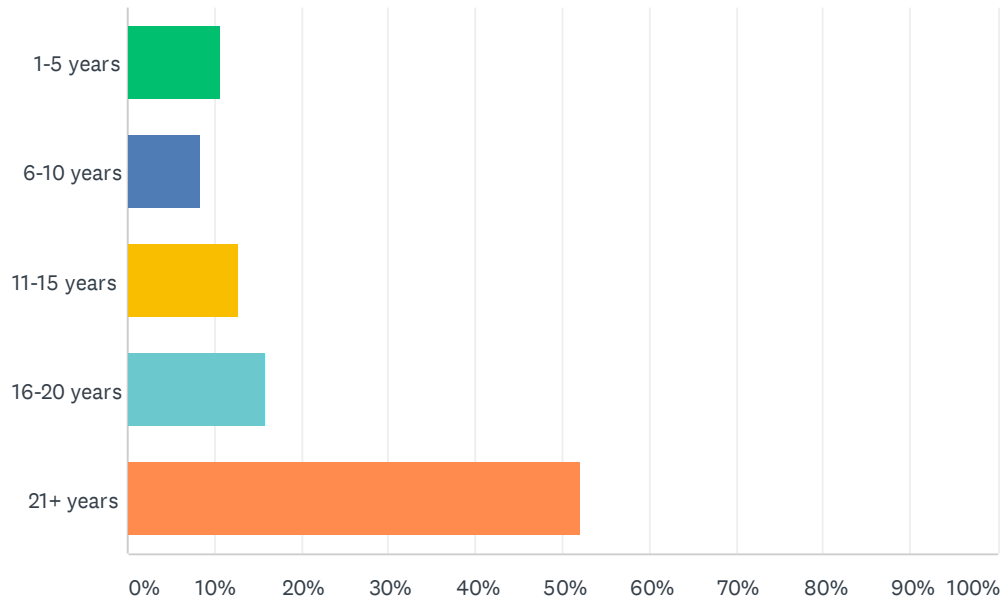
Answered: 1,772 Skipped: 13



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Officer	45.09%	799
Sergeant	15.97%	283
Lieutenant	8.80%	156
Captain or above	16.48%	292
Other	14.73%	261
Total Respondents: 1,772		

Q5 How many years have you been an Ohio peace officer?

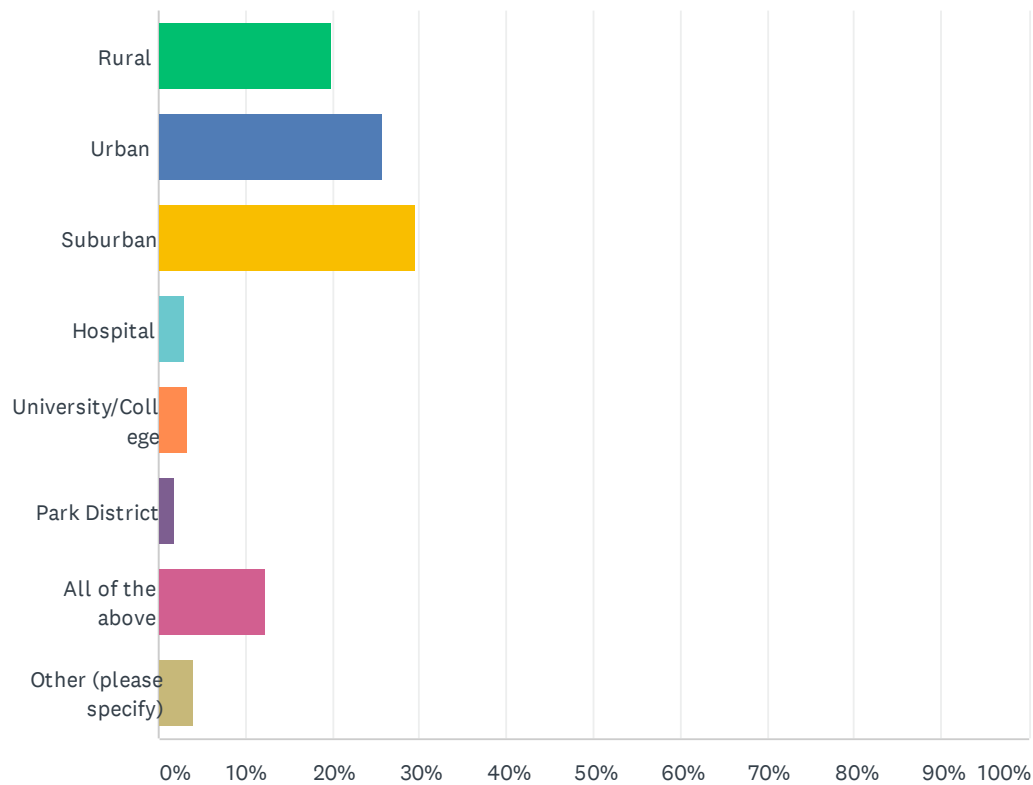
Answered: 1,768 Skipped: 17



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
1-5 years	10.75%	190
6-10 years	8.43%	149
11-15 years	12.84%	227
16-20 years	15.95%	282
21+ years	52.04%	920
TOTAL		1,768

Q6 Which of the following would BEST describe your law enforcement operations area?

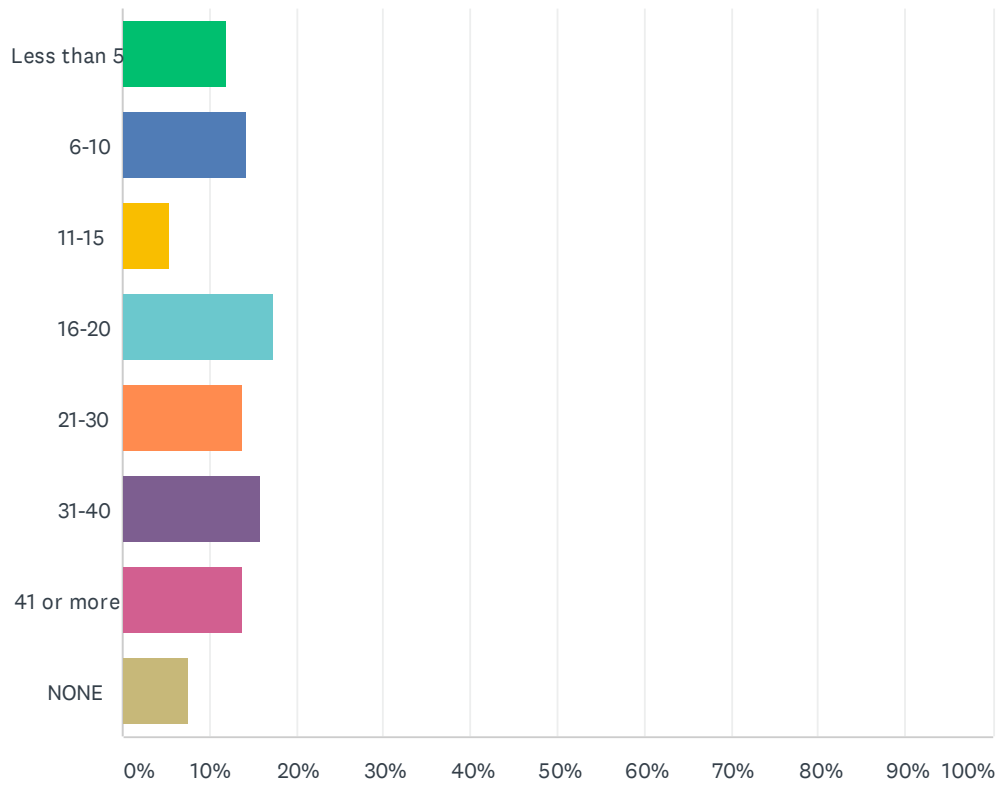
Answered: 1,774 Skipped: 11



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Rural	19.95%	354
Urban	25.82%	458
Suburban	29.48%	523
Hospital	2.93%	52
University/College	3.44%	61
Park District	1.97%	35
All of the above	12.34%	219
Other (please specify)	4.06%	72
TOTAL		1,774

Q7 How many hours of training did your agency REQUIRE of each peace officer last year?

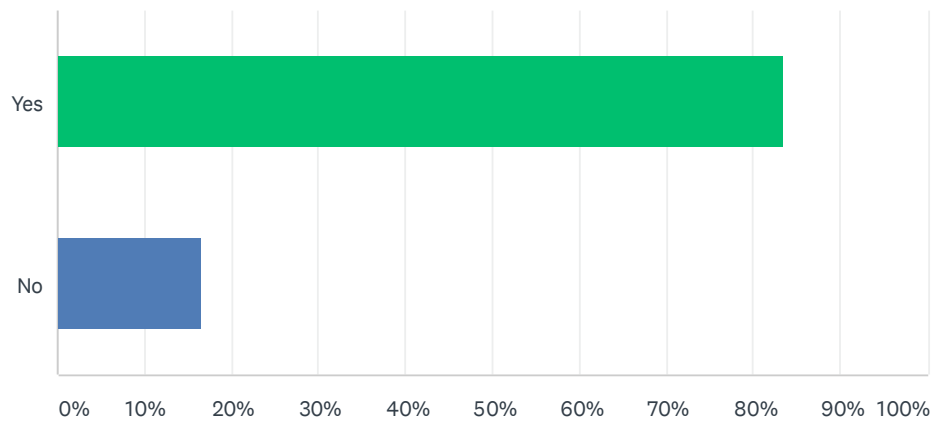
Answered: 1,738 Skipped: 47



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Less than 5	12.03% 209
6-10	14.15% 246
11-15	5.41% 94
16-20	17.26% 300
21-30	13.87% 241
31-40	16.00% 278
41 or more	13.81% 240
NONE	7.48% 130
TOTAL	1,738

Q8 Over the past 4 years, have your officers taken training, other than eOPOTA, either conducted or coordinated by OPOTA?

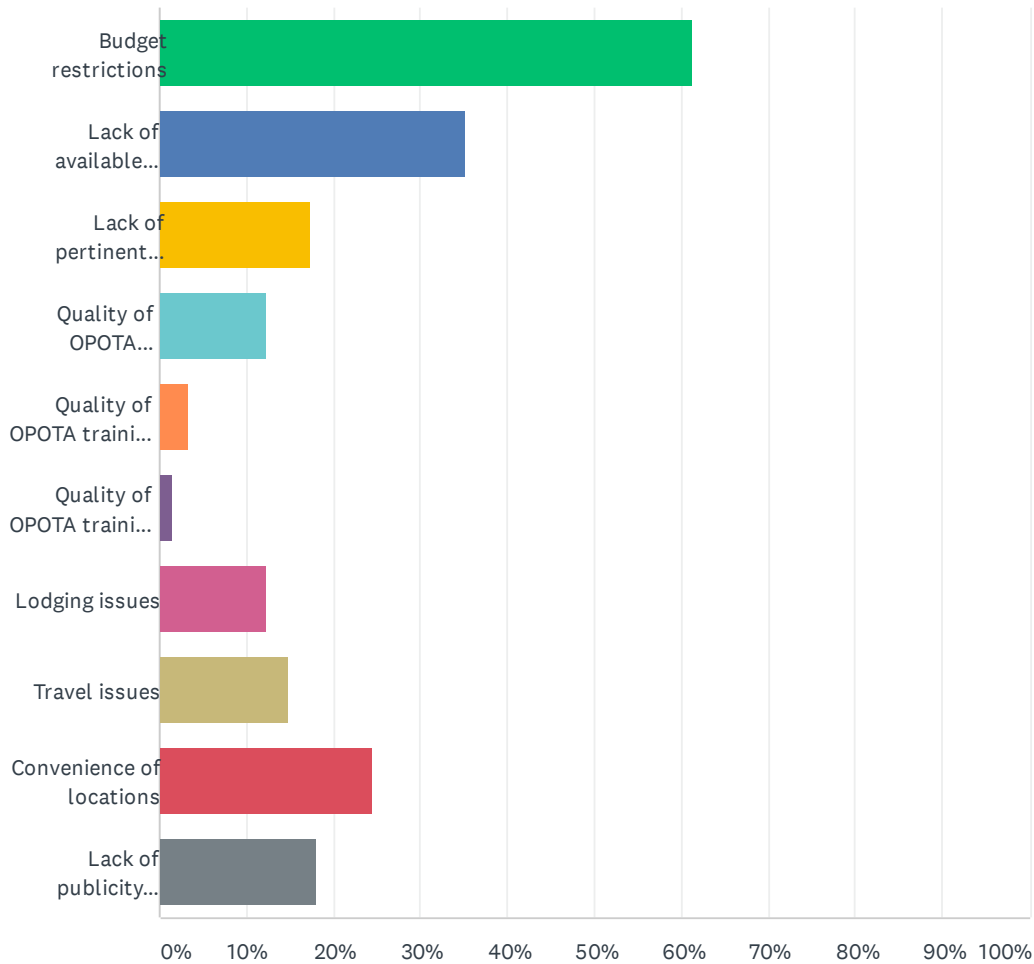
Answered: 1,564 Skipped: 221



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	83.57%	1,307
No	16.43%	257
TOTAL		1,564

Q9 If not, why? (You may choose more than one)

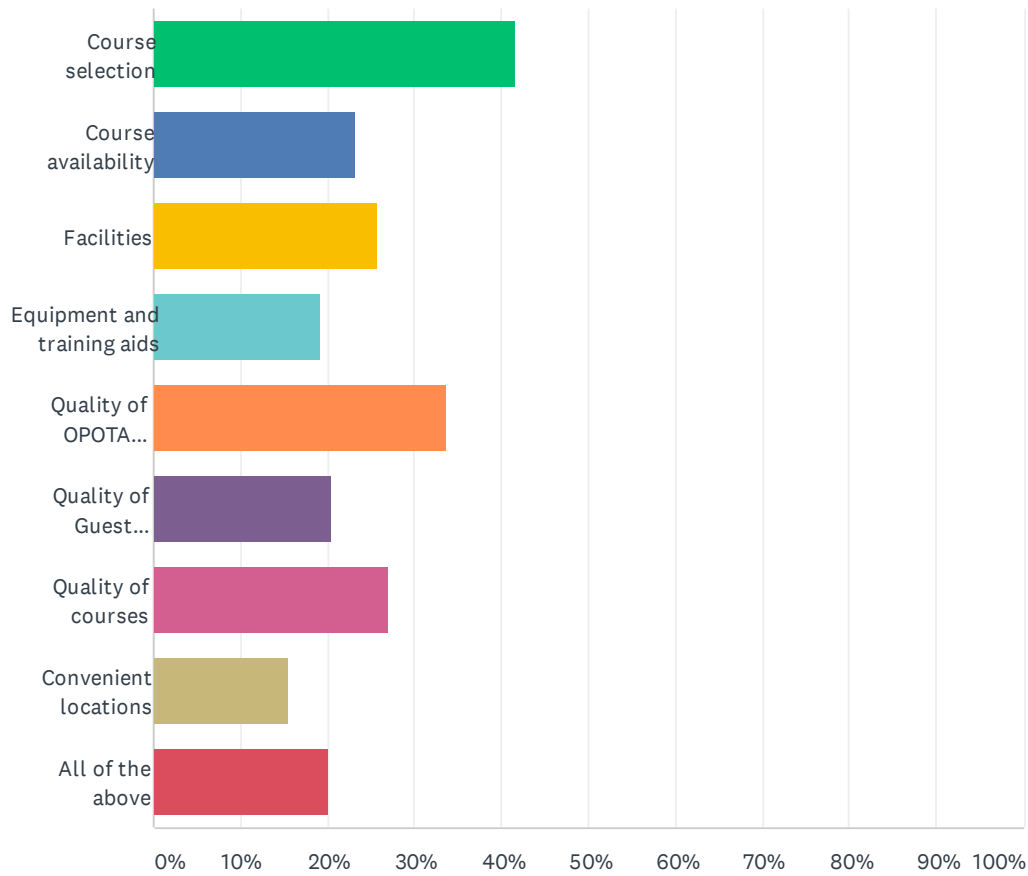
Answered: 356 Skipped: 1,429



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Budget restrictions	61.24%	218
Lack of available personnel	35.11%	125
Lack of pertinent courses offered	17.42%	62
Quality of OPOTA instruction	12.36%	44
Quality of OPOTA training facilities	3.37%	12
Quality of OPOTA training equipment	1.40%	5
Lodging issues	12.36%	44
Travel issues	14.89%	53
Convenience of locations	24.44%	87
Lack of publicity regarding OPOTA training opportunities	17.98%	64
Total Respondents: 356		

Q10 Overall, what would you identify as the STRONGEST component(s) of advanced training at OPOTA?

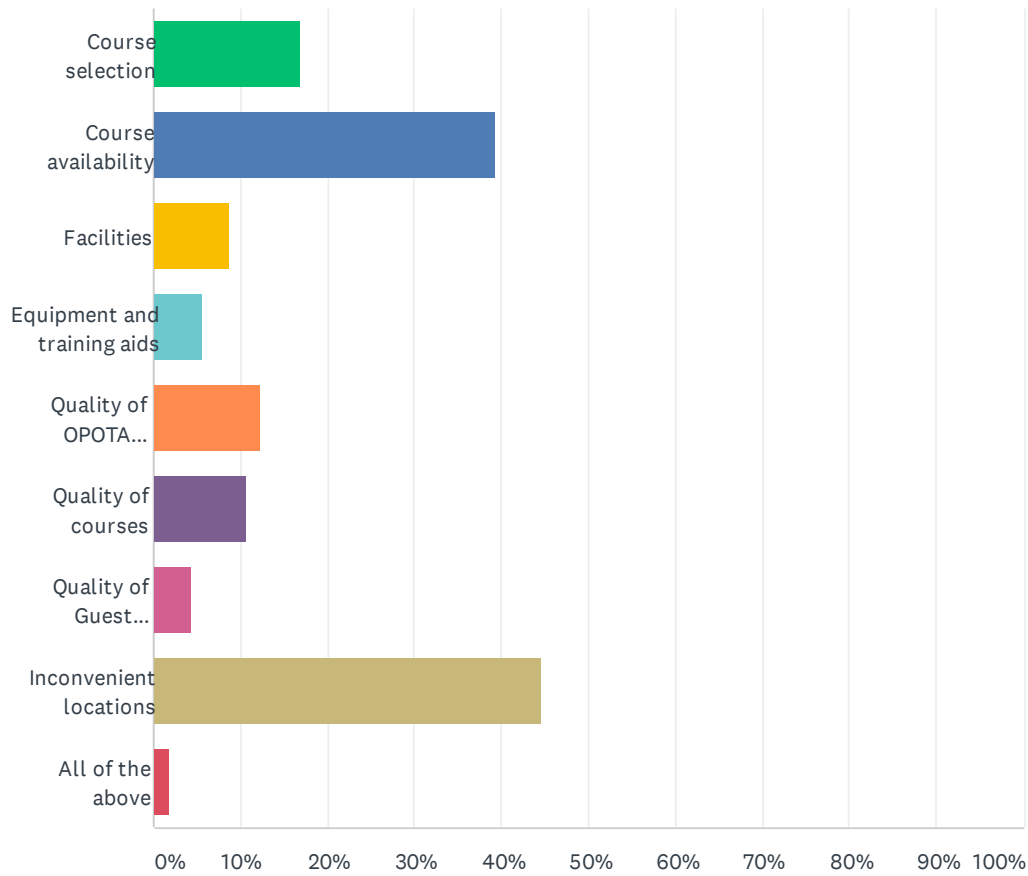
Answered: 1,500 Skipped: 285



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Course selection	41.60%	624
Course availability	23.20%	348
Facilities	25.80%	387
Equipment and training aids	19.33%	290
Quality of OPOTA Instructors	33.60%	504
Quality of Guest Instructors	20.60%	309
Quality of courses	27.00%	405
Convenient locations	15.53%	233
All of the above	20.13%	302
Total Respondents: 1,500		

Q11 Overall, what would you identify as the WEAKEST component(s) of advanced training at OPOTA?

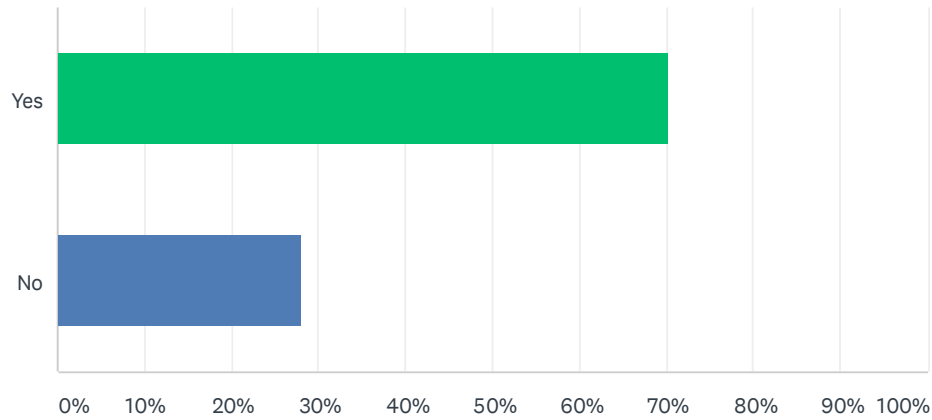
Answered: 1,408 Skipped: 377



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Course selection	16.97%	239
Course availability	39.42%	555
Facilities	8.81%	124
Equipment and training aids	5.61%	79
Quality of OPOTA Instructors	12.36%	174
Quality of courses	10.65%	150
Quality of Guest Instructors	4.33%	61
Inconvenient locations	44.53%	627
All of the above	1.92%	27
Total Respondents: 1,408		

Q12 Do you feel OPOTA advanced training has kept pace with technological advancements and current issues involving 21st century policing?

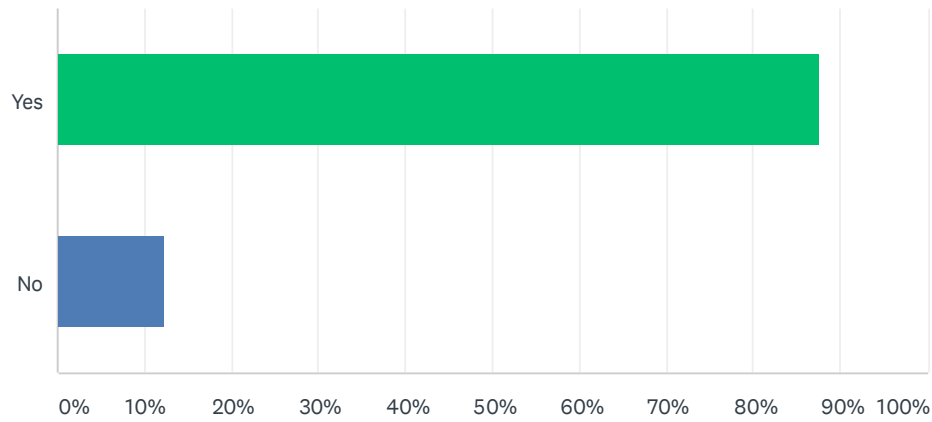
Answered: 1,520 Skipped: 265



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	70.20%	1,067
No	28.03%	426
TOTAL		1,520

Q13 Are you willing to utilize online training for lecture-based topics, such as legal updates?

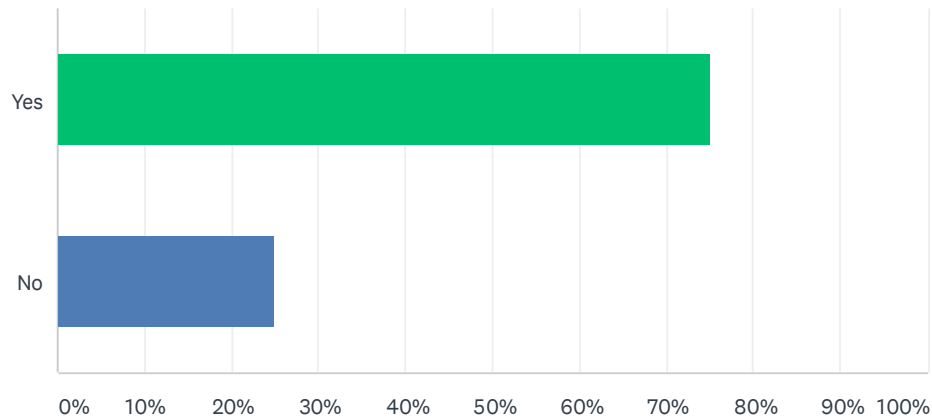
Answered: 1,552 Skipped: 233



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	87.76%	1,362
No	12.24%	190
TOTAL		1,552

Q14 Would you register for blended-learning instruction? Blending-learning incorporates pre-course materials delivered to students for completion prior to attendance at a training location for completion of the course material.

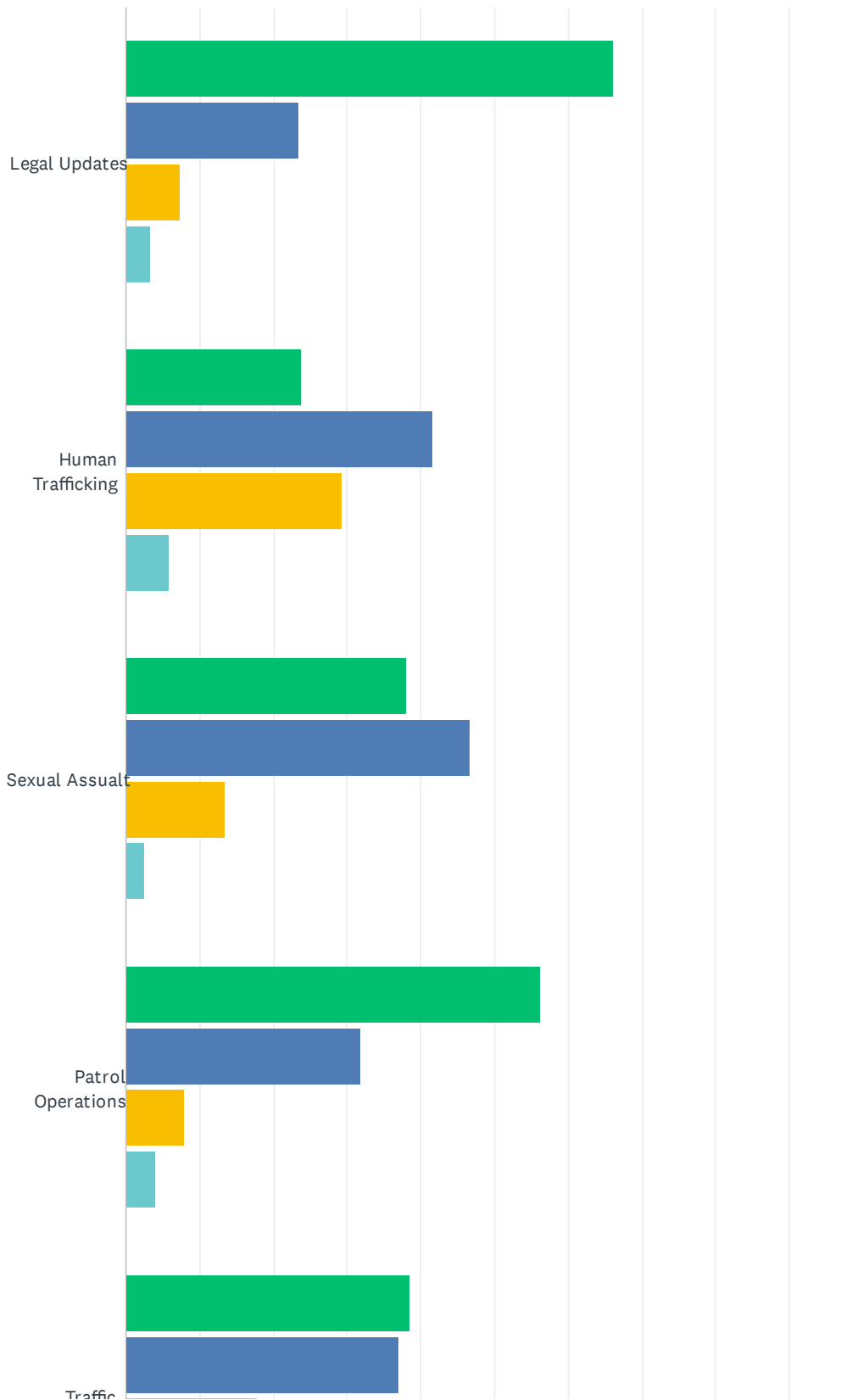
Answered: 1,548 Skipped: 237

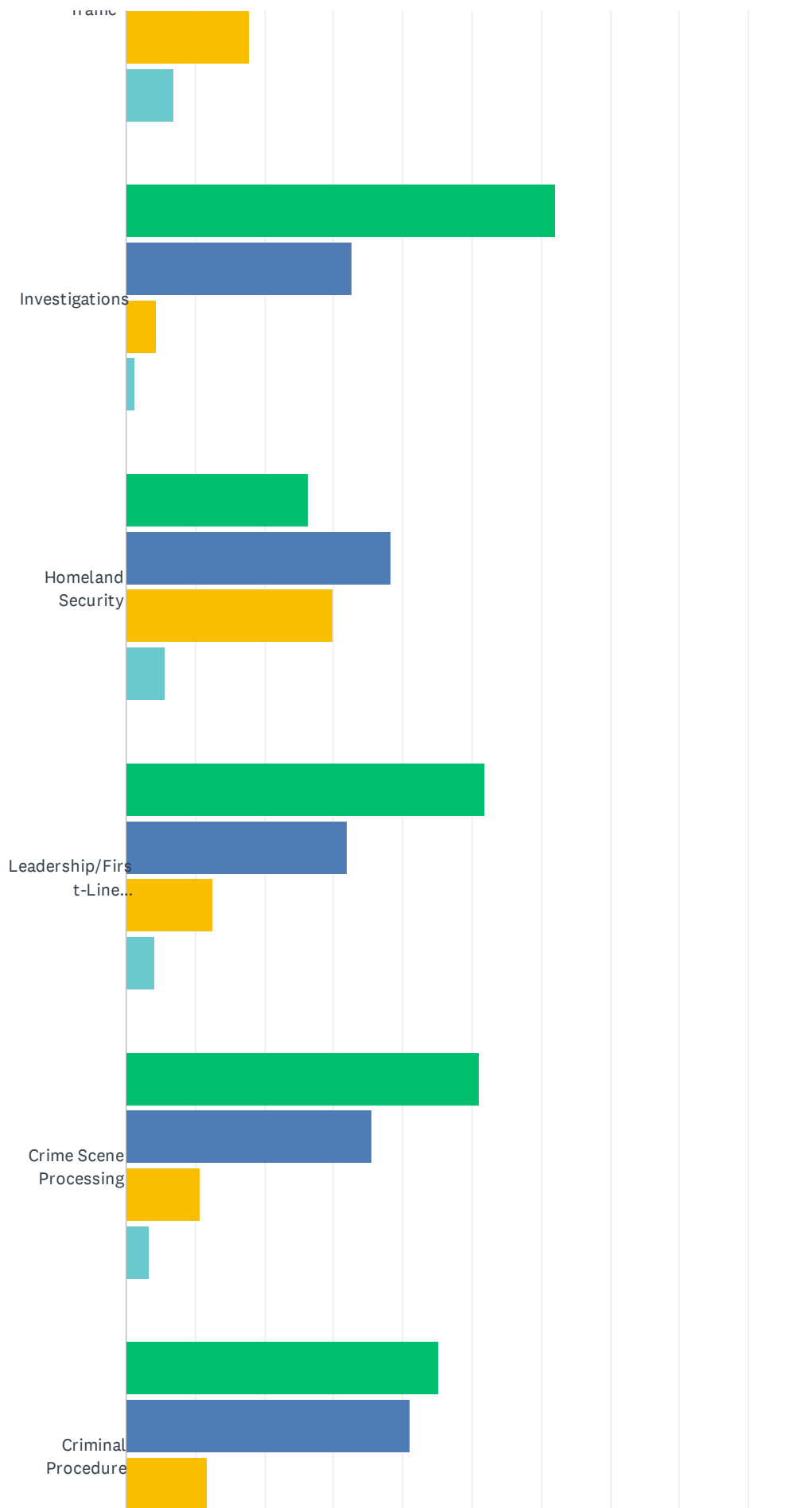


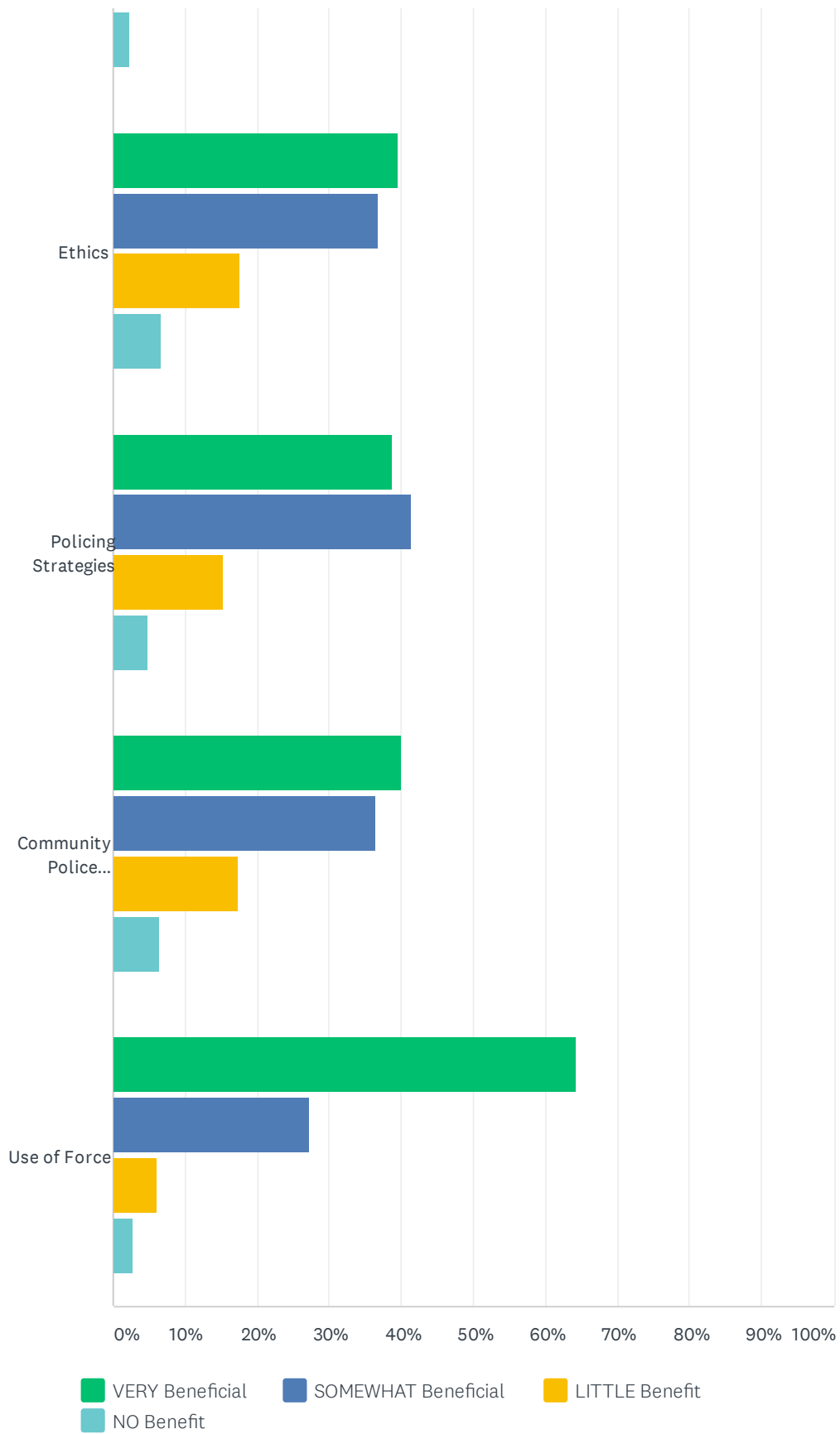
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	75.13%	1,163
No	24.87%	385
TOTAL		1,548

Q15 If OPOTA were to increase the number of REGIONAL TRAINING opportunities, which categories would be most beneficial to your agency:

Answered: 1,500 Skipped: 285



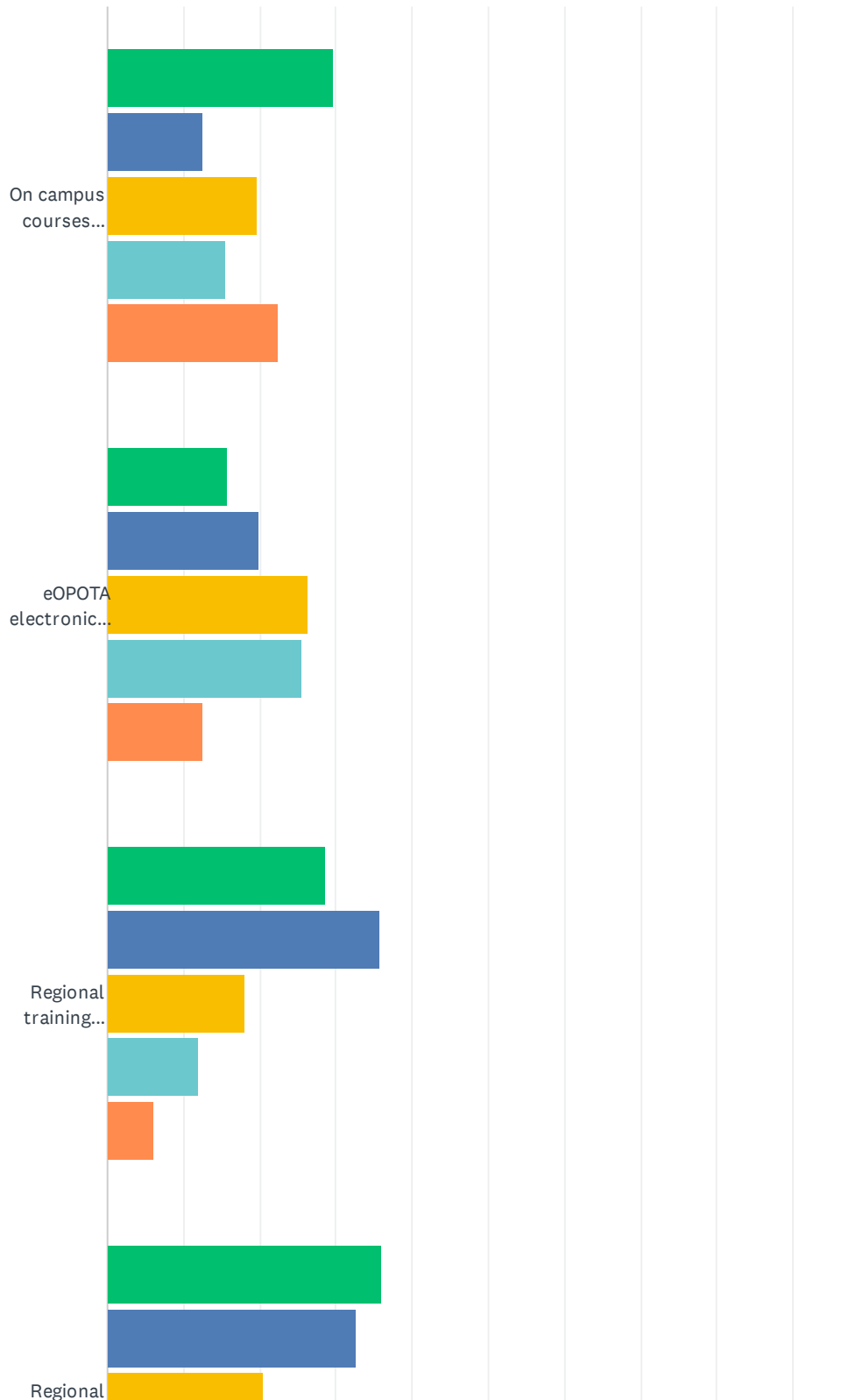


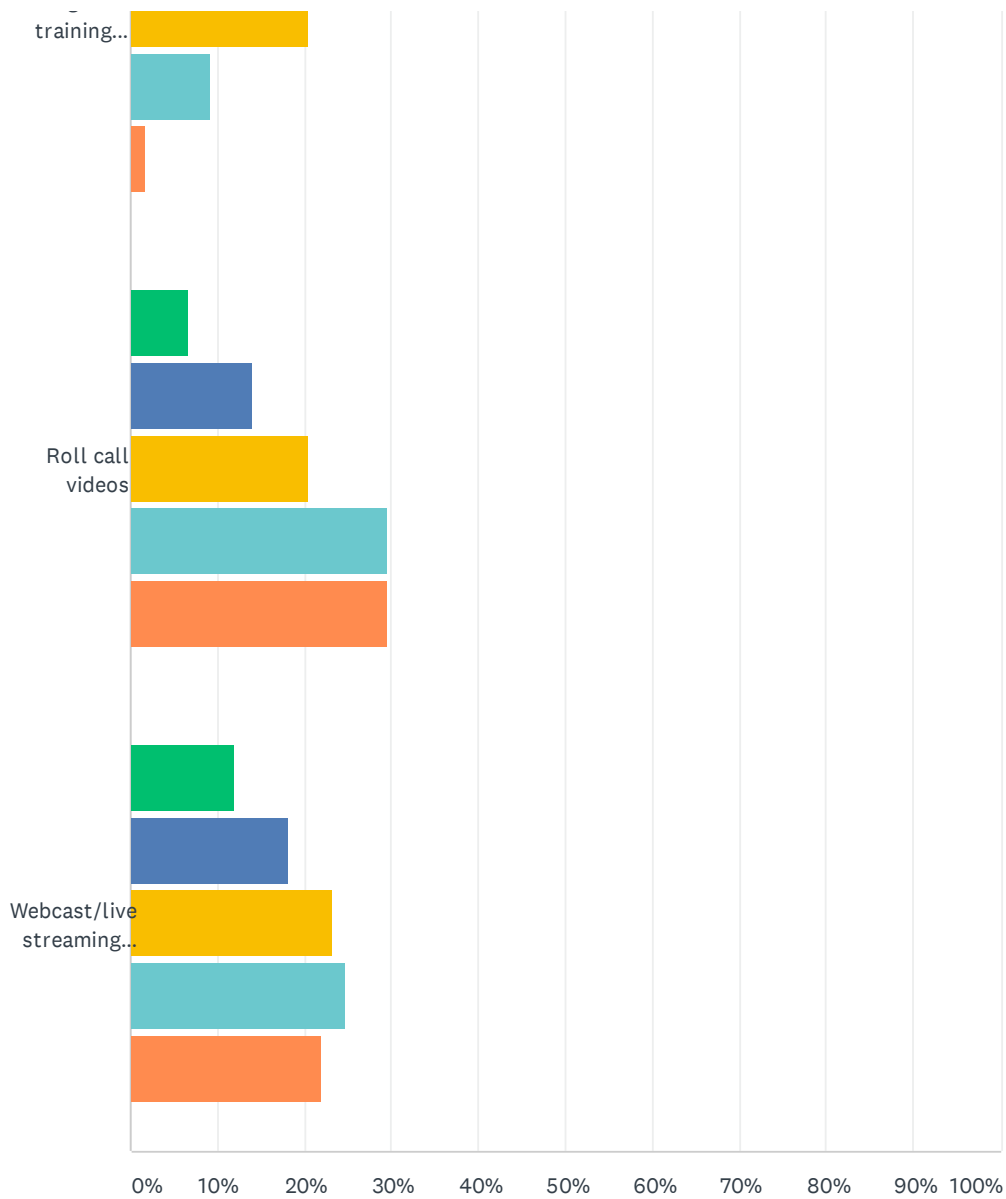


	VERY BENEFICIAL	SOMEWHAT BENEFICIAL	LITTLE BENEFIT	NO BENEFIT	TOTAL RESPONDENTS
Legal Updates	66.15% 979	23.38% 346	7.36% 109	3.45% 51	1,480
Human Trafficking	23.81% 345	41.61% 603	29.33% 425	5.94% 86	1,449
Sexual Assault	38.09% 553	46.56% 676	13.29% 193	2.55% 37	1,452
Patrol Operations	56.37% 827	31.90% 468	7.98% 117	4.02% 59	1,467
Traffic	38.44% 557	37.13% 538	17.74% 257	6.83% 99	1,449
Investigations	62.07% 913	32.63% 480	4.35% 64	1.16% 17	1,471
Homeland Security	26.36% 382	38.37% 556	29.81% 432	5.59% 81	1,449
Leadership/First-Line Supervision	51.84% 761	31.95% 469	12.47% 183	4.09% 60	1,468
Crime Scene Processing	50.96% 744	35.55% 519	10.75% 157	3.36% 49	1,460
Criminal Procedure	45.25% 657	40.91% 594	11.78% 171	2.27% 33	1,452
Ethics	39.52% 573	36.76% 533	17.52% 254	6.69% 97	1,450
Policing Strategies	38.66% 559	41.49% 600	15.35% 222	4.77% 69	1,446
Community Police Relations	39.93% 581	36.49% 531	17.46% 254	6.39% 93	1,455
Use of Force	64.32% 950	27.22% 402	6.03% 89	2.78% 41	1,477

Q16 Of the following advanced training delivery methods, please RANK them from MOST DESIRABLE to LEAST DESIRABLE for meeting the current needs of your agency personnel:

Answered: 1,402 Skipped: 383



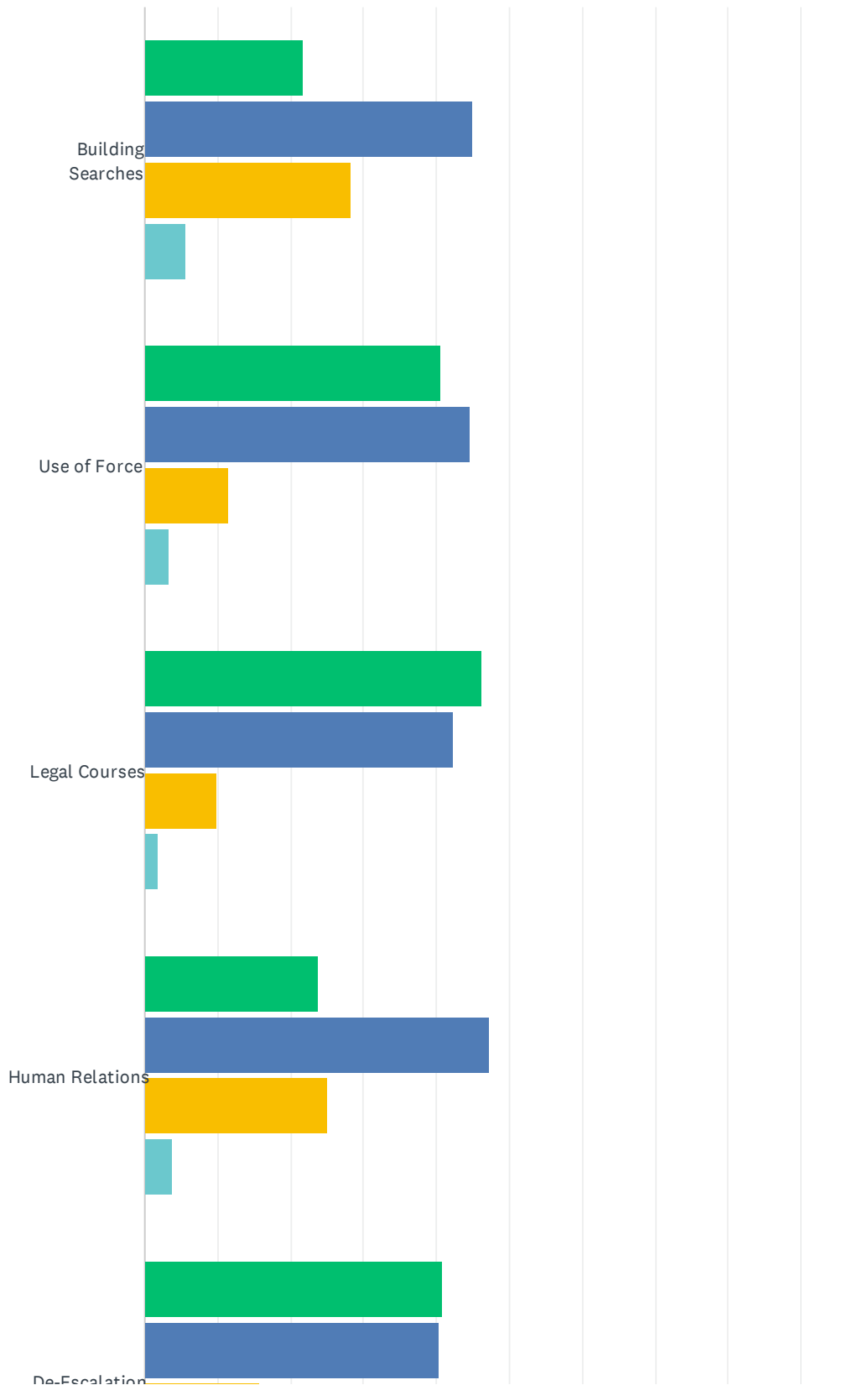


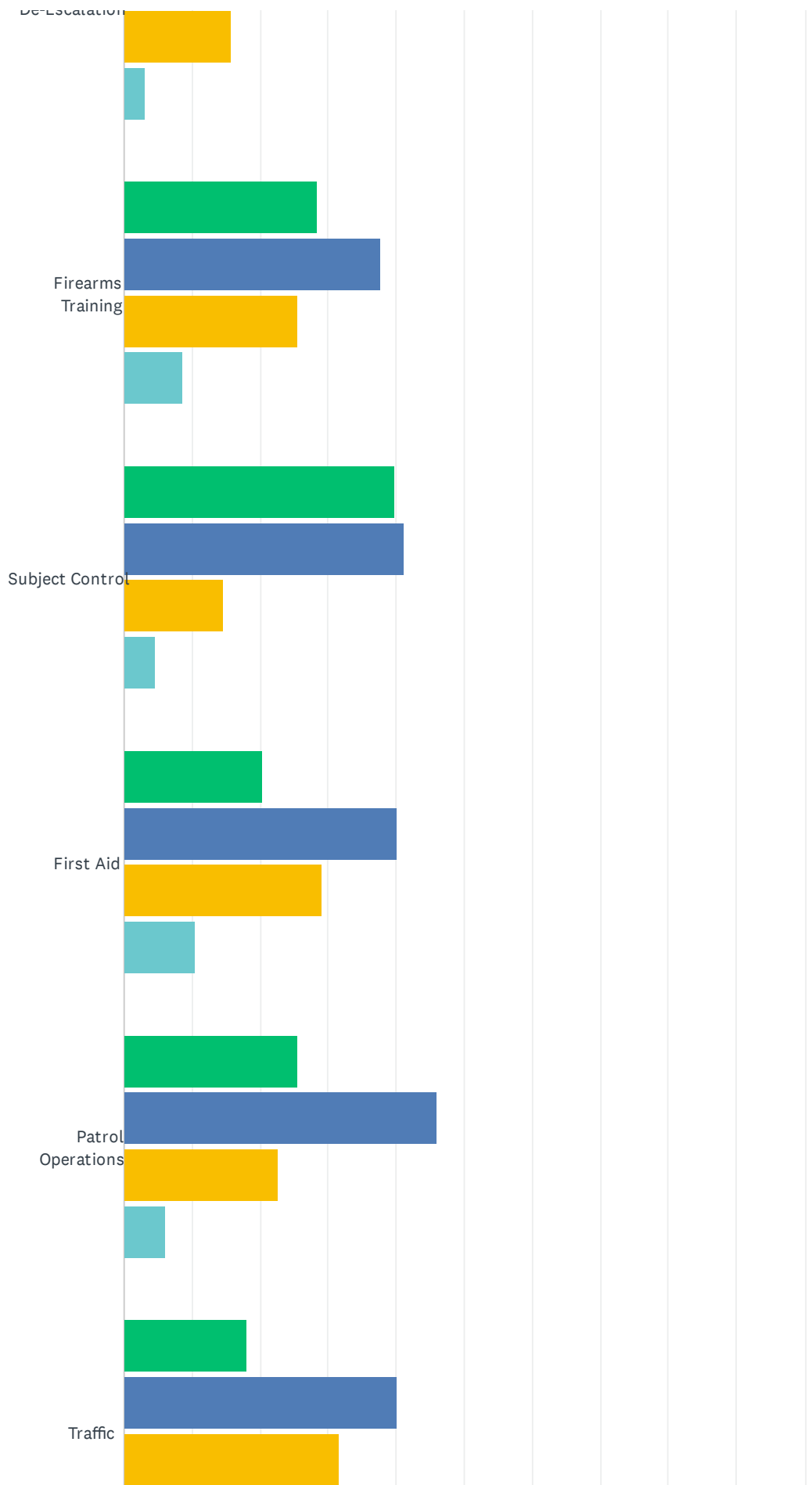
MOST Desirable Desirable SOMEWHAT Desirable
LESS Desirable LEAST Desirable

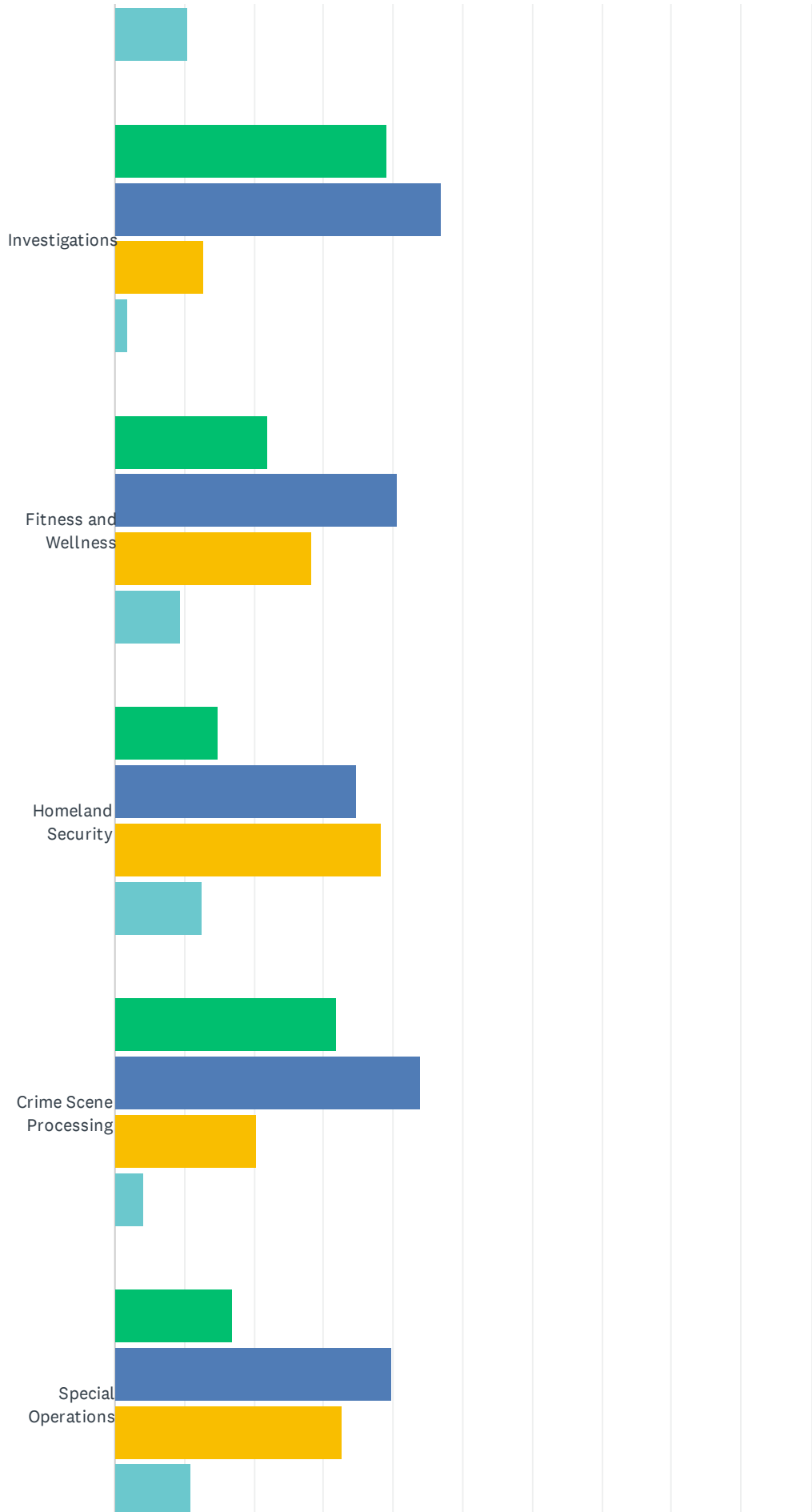
	MOST DESIRABLE	DESIRABLE	SOMEWHAT DESIRABLE	LESS DESIRABLE	LEAST DESIRABLE	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
On campus courses (London/TTC)	29.66% 301	12.61% 128	19.70% 200	15.57% 158	22.46% 228	1,015	2.89
eOPOTA electronic courses	15.62% 134	19.93% 171	26.46% 227	25.52% 219	12.47% 107	858	2.99
Regional training sessions: Two or more days	28.57% 268	35.71% 335	17.91% 168	11.83% 111	5.97% 56	938	2.31
Regional training sessions: One day	36.03% 379	32.60% 343	20.53% 216	9.22% 97	1.62% 17	1,052	2.08
Roll call videos	6.59% 53	13.93% 112	20.52% 165	29.48% 237	29.48% 237	804	3.61
Webcast/live streaming courses	11.86% 122	18.27% 188	23.13% 238	24.78% 255	21.96% 226	1,029	3.27

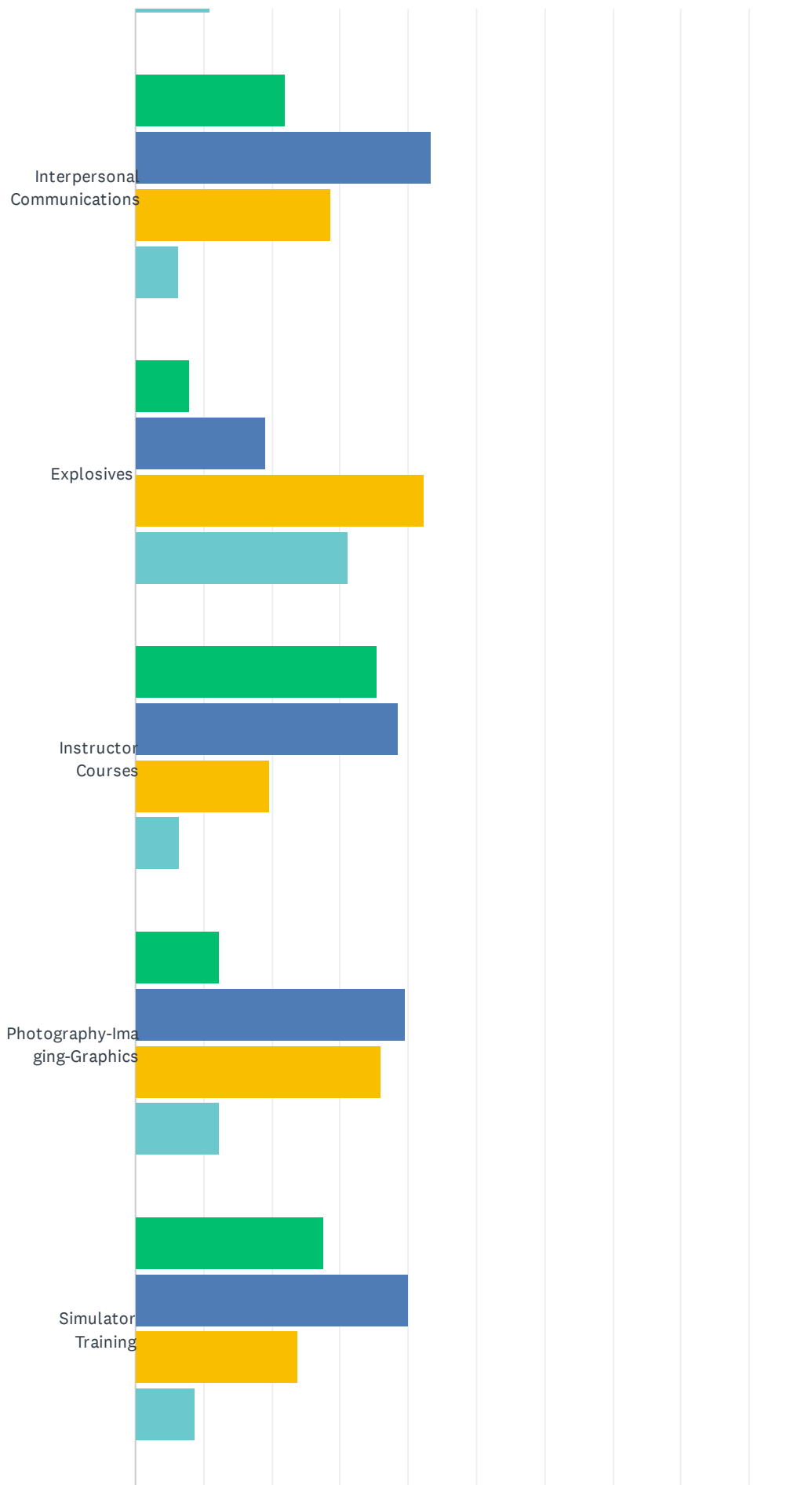
Q17 Please indicate the level of need your agency has for the categories of advanced training below:

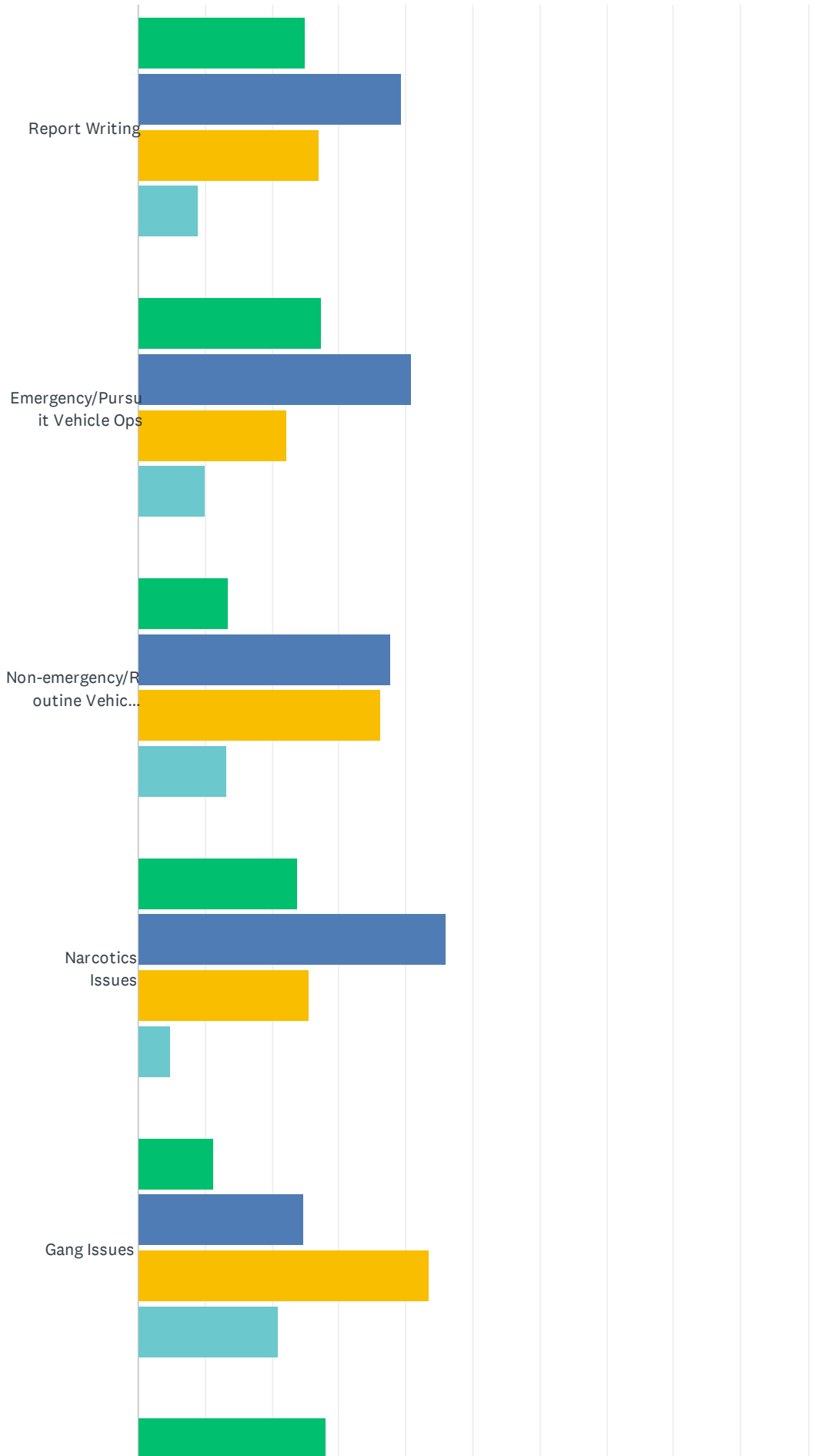
Answered: 1,392 Skipped: 393

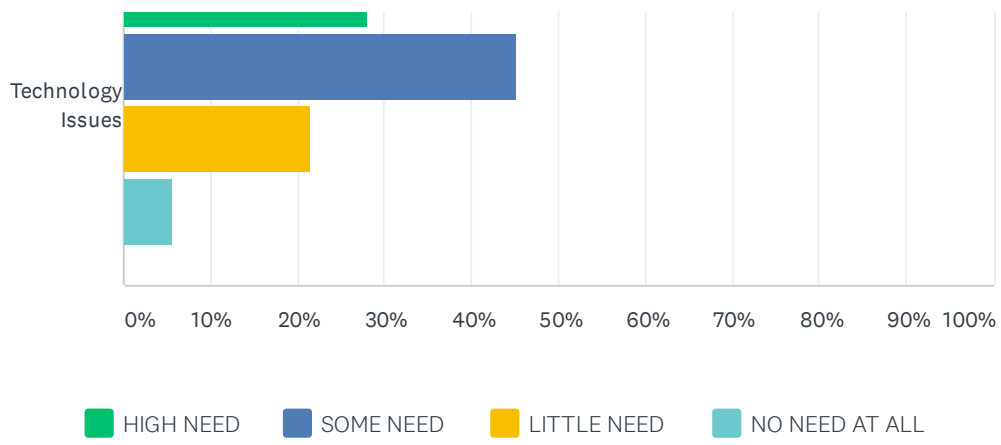










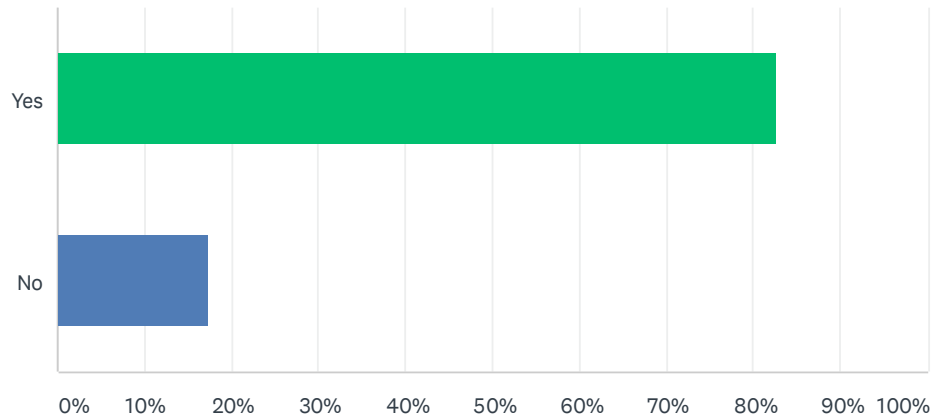


	HIGH NEED	SOME NEED	LITTLE NEED	NO NEED AT ALL	TOTAL RESPONDENTS
Building Searches	21.71% 295	44.96% 611	28.18% 383	5.59% 76	1,359
Use of Force	40.68% 561	44.60% 615	11.53% 159	3.41% 47	1,379
Legal Courses	46.17% 632	42.29% 579	9.86% 135	1.97% 27	1,369
Human Relations	23.91% 324	47.38% 642	25.02% 339	3.76% 51	1,355
De-Escalation	40.80% 559	40.44% 554	15.77% 216	3.21% 44	1,370
Firearms Training	28.42% 388	37.73% 515	25.57% 349	8.57% 117	1,365
Subject Control	39.65% 544	41.18% 565	14.65% 201	4.66% 64	1,372
First Aid	20.38% 277	40.25% 547	29.07% 395	10.52% 143	1,359
Patrol Operations	25.46% 347	46.00% 627	22.52% 307	6.16% 84	1,363
Traffic	17.95% 243	40.10% 543	31.61% 428	10.41% 141	1,354
Investigations	39.05% 533	46.81% 639	12.82% 175	1.83% 25	1,365
Fitness and Wellness	21.88% 298	40.68% 554	28.27% 385	9.40% 128	1,362
Homeland Security	14.90% 202	34.81% 472	38.20% 518	12.61% 171	1,356
Crime Scene Processing	31.82% 434	43.84% 598	20.31% 277	4.25% 58	1,364
Special Operations	16.99% 231	39.71% 540	32.65% 444	10.96% 149	1,360
Interpersonal Communications	22.01% 300	43.21% 589	28.69% 391	6.31% 86	1,363
Explosives	7.97% 108	19.11% 259	42.21% 572	31.14% 422	1,355
Instructor Courses	35.30% 478	38.48% 521	19.72% 267	6.50% 88	1,354
Photography-Imaging-Graphics	12.44% 169	39.59% 538	35.91% 488	12.29% 167	1,359
Simulator Training	27.64% 377	39.96% 545	23.83% 325	8.80% 120	1,364
Report Writing	24.87% 339	39.25% 535	27.00% 368	9.02% 123	1,363
Emergency/Pursuit Vehicle Ops	27.41% 373	40.85% 556	22.26% 303	10.14% 138	1,361
Non-emergency/Routine Vehicle Ops	13.43% 182	37.64% 510	36.24% 491	13.14% 178	1,355

Narcotics Issues	23.79% 324	46.04% 627	25.48% 347	4.85% 66	1,362
Gang Issues	11.24% 153	24.76% 337	43.50% 592	21.01% 286	1,361
Technology Issues	27.94% 380	45.22% 615	21.47% 292	5.66% 77	1,360

Q18 Does your agency utilize the eOPOTA courses available online?

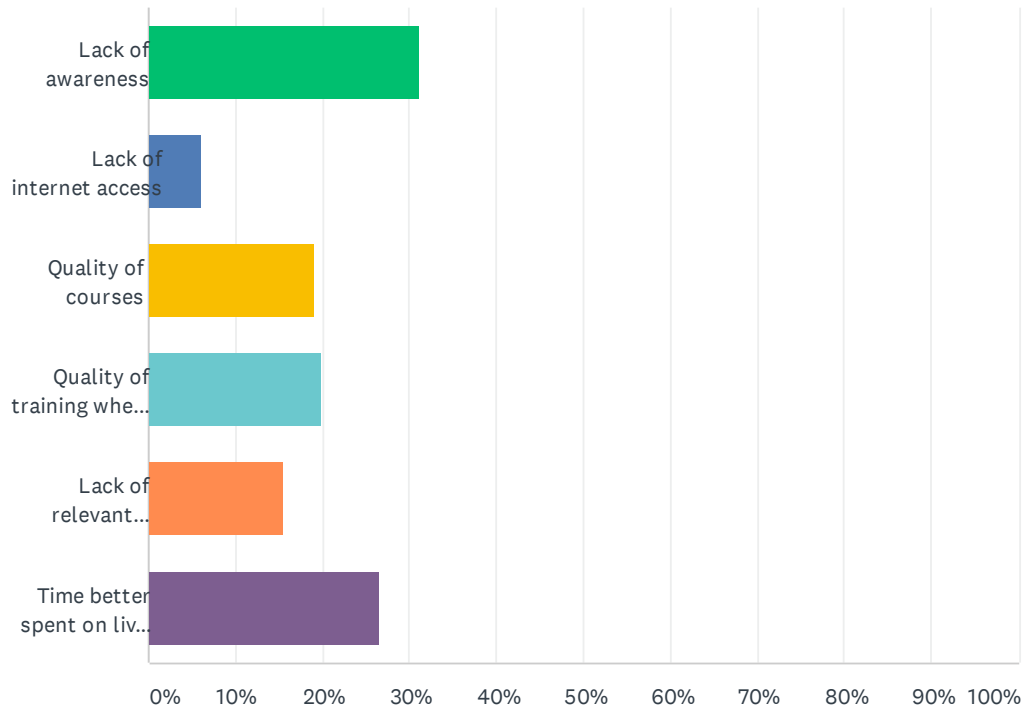
Answered: 1,371 Skipped: 414



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	82.71%	1,134
No	17.29%	237
TOTAL		1,371

Q19 If not, why?

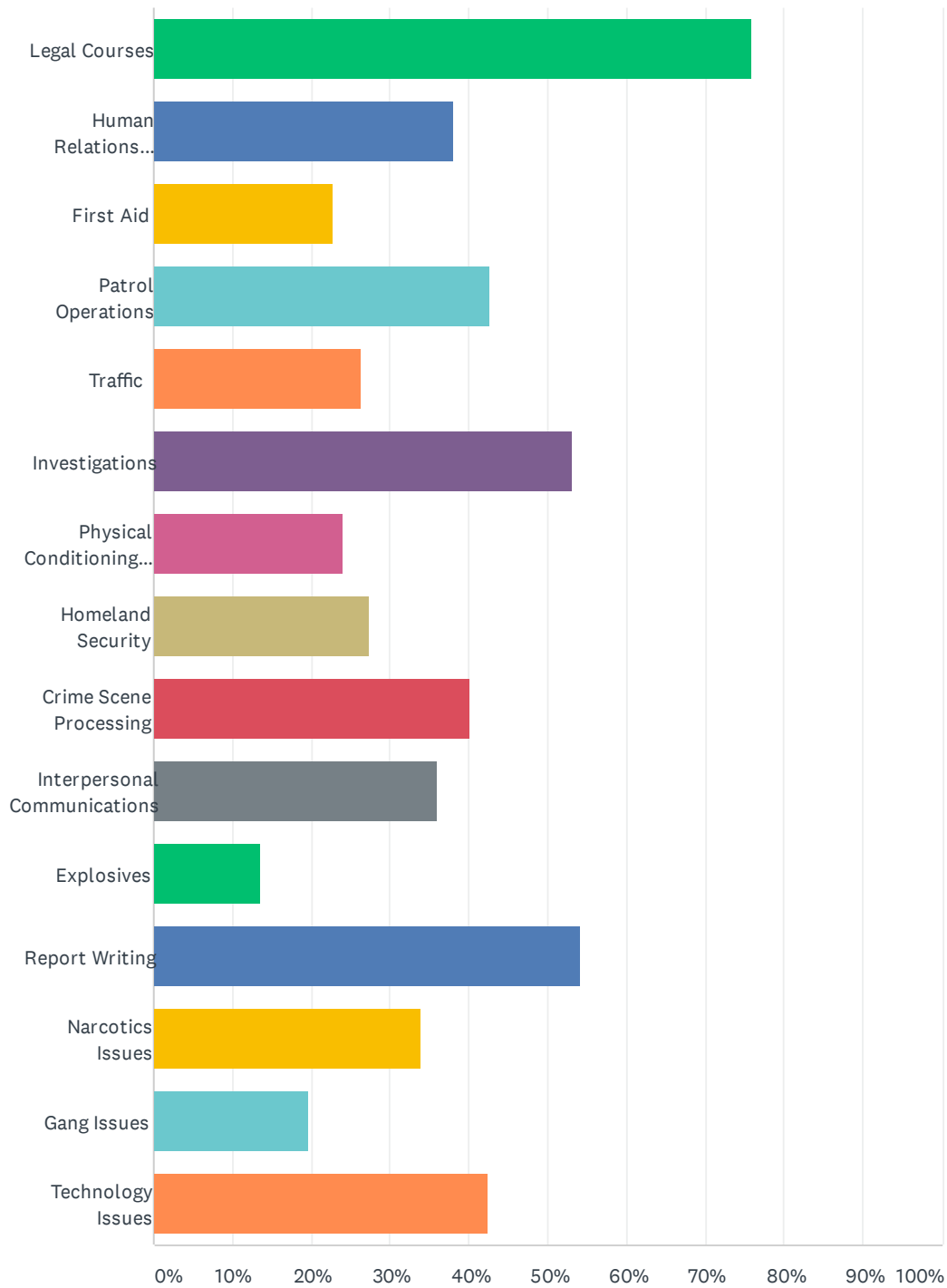
Answered: 283 Skipped: 1,502



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Lack of awareness	31.10%	88
Lack of internet access	6.01%	17
Quality of courses	19.08%	54
Quality of training when delivered electronically	19.79%	56
Lack of relevant courses	15.55%	44
Time better spent on live training	26.50%	75
Total Respondents: 283		

Q20 Please indicate which of the following training categories could be developed into topics that would enhance your agency's use of eOPOTA.

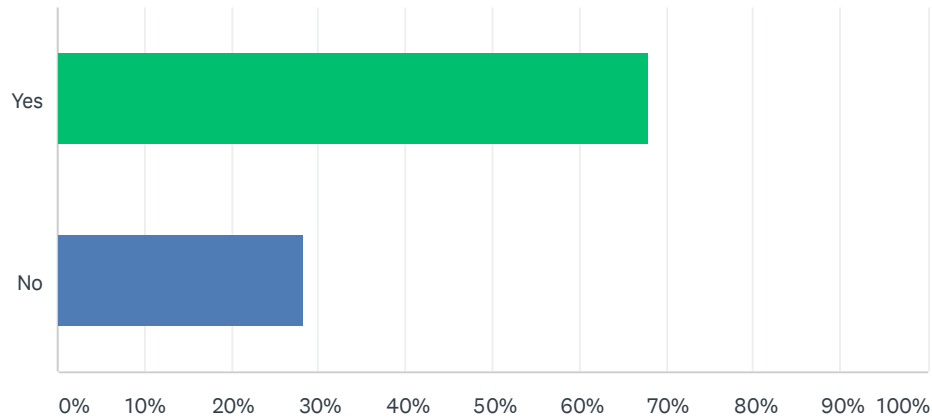
Answered: 1,295 Skipped: 490



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Legal Courses	75.91%	983
Human Relations (Crime Victims)	38.07%	493
First Aid	22.86%	296
Patrol Operations	42.63%	552
Traffic	26.41%	342
Investigations	53.05%	687
Physical Conditioning (Fitness and Wellness)	24.09%	312
Homeland Security	27.49%	356
Crime Scene Processing	40.08%	519
Interpersonal Communications	35.98%	466
Explosives	13.67%	177
Report Writing	54.21%	702
Narcotics Issues	33.98%	440
Gang Issues	19.69%	255
Technology Issues	42.47%	550
Total Respondents: 1,295		

Q21 Currently, agencies can only pay tuition and fees for OPOTA courses by remitting checks in response to paper invoices. Would the ability to pay online with a credit card be beneficial to your agency?

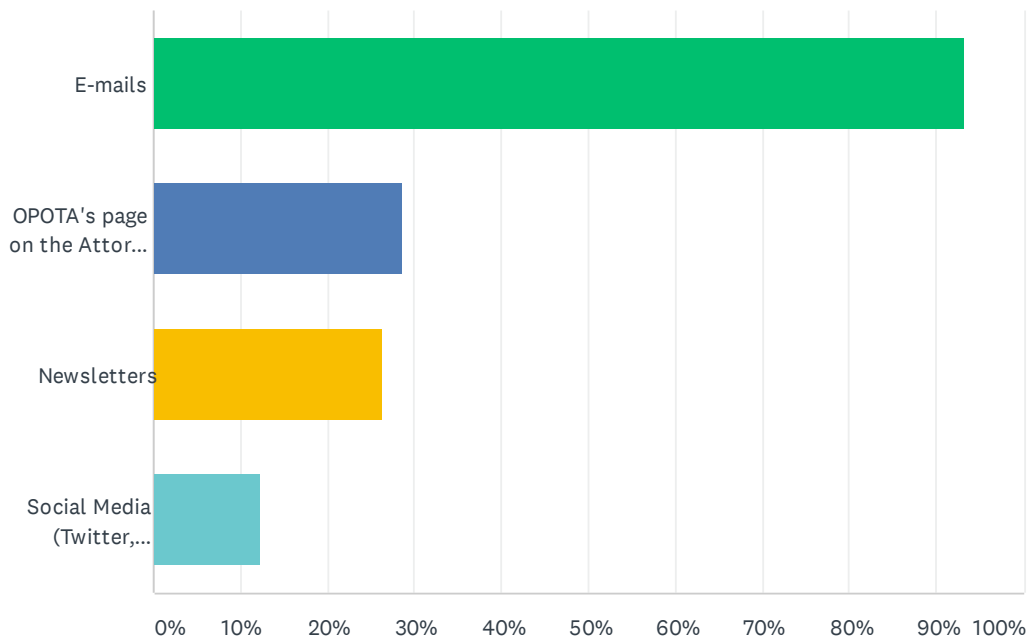
Answered: 1,318 Skipped: 467



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes	67.91% 895
No	28.22% 372
TOTAL	1,318

Q22 What is the most effective way for the OPOTC and OPOTA to communicate training and/or important policy related information to you and your agency?

Answered: 1,345 Skipped: 440



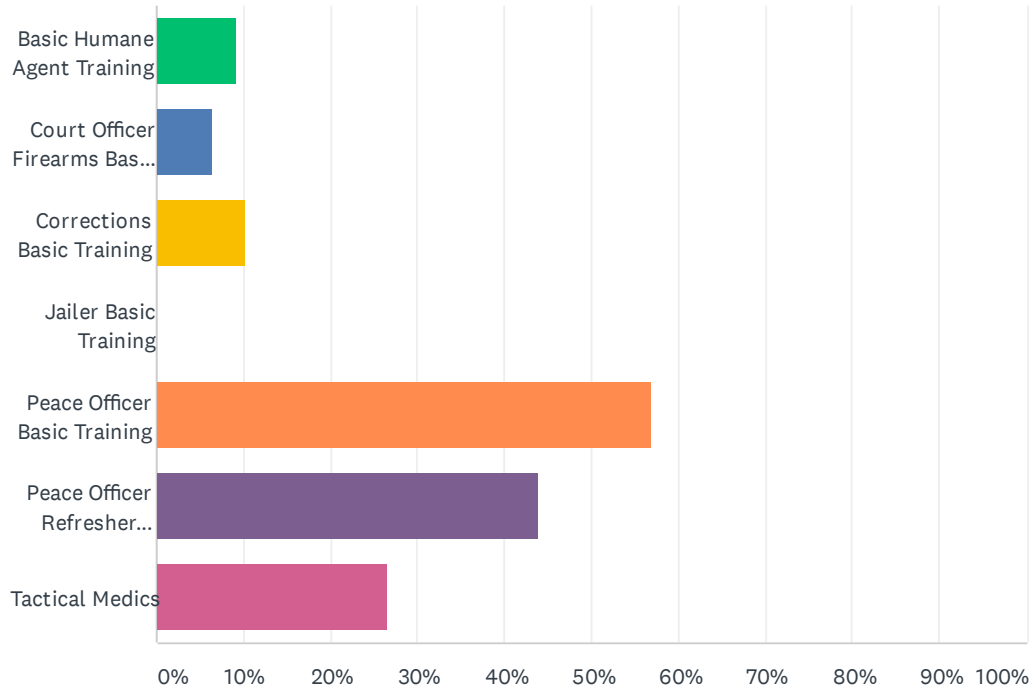
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
E-mails	93.38%	1,256
OPOTA's page on the Attorney General's website	28.70%	386
Newsletters	26.39%	355
Social Media (Twitter, Facebook)	12.42%	167
Total Respondents: 1,345		

Q23 In their efforts to best serve the Ohio Law Enforcement Community, the Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy would like to hear about issues that are important to you. Please provide any thoughts, comments, questions or concerns in the space below.

Answered: 443 Skipped: 1,342

Q24 BASIC TRAINING

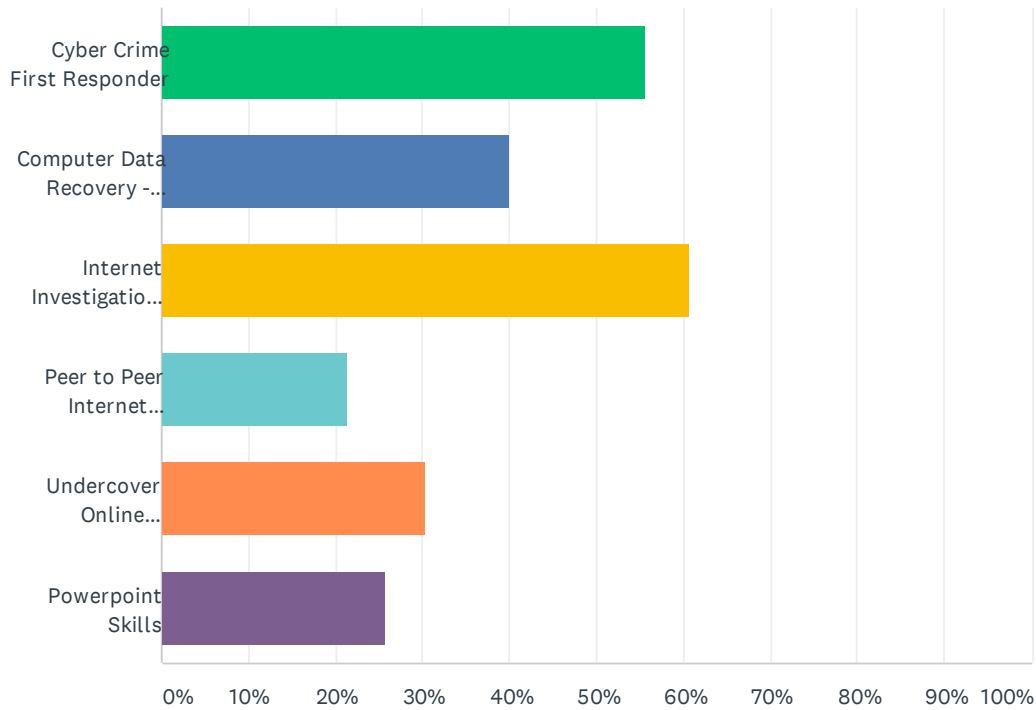
Answered: 1,048 Skipped: 737



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Basic Humane Agent Training	9.16%	96
Court Officer Firearms Basic Training	6.58%	69
Corrections Basic Training	10.31%	108
Jailer Basic Training	0.00%	0
Peace Officer Basic Training	56.97%	597
Peace Officer Refresher Training	43.89%	460
Tactical Medics	26.62%	279
Total Respondents: 1,048		

Q25 Cyber Crime

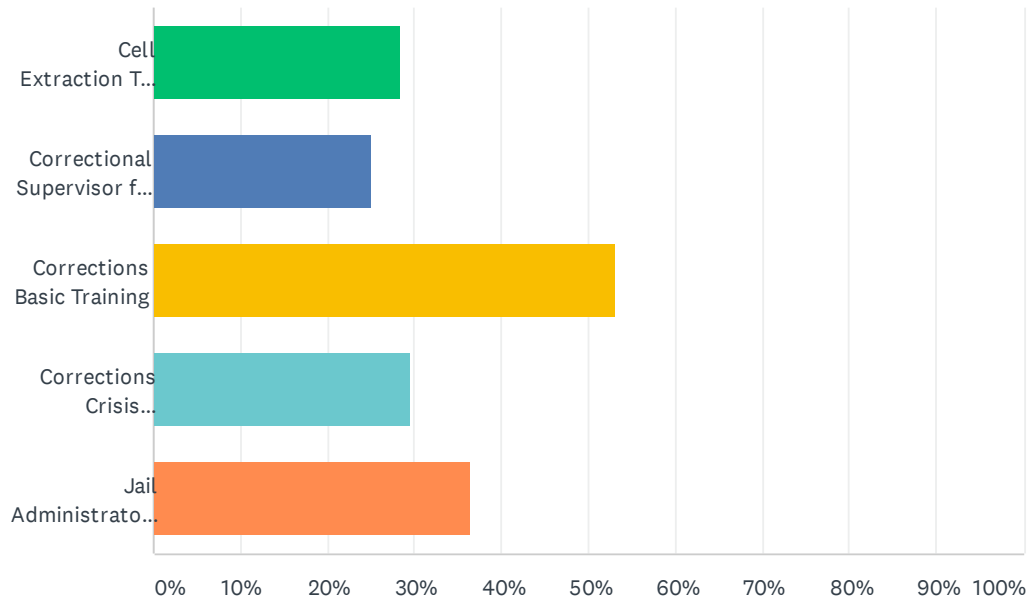
Answered: 1,080 Skipped: 705



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Cyber Crime First Responder	55.65%	601
Computer Data Recovery - Basic	39.91%	431
Internet Investigations I	60.74%	656
Peer to Peer Internet Investigations	21.30%	230
Undercover Online Investigations	30.37%	328
Powerpoint Skills	25.65%	277
Total Respondents: 1,080		

Q26 CORRECTIONS

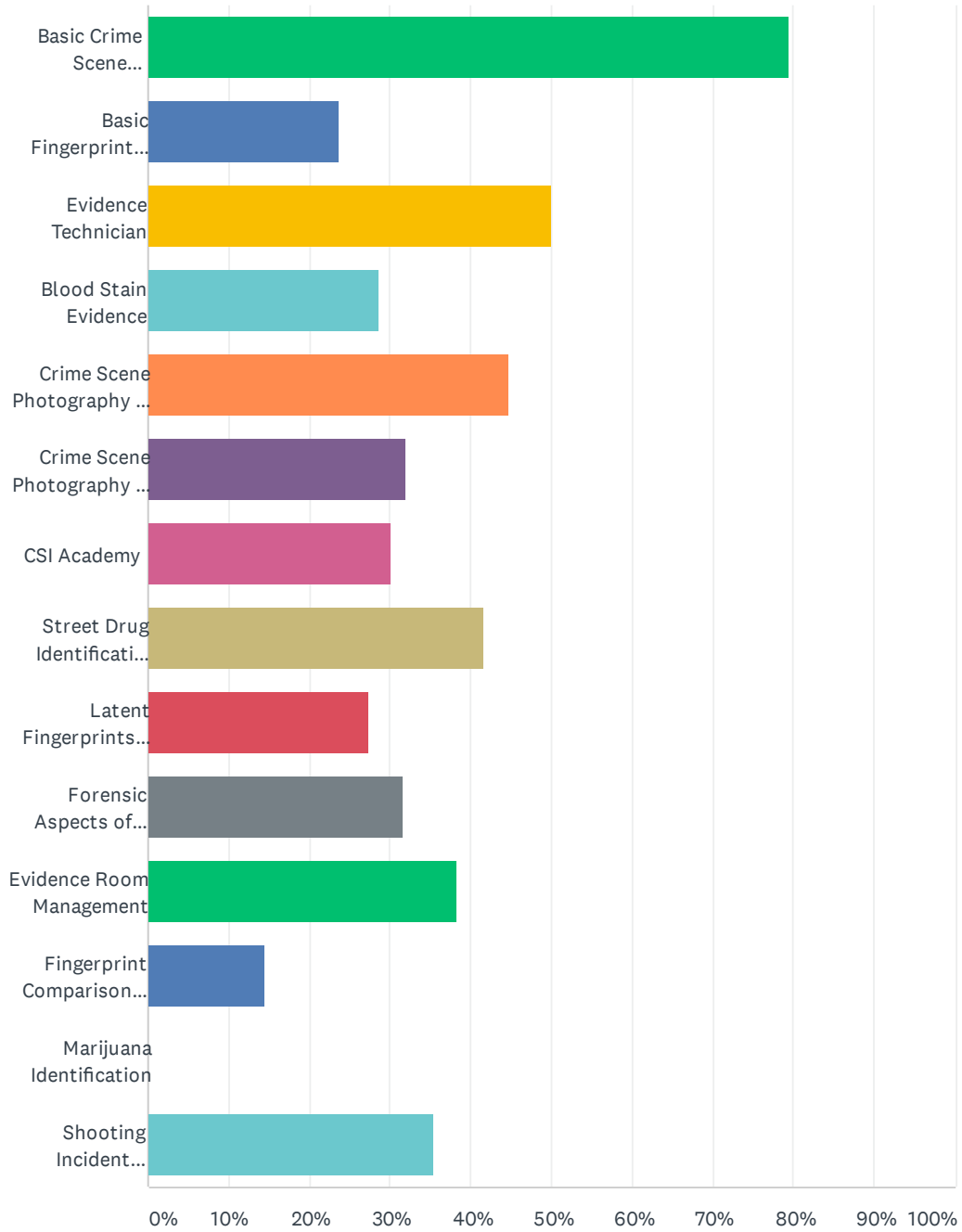
Answered: 457 Skipped: 1,328



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Cell Extraction Team Instructor	28.45%	130
Correctional Supervisor for Full – Service Facilities	25.16%	115
Corrections Basic Training	53.17%	243
Corrections Crisis Intervention Instructor Training	29.54%	135
Jail Administrator Course	36.32%	166
Total Respondents: 457		

Q27 CRIME SCENE

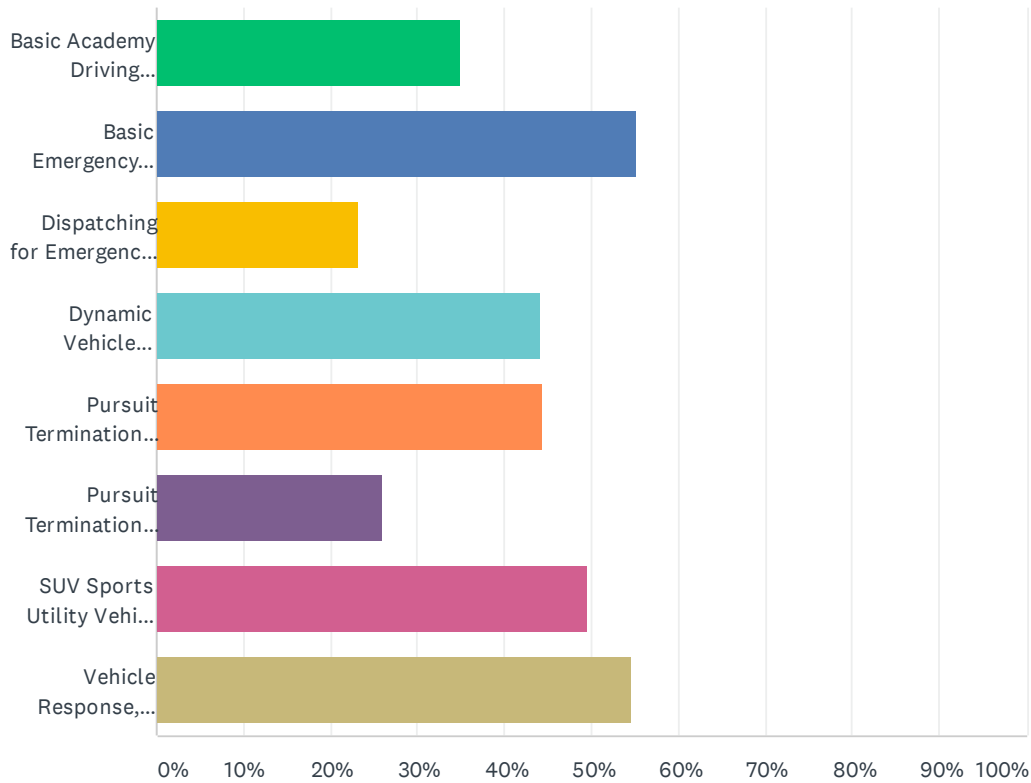
Answered: 1,088 Skipped: 697



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Basic Crime Scene Investigations	79.50%	865
Basic Fingerprint Classification	23.62%	257
Evidence Technician	50.09%	545
Blood Stain Evidence	28.58%	311
Crime Scene Photography I or Basic Photography (Prior to 2014)	44.76%	487
Crime Scene Photography II or Crime Scene and Evidence Photography (Prior to 2014)	32.08%	349
CSI Academy	30.06%	327
Street Drug Identification and Field Testing	41.73%	454
Latent Fingerprints Development	27.39%	298
Forensic Aspects of Death	31.53%	343
Evidence Room Management	38.24%	416
Fingerprint Comparison Techniques	14.43%	157
Marijuana Identification	0.00%	0
Shooting Incident Reconstruction	35.29%	384
Total Respondents: 1,088		

Q28 DRIVING

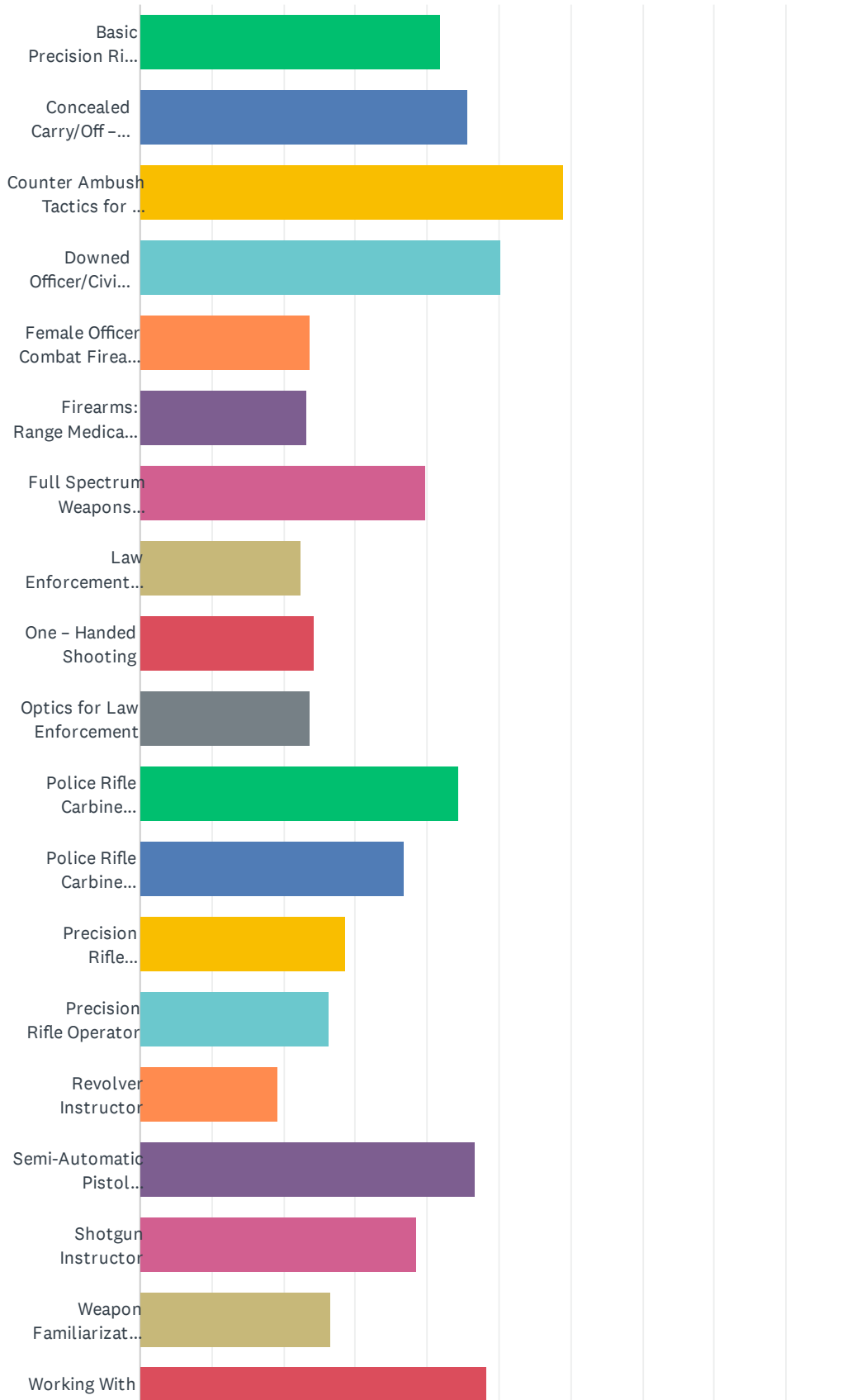
Answered: 1,015 Skipped: 770

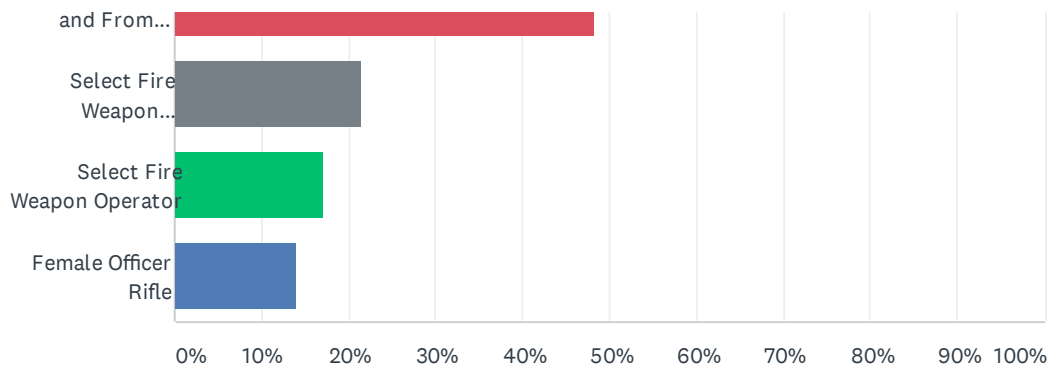


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Basic Academy Driving Instructor	34.98% 355
Basic Emergency Vehicle Operations	55.17% 560
Dispatching for Emergency Response and Pursuit	23.15% 235
Dynamic Vehicle Operations	44.24% 449
Pursuit Termination Techniques	44.33% 450
Pursuit Termination Techniques Instructor	26.01% 264
SUV Sports Utility Vehicle Operations Basic	49.56% 503
Vehicle Response, Pursuit and Control Techniques	54.68% 555
Total Respondents: 1,015	

Q29 FIREARMS

Answered: 1,043 Skipped: 742

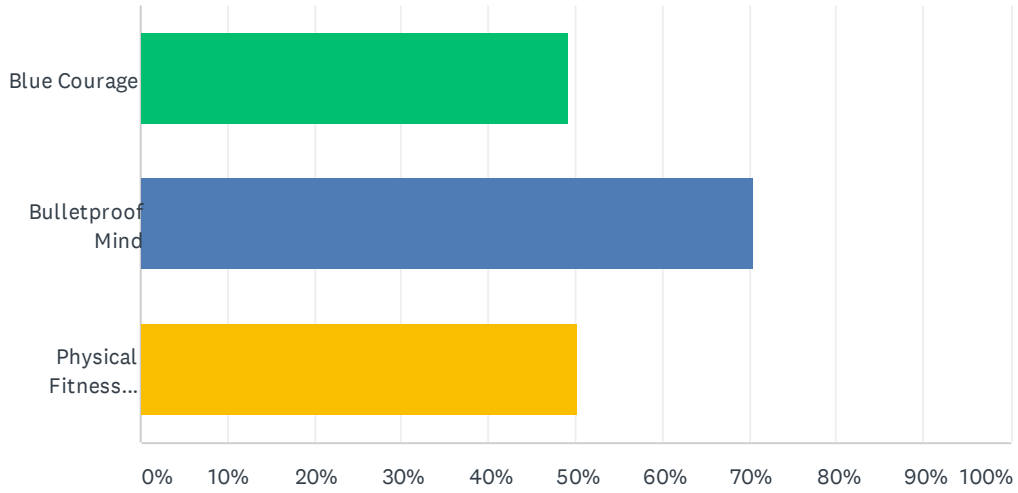




ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Basic Precision Rifle Skills	41.90%	437
Concealed Carry/Off – Duty Carry for Law Enforcement Officers	45.64%	476
Counter Ambush Tactics for Law Enforcement	59.06%	616
Downed Officer/Civilian Rescue	50.14%	523
Female Officer Combat Firearms	23.59%	246
Firearms: Range Medical Practicals	23.30%	243
Full Spectrum Weapons Training	39.69%	414
Law Enforcement Officers Flying Armed	22.34%	233
One – Handed Shooting	24.26%	253
Optics for Law Enforcement	23.59%	246
Police Rifle Carbine Instructor	44.39%	463
Police Rifle Carbine Operator	36.91%	385
Precision Rifle Instructor	28.67%	299
Precision Rifle Operator	26.27%	274
Revolver Instructor	19.27%	201
Semi-Automatic Pistol Instructor	46.69%	487
Shotgun Instructor	38.45%	401
Weapon Familiarization for Law Enforcement	26.65%	278
Working With and From Vehicles	48.42%	505
Select Fire Weapon Instructor	21.48%	224
Select Fire Weapon Operator	17.16%	179
Female Officer Rifle	14.09%	147
Total Respondents: 1,043		

Q30 FITNESS AND WELLNESS

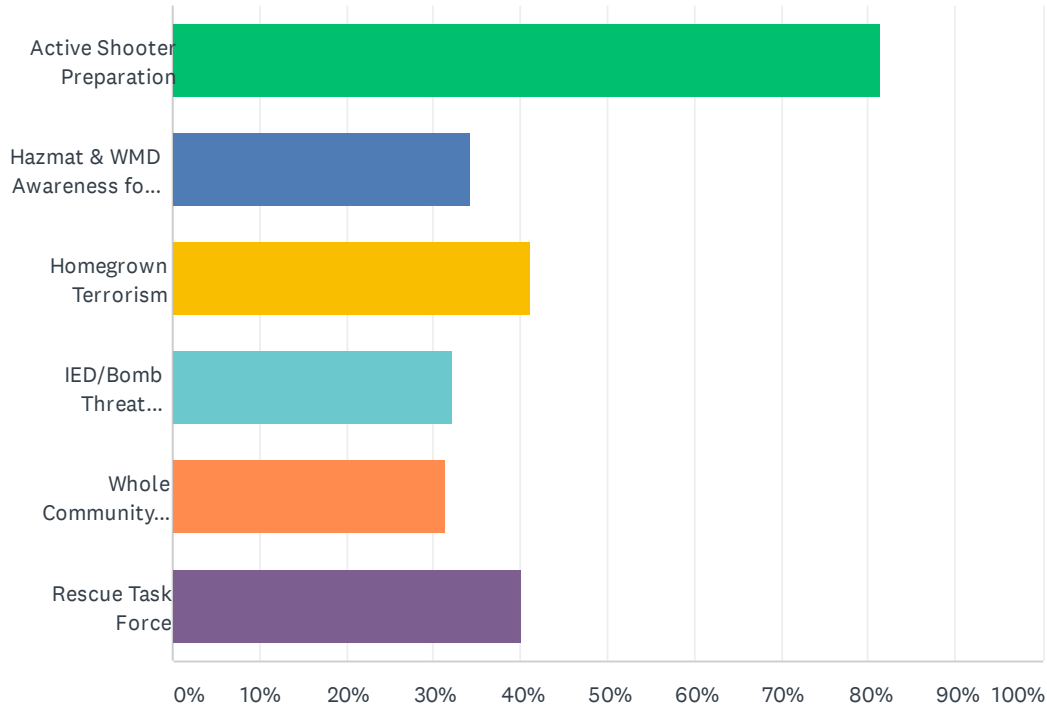
Answered: 949 Skipped: 836



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Blue Courage	49.21% 467
Bulletproof Mind	70.60% 670
Physical Fitness Specialist	50.26% 477
Total Respondents: 949	

Q31 HOMELAND SECURITY

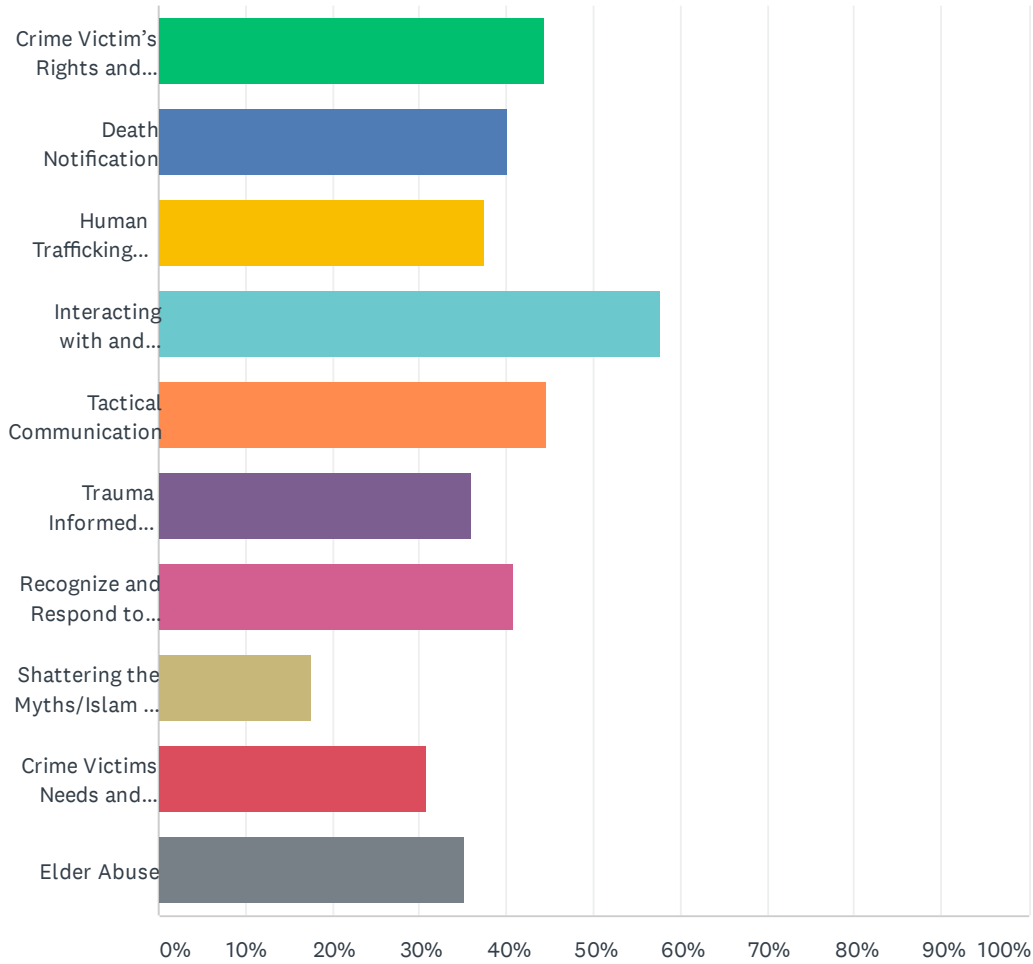
Answered: 1,025 Skipped: 760



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Active Shooter Preparation	81.46%	835
Hazmat & WMD Awareness for the First Responder	34.34%	352
Homegrown Terrorism	41.27%	423
IED/Bomb Threat Awareness and Management	32.20%	330
Whole Community Training	31.32%	321
Rescue Task Force	40.20%	412
Total Respondents: 1,025		

Q32 HUMAN RELATIONS

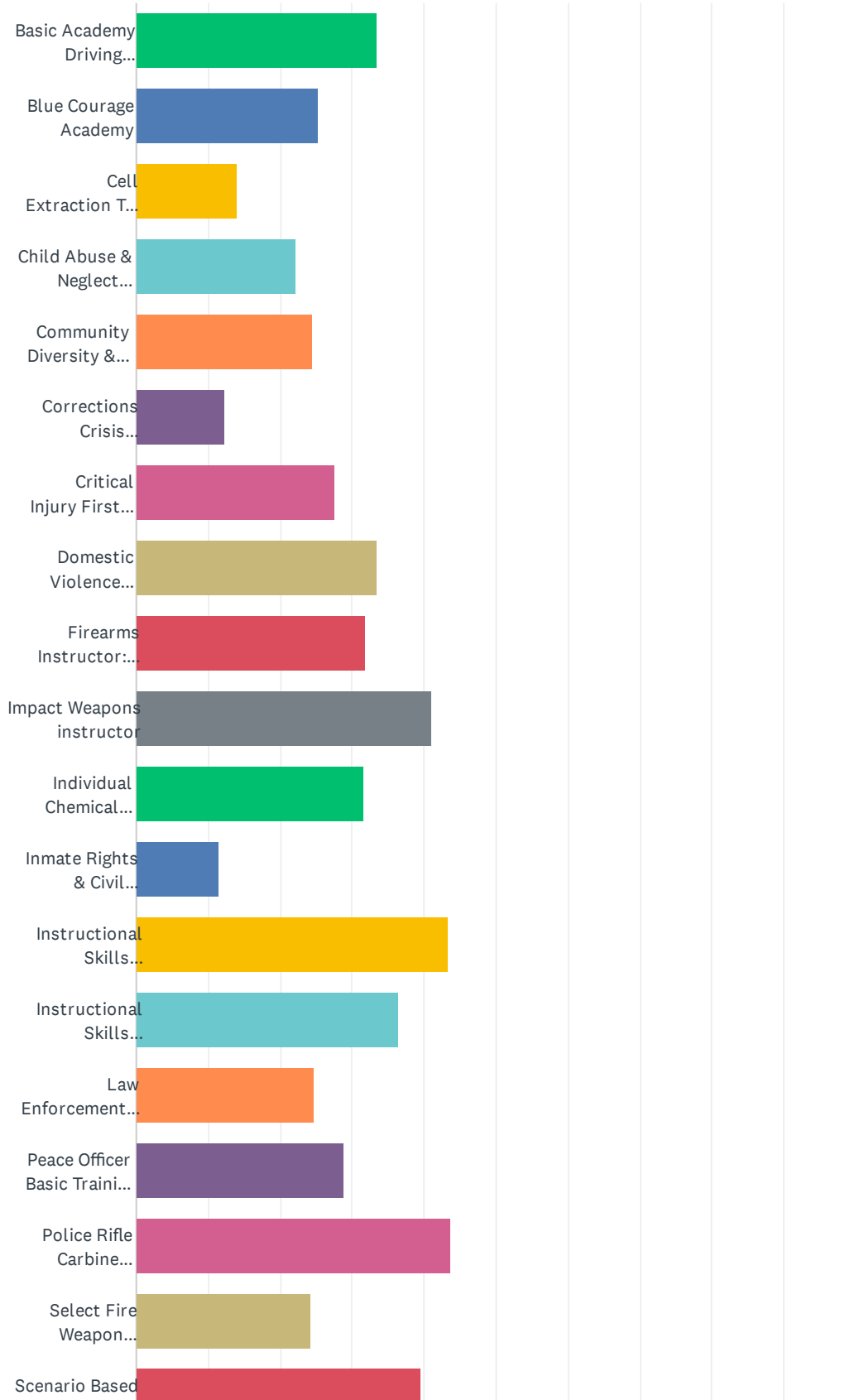
Answered: 1,026 Skipped: 759

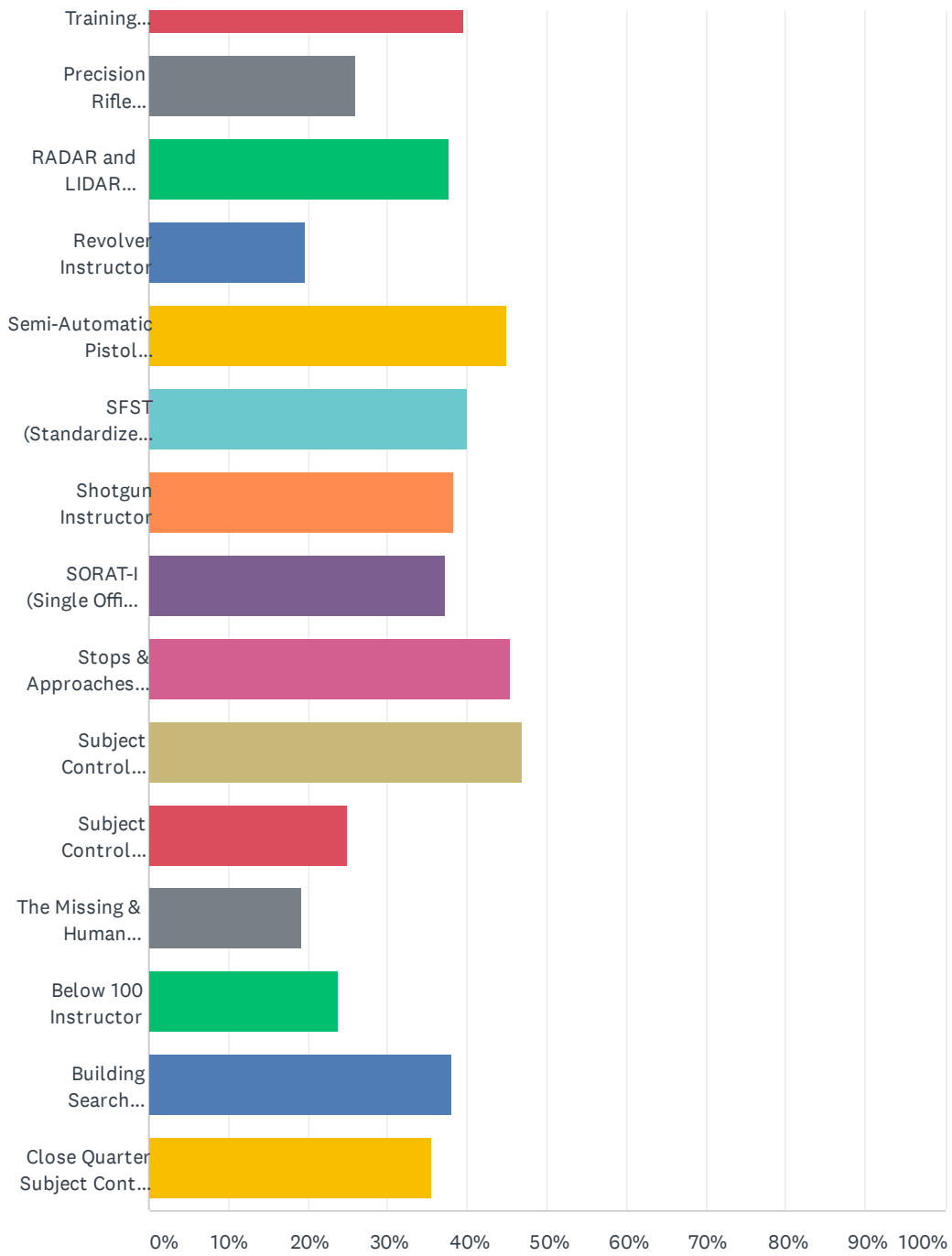


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Crime Victim's Rights and Responsibilities	44.35%	455
Death Notification	40.25%	413
Human Trafficking Basic Overview	37.43%	384
Interacting with and De-Escalating the Special Needs Population	57.70%	592
Tactical Communication	44.54%	457
Trauma Informed Policing	36.06%	370
Recognize and Respond to Individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder	40.84%	419
Shattering the Myths/Islam in America	17.54%	180
Crime Victims Needs and Rights Refresher	30.70%	315
Elder Abuse	35.09%	360
Total Respondents: 1,026		

Q33 INSTRUCTOR TRAINING

Answered: 953 Skipped: 832





ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Basic Academy Driving Instructor	33.37%	318
Blue Courage Academy	25.29%	241
Cell Extraction Team Instructor	13.96%	133
Child Abuse & Neglect Instructor	22.14%	211
Community Diversity & Procedural Justice Instructor	24.45%	233
Corrections Crisis Intervention Instructor	12.28%	117
Critical Injury First Aid (CIFA) Instructor	27.70%	264
Domestic Violence Instructor	33.37%	318
Firearms Instructor: Range Medical Practical's	31.79%	303
Impact Weapons instructor	40.92%	390
Individual Chemical Aerosol Instructor	31.69%	302
Inmate Rights & Civil Liability Instructor	11.44%	109
Instructional Skills (80Hours)	43.23%	412
Instructional Skills (80Hours) Split Schedule	36.41%	347
Law Enforcement Duty Knife Instructor	24.76%	236
Peace Officer Basic Training Legal Instructor	28.96%	276
Police Rifle Carbine instructor	43.65%	416
Select Fire Weapon Instructor	24.24%	231
Scenario Based Training Instructor	39.56%	377
Precision Rifle Instructor	25.92%	247
RADAR and LIDAR Instructor	37.57%	358
Revolver Instructor	19.62%	187
Semi-Automatic Pistol Instructor	45.02%	429
SFST (Standardized Field Sobriety Testing) Instructor	39.87%	380
Shotgun Instructor	38.20%	364
SORAT-I (Single Officer Response to an Active Threat-Instructor)	37.15%	354
Stops & Approaches Instructor	45.44%	433
Subject Control Instructor	46.80%	446
Subject Control Instructor-Split Schedule	24.97%	238
The Missing & Human Trafficking Instructor	19.31%	184
Below 100 Instructor	23.82%	227
Building Search Instructor	38.09%	363

Close Quarter Subject Control for Tactical Operations Instructor

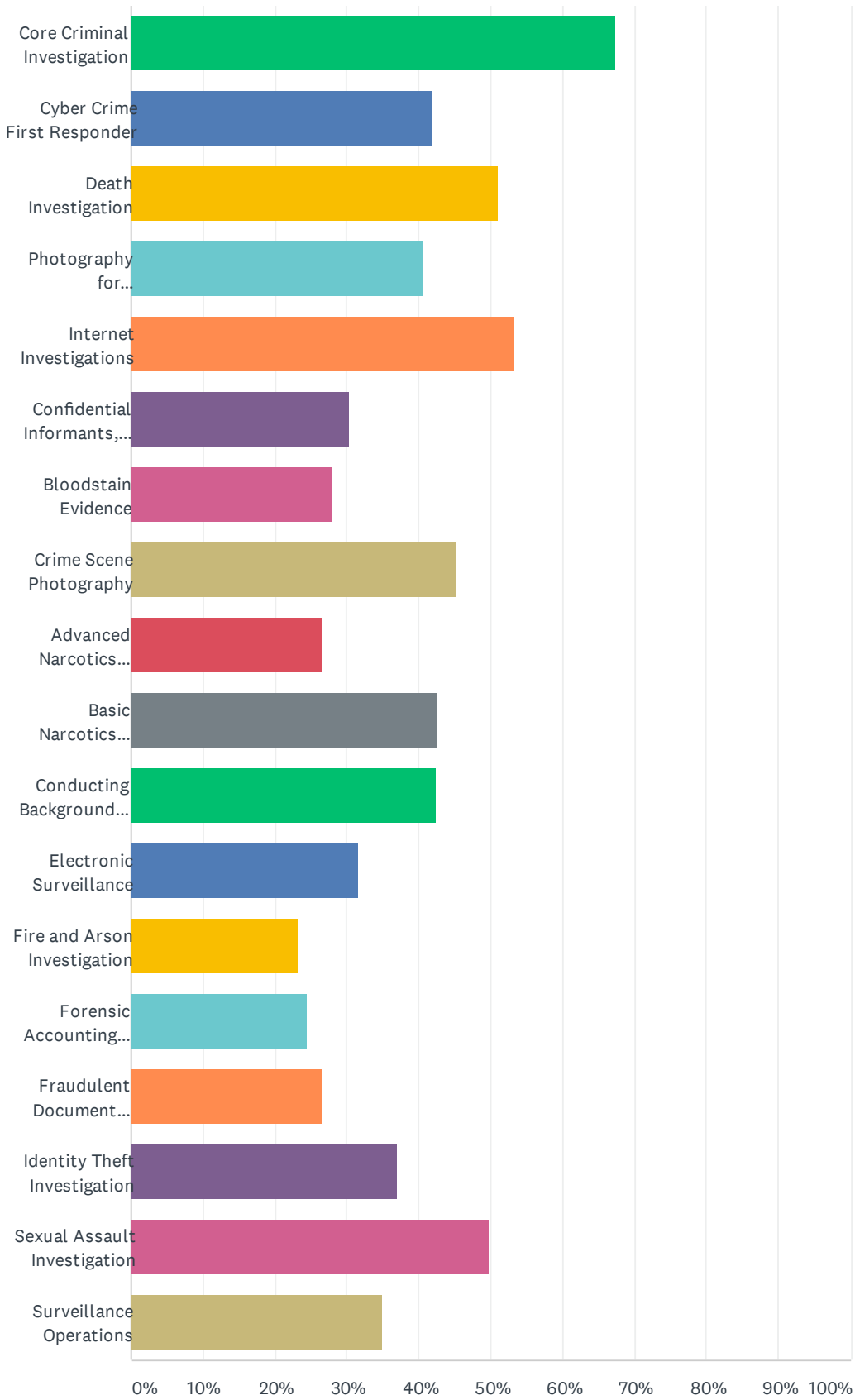
35.57%

339

Total Respondents: 953

Q34 INVESTIGATION

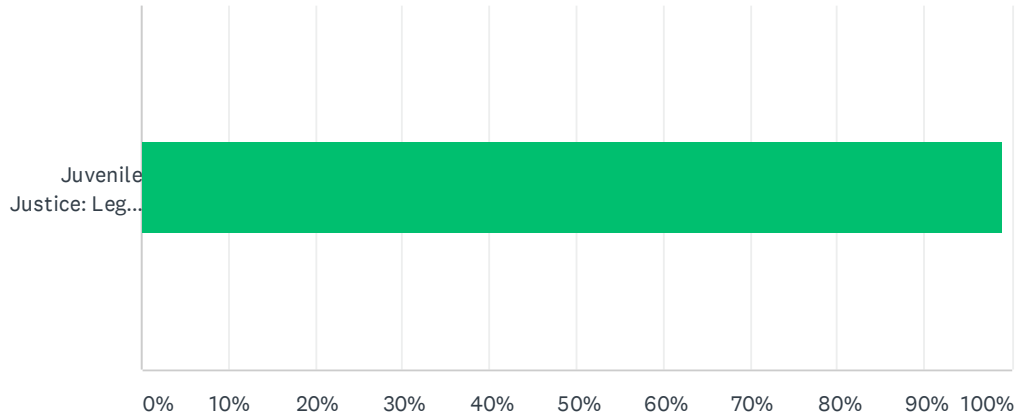
Answered: 1,029 Skipped: 756



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Core Criminal Investigation	67.35%	693
Cyber Crime First Responder	41.89%	431
Death Investigation	51.02%	525
Photography for Investigators	40.52%	417
Internet Investigations	53.26%	548
Confidential Informants, Cultivating, Controlling, and Managing	30.32%	312
Bloodstain Evidence	27.99%	288
Crime Scene Photography	45.09%	464
Advanced Narcotics Investigator	26.63%	274
Basic Narcotics Investigator	42.66%	439
Conducting Background Investigations	42.37%	436
Electronic Surveillance	31.49%	324
Fire and Arson Investigation	23.13%	238
Forensic Accounting Investigation	24.49%	252
Fraudulent Document Investigation	26.63%	274
Identity Theft Investigation	36.93%	380
Sexual Assault Investigation	49.76%	512
Surveillance Operations	34.89%	359
Total Respondents: 1,029		

Q35 JUVENILE JUSTICE

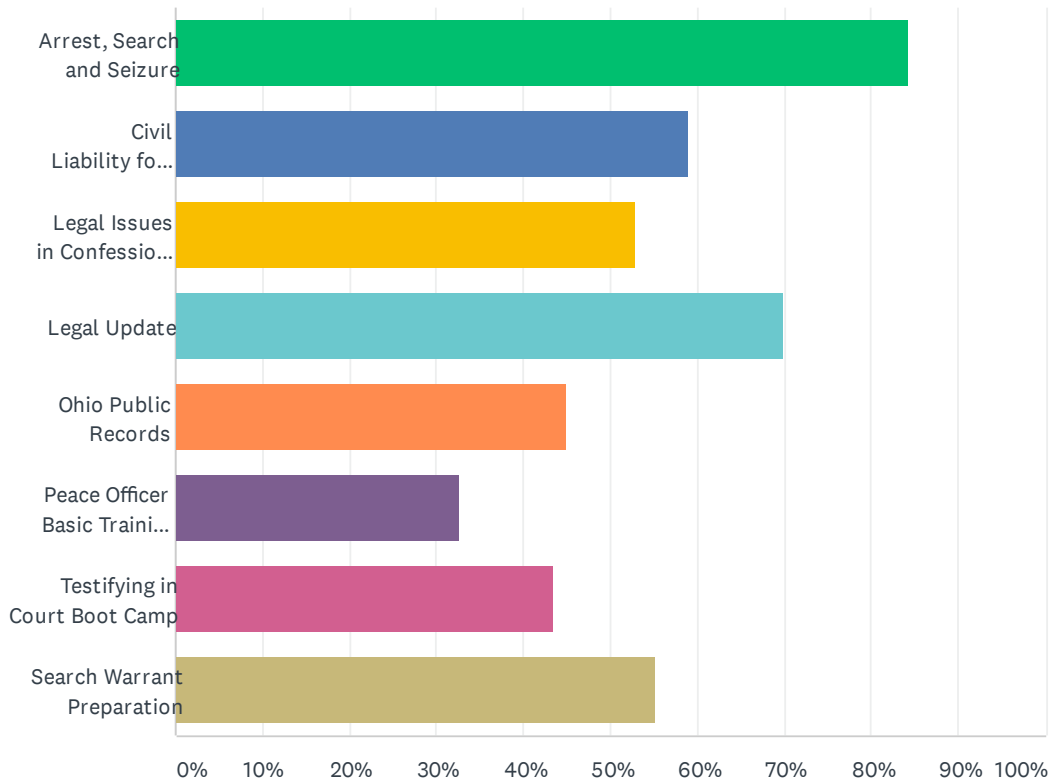
Answered: 575 Skipped: 1,210



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Juvenile Justice: Legal Update	98.96%	569
Total Respondents: 575		

Q36 LEGAL

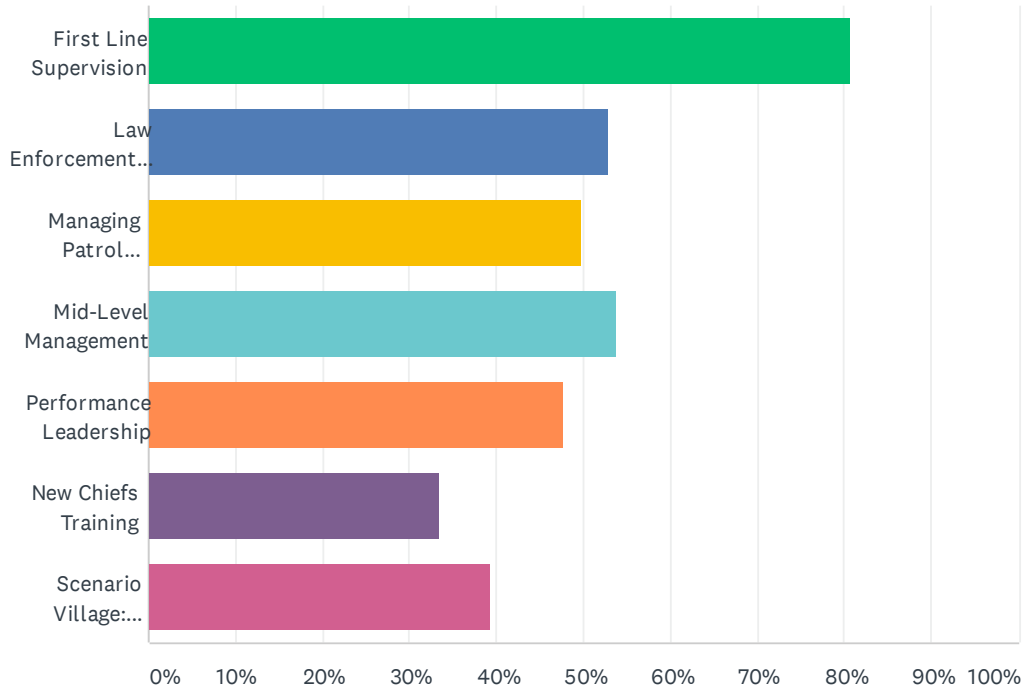
Answered: 1,057 Skipped: 728



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Arrest, Search and Seizure	84.30%	891
Civil Liability for Law Enforcement Managers and Officers	58.94%	623
Legal Issues in Confessions and Interrogations	52.89%	559
Legal Update	69.82%	738
Ohio Public Records	45.03%	476
Peace Officer Basic Training Legal Instructor	32.64%	345
Testifying in Court Boot Camp	43.42%	459
Search Warrant Preparation	55.25%	584
Total Respondents: 1,057		

Q37 MANAGEMENT

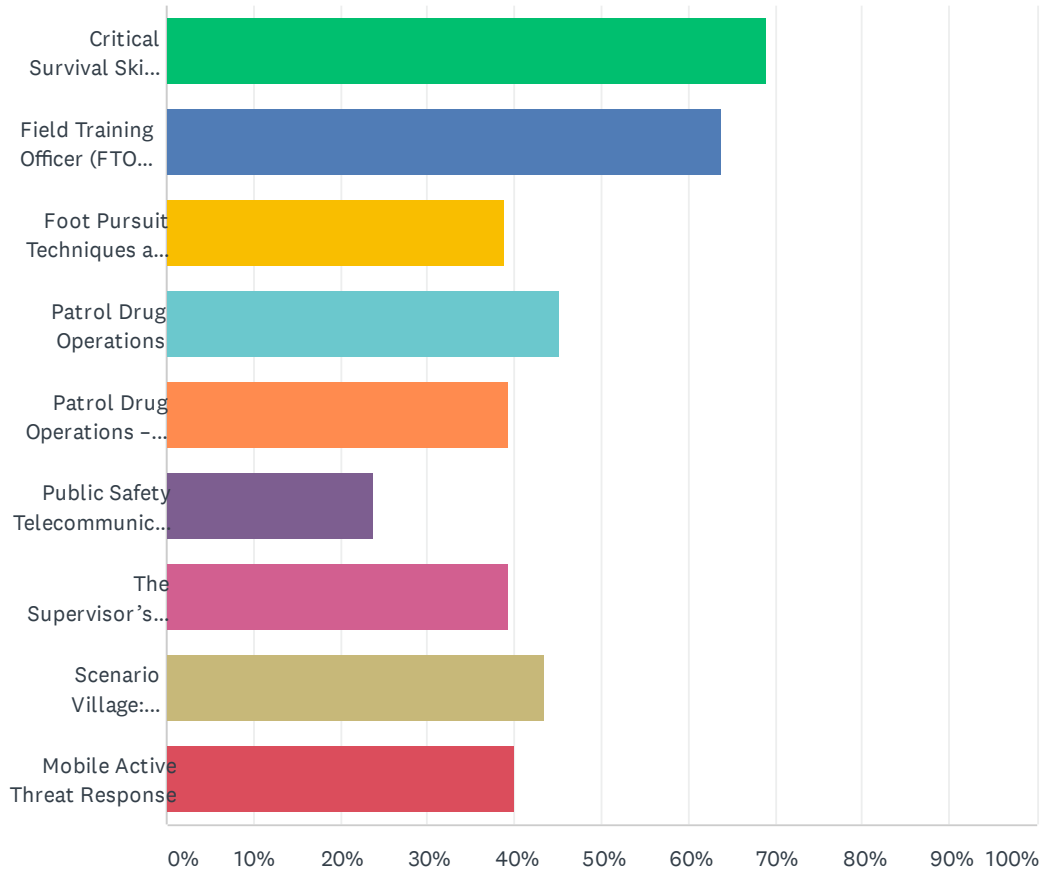
Answered: 991 Skipped: 794



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
First Line Supervision	80.73%	800
Law Enforcement Ethics	52.98%	525
Managing Patrol Operations	49.85%	494
Mid-Level Management	53.68%	532
Performance Leadership	47.73%	473
New Chiefs Training	33.50%	332
Scenario Village: Internal Investigation of Use of Force Incidents	39.25%	389
Total Respondents: 991		

Q38 PATROL

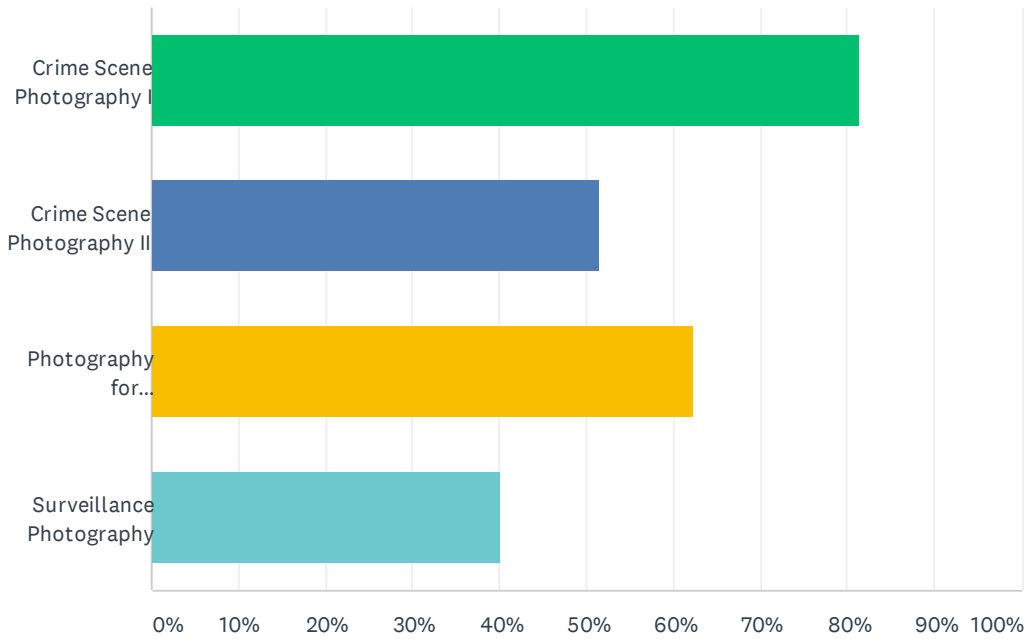
Answered: 994 Skipped: 791



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Critical Survival Skills for Patrol Officers	69.11%	687
Field Training Officer (FTO) Program (Ohio Model)	63.78%	634
Foot Pursuit Techniques and Officer Safety/Tactics	38.93%	387
Patrol Drug Operations	45.27%	450
Patrol Drug Operations – Practical	39.34%	391
Public Safety Telecommunicator 1	23.84%	237
The Supervisor's Role During and After Pursuits	39.34%	391
Scenario Village: De-escalation for Patrol Officers	43.56%	433
Mobile Active Threat Response	39.94%	397
Total Respondents: 994		

Q39 PHOTOGRAPHY

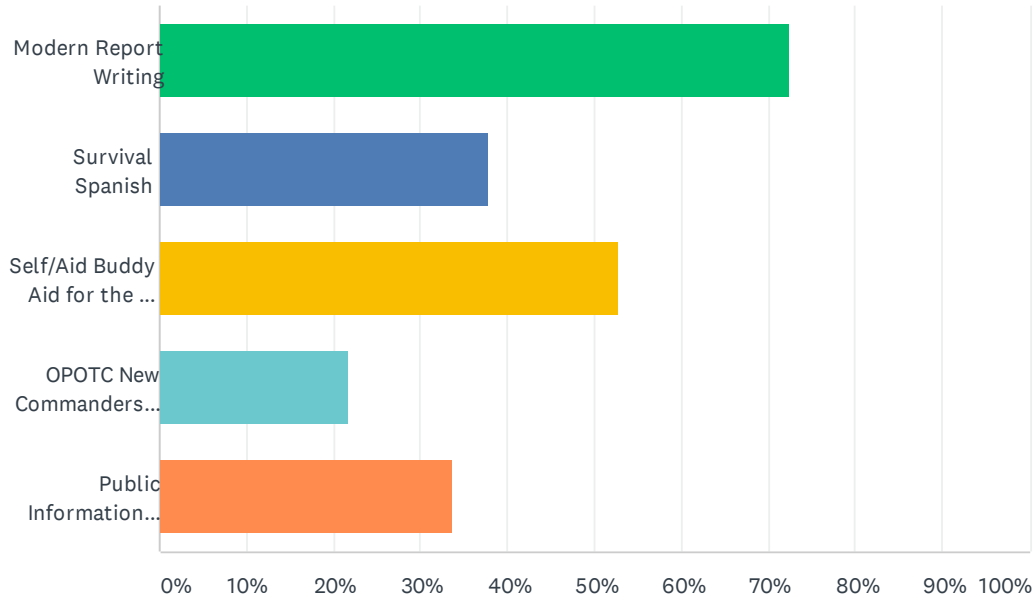
Answered: 793 Skipped: 992



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Crime Scene Photography I	81.34%	645
Crime Scene Photography II	51.45%	408
Photography for Investigators	62.42%	495
Surveillance Photography	40.10%	318
Total Respondents: 793		

Q40 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

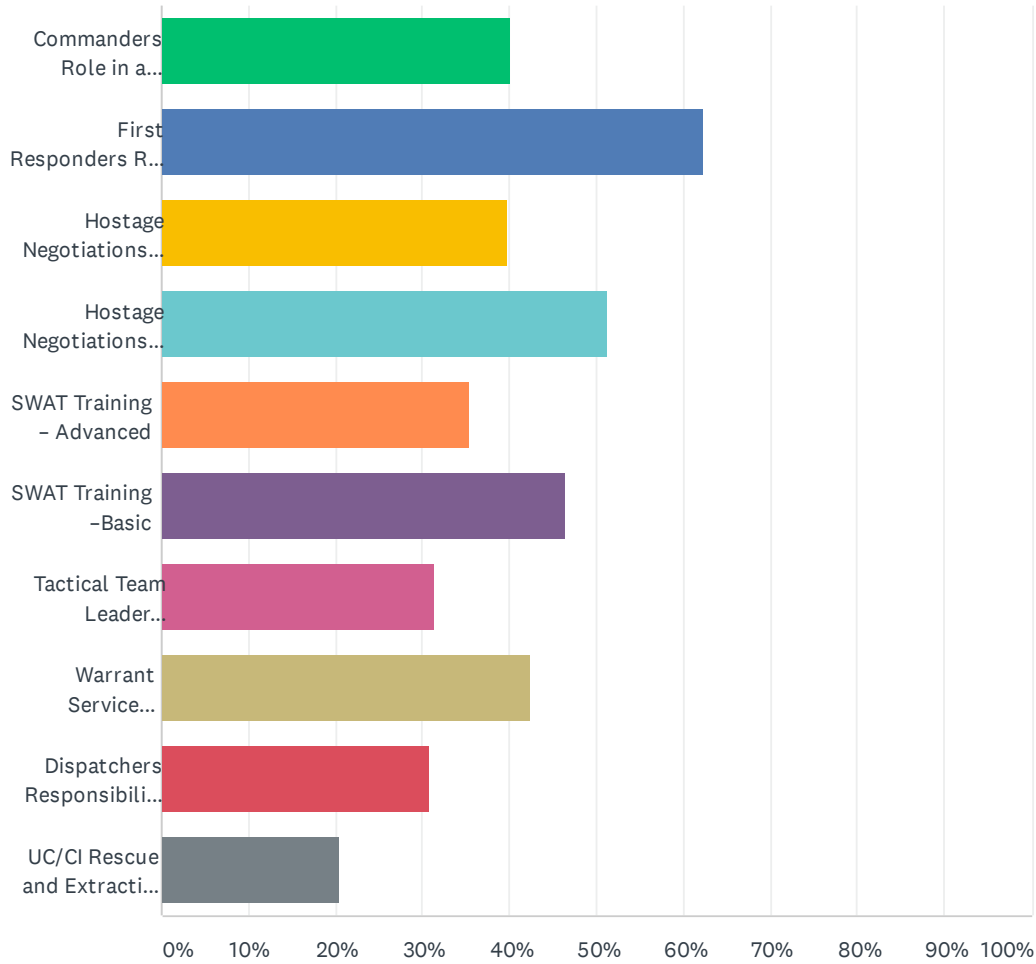
Answered: 971 Skipped: 814



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Modern Report Writing	72.40%	703
Survival Spanish	37.80%	367
Self/Aid Buddy Aid for the Law Enforcement Officer	52.63%	511
OPOTC New Commanders Course	21.83%	212
Public Information Officer Training and Development	33.68%	327
Total Respondents: 971		

Q41 SPECIAL OPERATIONS

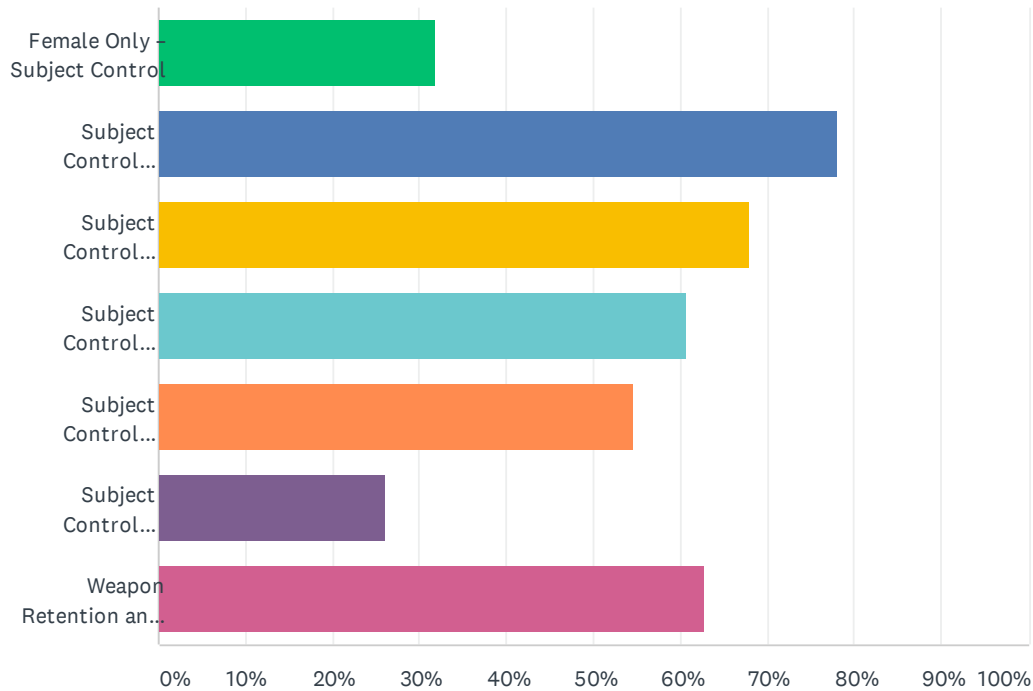
Answered: 832 Skipped: 953



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Commanders Role in a Barricade, Hostage or Suicide Situation	40.14%	334
First Responders Role in a Barricade, Hostage or Suicide Situation	62.38%	519
Hostage Negotiations – Advanced	39.66%	330
Hostage Negotiations – Basic	51.32%	427
SWAT Training – Advanced	35.46%	295
SWAT Training –Basic	46.39%	386
Tactical Team Leader Development	31.37%	261
Warrant Service Operations	42.43%	353
Dispatchers Responsibilities at a Barricade, Hostage, or Suicide Situation	30.77%	256
UC/CI Rescue and Extraction during Covert Operations	20.55%	171
Total Respondents: 832		

Q42 SUBJECT CONTROL

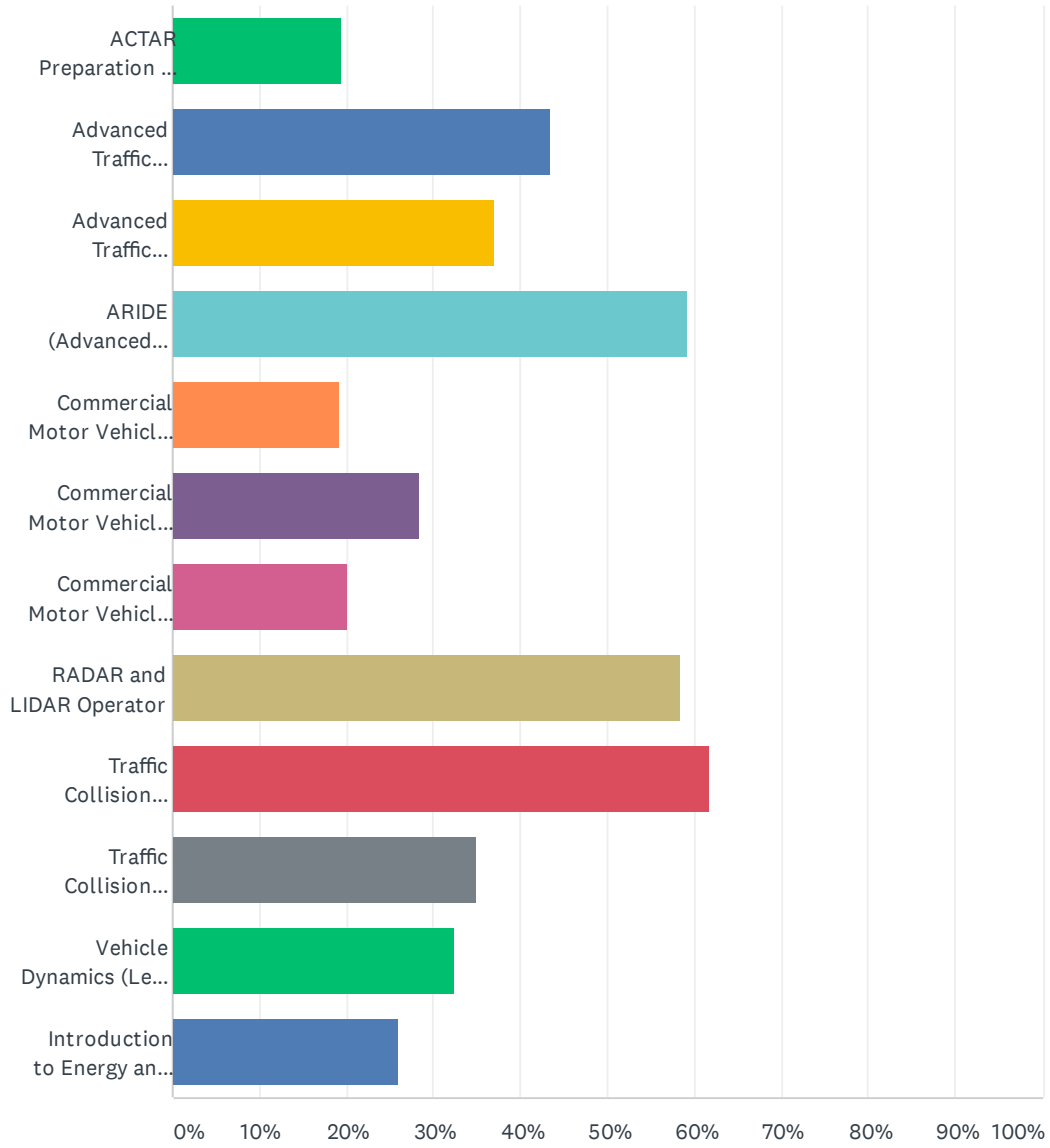
Answered: 863 Skipped: 922



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Female Only – Subject Control	31.87% 275
Subject Control Operator - Arrest & Control	77.98% 673
Subject Control Operator – Ground Defense	67.90% 586
Subject Control Operator – Stand up Skills	60.60% 523
Subject Control Operator – Edge/Impact/Weapon Defense	54.58% 471
Subject Control Operator – Non Commissioned Officer	26.19% 226
Weapon Retention and Shot Avoidance	62.80% 542
Total Respondents: 863	

Q43 TRAFFIC

Answered: 808 Skipped: 977



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
ACTAR Preparation and Examination	19.43%	157
Advanced Traffic Collision Investigations (Level II)	43.44%	351
Advanced Traffic Collision Reconstruction	37.00%	299
ARIDE (Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement)	59.28%	479
Commercial Motor Vehicle Collision Investigation (Level III)	19.18%	155
Commercial Motor Vehicle (Level I)	28.47%	230
Commercial Motor Vehicle Weight Enforcement (Level I)	20.17%	163
RADAR and LIDAR Operator	58.29%	471
Traffic Collision Investigations (Level I)	61.76%	499
Traffic Collision Reconstruction (Level IV)	35.02%	283
Vehicle Dynamics (Level III)	32.43%	262
Introduction to Energy and Crush	25.99%	210
Total Respondents: 808		

Q44 Please identify advanced training needs/topics your agency may desire, not specifically mentioned in the survey

Answered: 54 Skipped: 1,731



Ohio

Department of
Public Safety