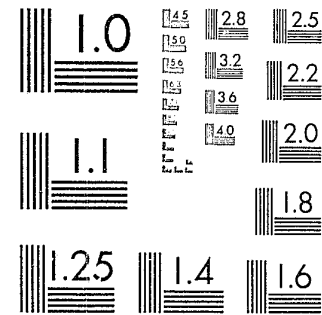


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FLORIDA STATE COMMITTEE ON
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION
OF JUSTICE

FINAL REPORT

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FLORIDA STATE COMMITTEE ON
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION
OF JUSTICE

August 23, 1968
Tallahassee, Florida

FINAL REPORT
FLORIDA STATE COMMITTEE
ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION
OF JUSTICE

Chairman - CHARLES J. HARDEE, JR.
Chairman Ex-Officio - Attorney General EARL FAIRCLOTH
Executive Director - EDWARD D. COWART
Project Coordinators - EUGENE HUTSELL
SEYMOUR GELBER

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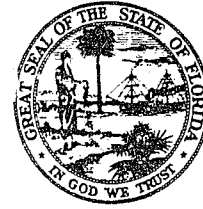
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REFERENCE

EARL FAIRCLOTH

ATTORNEY GENERAL
STATE OF FLORIDA

THE CAPITOL
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
32304

TO MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

I am grateful to the members of the Florida State Committee on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice for the part they played in providing our State with the first study ever made of its law enforcement structure. It is particularly meaningful in that the results of these findings can now be the basis for Florida's full participation under the Federal Omnibus Crime Control Act.

The research, documentation and conclusions of the Committee will establish affirmative guidelines for agencies undertaking the responsibilities to map crime control programs in Florida

Sincerely,
Earl Faircloth
Earl Faircloth

INTRODUCTION

During the term of the Florida State Committee on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, we witnessed the greatest upsurge of public interest and concern over the spread of crime. It was also the period in which more comprehensive action was taken against crime than at any time in Florida's history. The past nineteen months have seen positive action that for the first time places the State of Florida alongside local communities in a combined effort against crime and juvenile delinquency.

Beginning with the organization of federally supported state crime committees and the recently enacted "Safe Street" legislation, the federal government has shown an awareness of the magnitude of the problem and the recognition that federal funds, congressional legislation and national coordination must all participate in the effort against crime. We are particularly pleased that a large portion of the funds go directly to the State so that decisions as to their use may be made by those who know the local problems and who can respond with a statewide coordinated effort. The State of Florida by activating three major anti-crime agencies and establishing a Florida Law Revision Commission with the criminal law designated as its first duty in the 1967 legislative session, has made giant strides that will make it a leader in the Nation. Citizen response, once called apathetic, has become

not only concerned and demanding, but is now participating and contributing. The press in Florida is deserving of much credit for sounding the alert to the crime menace and providing facts and focus to generate concern, action and change. The membership of the committee is proud to have been able to serve during these times of crisis and pleased that our efforts have contributed in some part to the progress of our State.

As most groups organized in emergency situations, we were brought together hurriedly when the President of the United States requested that each State organize an anti-crime study commission. We charged ourselves with the very minimum goals of discovering what we had, what we needed and what to do about it. With a make-up of nonpolitical citizen leaders, government experts and university academic support, we began this pursuit. A series of special legislative sessions beginning almost with the inception of the Committee accelerated our time schedule. No sooner had we barely scratched the surface of what we had, than we were propelled into providing legislative answers for what we needed and how to go about it.

There are many who may rightfully claim a share of the credit for Florida's progress and our Committee perhaps is entitled to a portion of the plaudits. To engage in complacent satisfaction, at this time, would be foolhardy.

Florida has travelled so far only because the distance was so great. There is considerably more ahead of us than behind. The three new agencies created; The Florida Bureau of Law Enforcement, The Police Standards Council, The Florida Youth Services, are setting leadership patterns that will long be emulated in other states. This is being accomplished by top flight administrative ability and the desire and spirit of its personnel to excel. We must recognize, however, that each of these agencies is understaffed, undermanned and underdeveloped. The glow of progress that emanates from new ideas and the vitality of individual leaders may soon be dimmed by lack of funds to implement these programs. It would be tragic indeed for these three agencies to suffer from the anemia caused by false economy and to wither away into perfunctory, limited and colorless agencies.

We have many recommendations, some the result of hard research, others the findings from our collective experience and still others, observations we deem both apparent and necessary.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. We urge and endorse a re-evaluation of the Florida Bureau of Law Enforcement in terms of providing adequate staffing, equipment and funding so that the agency may properly conduct and coordinate a state-wide campaign against organized crime, narcotics and other vices that contaminate our streets. If we persist in limiting the Bureau to the less than forty agents presently on staff, we will merely have a shell of an agency. We cannot afford to delude ourselves that we are successfully fighting crime by displaying a show piece. The Bureau must be the nerve center of Florida's efforts and unless adequately equipped, this will not come about.

2. The Police Standards Council was created with virtually no funding and only a supplement arising from a special legislative session prevented its early demise. This agency is directly responsible for establishing training and educational standards that will provide Florida with the quality police officer so urgently needed. If it is intended to reap the full benefits of such an agency, our State must do more than is being done. We must join with local communities in making higher education available to the police officer as well as providing more and better police training, and we must be prepared to bear the cost. A recent Ford Foundation project conducted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) used the Florida Standards as a guide for a National Minimum Police Standards Program. The pride we have in our progress

should encourage a greater contribution by the State so that this agency may properly serve its function.

3. The Florida Youth Services Division has perhaps provided the most dramatic changes in the juvenile delinquency field. What before was a sprawling collection of agencies and courts with little official relationship and often separated by lack of communication, diverse policies, petty bickering and personal idiosyncrasy, is now a thriving coordinated agency with one goal and with common understanding. Treatment concepts such as half-way houses and group therapy have been introduced and new departments of Community Services, Statistics and Legal Services have been organized.

The enthusiasm generated by the staff of this agency is heartening, but unless it is provided the financial assistance to do the things it must do, we will face the reality of permitting success to slip from our grasp.

We are more than pleased to note that the legislators primarily responsible for passage of these three historic Acts are members of our Committee. Senator Robert Shevin, The Florida Law Enforcement Bureau; Representative Murray Dubbin, The Police Standards Council; Senator Louis de la Parte, Florida Youth Services Act.

4. There is a need in Florida for a permanent group of citizens both public and private to constantly evaluate crime control facilities, to direct research, to aid local crime commissions and grand juries and to be in a position to speak out in support or opposition to certain

legislation or practices. The group should be unencumbered by political considerations. We conducted ourselves in this fashion from the day we were organized by Attorney General Earl Faircloth. With the expiration of our grant on August 31, 1968, and the termination of the federal agency under which we functioned, we cannot overstate the need for the continuation of this purpose. The Bureau of Law Enforcement is perhaps the logical agency to sponsor the formation of a successor group under their Planning and Research Division, assuming that funds are available. Notwithstanding the budgetary or other limitations, it is absolutely essential that an independent body representing citizens, government and the universities be formed to continue evaluating, researching and making the general public aware of both our progress and our shortcomings.

5. There is a fragmentation of law enforcement at the local level, borne from needs of a bygone past, but unequal to the crime crisis of today. A proliferation of municipal police, county sheriffs, constables and other law enforcers operate in the same community with resultant overlapping of authority, gaps in jurisdiction and an uncoordinated community effort. For example, serious study should be given to a reexamination of the criminal jurisdiction of the constable's office. We urge that urban areas forego the political boundaries established for police agencies and centralize their operational force so that a total effort can be brought into play. Divided authority lends itself to weakness.

6. Other than a handful of projects at the universities and the work of a few police agencies, there is virtually no research being conducted in Florida on the problem of crime and delinquency. It is essential that all state agencies and every large police, prosecution and correction department, at a local level institute a research program so that we can anticipate and estimate orderly progress based on factual data.

7. Our Committee was particularly interested in research relating to detection of early signs of childhood delinquency. The possibility that one might be able to begin treatment of a six-year old child who displays certain anti-social tendencies is encouraging in a field where answers at best are vague and the problems, at least, are monumental. Researchers in the same field are developing techniques and standards with which judges may be scientifically aided in selecting the most likely probation choices and parole boards the best risks for early release. It is important for all the agencies involved in these many processes to participate in these studies. We recognize that the immediate day to day problems at hand require their full energies but we will never do more than hold our own until we begin considering new and imaginative programs. Research is the key and until every level of law enforcement agency recognizes the fruits it can bear, we will make no more than momentary headway. Early childhood detection of delinquency proneness gets to the very core of our problem and it must be pursued.

8. Tremendous efforts are being made by civic groups throughout the State to disseminate information on organized crime, narcotics and other areas of concern. Each of these programs are worthwhile, particularly those aimed at educating our youngsters, but some are repetitive and others have only shock or publicity value. Many groups are unable to develop satisfactory programs and few have the resources to staff a program or adequately research it. There is a need for a central source to which civic groups can look for professional guidance. We would encourage the Florida Bureau of Law Enforcement, The Florida Youth Services Division and the Office of the Attorney General to cooperatively offer themselves for the needed service.

9. The tragic impact of narcotics on our youth calls for decisive action. There is an absolute need to develop a mandatory education program in our public schools, beginning at the junior high level, dealing with the study of narcotics and its ill effects. We are further appalled at the lack of treatment facilities in the State of Florida for young people who have become addicted to dangerous drug use.

10. We urge our fellow citizens to a better understanding of our police officers and more support for their efforts. Too often, the police have become the brunt and scapegoat for sociological problems. We not only encourage higher salaries, but perhaps even of more significance, recognition must be had of the immensity of the task we have placed before law enforcement and the inadequacy of the

tools we have provided. A step in the right direction is the provision of the recently enacted Federal Omnibus Crime Control Act wherein Court ordered wire tapping was approved in specific enumerated instances. We support similar type legislation to assist Florida's police officer particularly in the area of organized crime. Aggravating the difficulties of the law enforcement process has been the attitude of the National news media in its undue emphasis on disorder and disrespect for the law. We are pleased that the Florida news media has assumed a responsible attitude and has attempted to portray the police officer in a favorable and friendly light.

11. We recommend to our legislators that further attention be given to specific areas involving the administration of criminal justice.

- a) Our grand jury system be strengthened so that a local grand jury may if it so desires have the opportunity to select outside counsel of its own choosing.
- b) The infiltration of organized crime into legitimate business enterprise must be met by piercing the corporate veil with legislation that will prevent criminal conspiracies to operate deviously behind the anonymity of the corporate structure.

- c) Citizens find nothing more appalling than knowledge that accused with records of convictions of serious criminal offenses are free on bail while awaiting trial, no matter their evident propensity to commit crimes of violence. A restructuring of bail and bond practices is necessary with paramount consideration given to the safety of citizens. The bail provision in the proposed 1968 Constitution does not as a matter of right entitle a defendant to bail while awaiting appeal and we commend its purpose. We would also encourage legislation providing more severe sanctions for failure to respond to personal recognizance.
- d) Machinery must be established and implemented enabling greater examination of the qualification of members of the judiciary for selection and removal.
- e) State Attorneys and County Solicitors can best serve the public purpose by full-time employment so that they may devote their total energies to prosecution duties. Corollary with this must go an adequate salary scale which will encourage quality lawyers to seek these positions.

HISTORY and ACTIVITY

The Florida State Committee on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice was organized on September 13, 1966, at the request of the President of the United States and the then Attorney General of the United States Nicholas de B. Katzenbach. The purpose of the Committee as expressed in the President's message to Congress was that committees be organized in each of the respective states " . . . to find ways to halt the increase in crime, to enhance the security of persons and property, to deal effectively with criminal offenders, and to insure fairness throughout the criminal process."

Governor Haydon Burns designated Florida Attorney General Earl Faircloth as Chairman of the Committee and under terms of the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, Florida became eligible to participate in the Federal Grant Programs as provided in the legislation. Authorization was requested and received from the Florida Budget Commission to submit an application to the U. S. Department of Justice for operational funds. The Committee was to be financed solely from these federal funds and augmented only by a matching contribution from the Office of the Attorney General in terms of office space, utilities, office equipment, certain salaries and other

administrative necessities. Application for a grant was made and subsequently (February 24, 1967) a grant of \$22,000 was approved by U. S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark.

Selection of Committee members was a difficult though pleasant task for the Attorney General as a result of the large number of citizens volunteering for service. The Attorney General sought a cross section membership representing the various levels of law enforcement, government, research, and a group of community leaders associated with programs relating to the control of crime. Appendix A lists the Committee membership with a brief biographical sketch.

The first meeting of the Committee was held September 23, 1966, in Miami. It was the initial planning conference to establish the goals and direction of the Committee. The Attorney General's staff appointments to the Committee were Assistant Attorney General Edward D. Cowart as Executive Director, and Eugene Hutsell as Project Coordinator. The Committee chose five areas in which they planned to concentrate their efforts. These were:

1. Effective police and law enforcement coupled with public support
2. Effective and vigorous prosecution and defense
3. Effective courts
4. Penology and rehabilitation
5. Parole and probation

The Attorney General appointed C. J. Hardee, Jr., of Tampa, as permanent Chairman, and Mr. Hardee set an October 2nd. meeting in Miami to establish working sub-committees and assignments for the membership and consultants. Sub-committees were established to obtain basic information concerning the jurisdiction of all law enforcement agencies in Florida and budget and arrest statistics from municipal and county police agencies. The paucity of information available made obvious the need for a statewide law enforcement survey. There existed no central source from which information could be obtained as to the structure of the total, state-wide law enforcement machinery. Florida, as most of her sister states, had provided police services to its citizens on a piecemeal, overlapping, disjointed and fragmented basis. The Committee then set about the herculean job of compiling and relating data so that the basic functions of law enforcement could be enumerated and thus be susceptible for evaluation as to the critical crime control needs of the State.

A chart was prepared by the Statutory Revision department of the Attorney General's Office listing the constitutional and statutory authority of every agency in Florida having any law enforcement responsibility. This preliminary survey was used as a starting point for an in-depth review of the agencies. The chart data was analyzed and broken down into categories so that it could best be presented

in simplified form. Appendix B describes the criminal enforcement authority of government agencies compiled for reference purposes from the original chart. A history of the evolution, philosophy and structure of law enforcement was prepared for inclusion in the final survey. (Appendix C). It was the intention of the Committee not only to provide a comprehensive gathering of law enforcement information pertaining to Florida that would enable corrective legislation to flow from it, but to also have available in one document, a simple, declarative outline of the Florida law enforcement structure.

A survey questionnaire was designed (Appendix D) to provide information regarding law enforcement budgets, personnel and other pertinent data relating to duties and problems of the various agencies. Appendix D shows the questionnaire and a sampling of the responses. The questionnaire was submitted to the following groups of agencies with the number of responses indicated below:

<u>Name</u>	<u>No. Submitted</u>	<u>No. Returned</u>	<u>Percentages</u>
State Agencies	14	14	100
State Attorney's	17	8	46
Sheriffs	67	31	46
Constables	<u>140</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>39</u>
	238	108	45

Information was obtained from other sources such as the State Comptroller's Report of County Finances, the State Budget Commission and Reports to the Attorney General.

The Survey goals were outlined as follows:

1. To obtain a clear description of the law enforcement authority and responsibility of each agency.

2. To identify specific problems and/or modifications suggested by the various officers or agency heads.

3. To ascertain the total number of law enforcement personnel on the State and County levels.

4. To ascertain the total law enforcement budget of all agencies on the State and County levels.

5. To determine the amount or degree of shared or overlapping authority and responsibility between agencies at the various levels.

6. To determine indications of weak areas or gaps in jurisdictional authorities.

7. To determine the degree or amount of correlation of duties and responsibilities between agencies on the various levels.

The study made the following recommendations:

1. The most pressing need for local law enforcement agencies is some form of state-wide assistance and coordination of efforts.

2. The need exists for an advanced, computerized communications system, able to operate within the State and connected with national sources of information.

3. A Uniform Law Enforcement Reporting System for the State should be adopted so that our statistics on crime will be compatible with the FBI nation-wide information and communications network.

The survey is presently being used as resource material by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in

their study of the State Law Enforcement Systems for the Florida Bureau of Law Enforcement.

It is interesting to note that the Survey recommendations issued January 21, 1967, prior to the Report of the President's Commission, so closely parallel and anticipate the recommendations of that body.

The Survey was distributed to law enforcement agencies in Florida as well as to government leaders and private citizens concerned with crime control. From its contents the Committee developed a legislative program aimed at developing and creating enforcement agencies at a state-wide level of authority. Committee meetings and seminars were held in Miami, Tampa, and Tallahassee to include law enforcement officials and citizens in the planning stages of the Committee's Legislative program. As a result of these series of meetings the following legislative program was approved for sponsorship or support by the Committee.

1. A State investigating agency be created under the direction of a central state-wide authority.

2. A constitutional amendment enabling the Attorney General to empanel grand juries, file injunctions and prosecute criminal cases.

3. A reorganization of the Florida Sheriff's Bureau, allowing Bureau investigators authority to make investigations in any county where a crime has been committed, notwithstanding the invitation of the Sheriff of that county.

4. The creation of a Police Standards Council to establish minimum standards and qualifications for police officers.

5. Legislation establishing a conditional release program for convicted felons.

6. Legislation permitting release on recognizance for indigent persons charged with a crime.

7. Establish a central state-wide information and communications system.

8. Expand the authority of the Highway Patrol to make arrests for misdemeanors.

9. Create a permanent legislative study committee on criminal law.

10. Require prosecuting authorities and law enforcement agencies to submit uniform crime reports to the Attorney General.

11. Support establishment of a Youth Services state-wide program.

12. Establish a State Consumer Protection agency.

13. Provide high hazard retirement benefits for all law enforcement officers and special pension benefits to widows of such officers.

The Committee, through its membership and staff conducted a public education program as to the need for enactment of these legislative proposals. This was accomplished by providing expert testimony before legislative committees considering these proposals as well as publicly disseminating information concerning these proposals.

The 1967 Florida Legislature was the most productive in the history of the State in the area of anti-crime legislation. Credit for the passage of the extensive anti-crime program is due to the efforts of many governmental bodies, a concerned citizenry and an active press. The Florida State Committee on Law Enforcement made a substantial contribution in the legislation it sponsored and the attention it drew to the need for greater state participation and action against crime and delinquency.

Three major agencies were created and became operational in 1967. The legislative Acts are shown in Appendix E.

1. The Florida Bureau of Law Enforcement was created. This is the first state-wide agency with authority to investigate and arrest for violations of the law in every county in Florida. Its aim is to resist the spread of organized crime, narcotics and other major crimes. By use of communications nets, state-wide intelligence, technical service units and regional offices, the Bureau will further assist and supplement local law enforcement agencies.

2. The Police Standards Council was established to provide minimum mandatory requirements for employment of all police officers in the State of Florida and to encourage and develop in-service training programs in conjunction with the local police agencies.

3. The Division of Youth Services was established for the purpose of preventing and correcting juvenile delinquency. The agency coordinates the several agencies involved in

youth training and services juvenile courts. There are six departments within the Division; Department of Child Training Schools, Aftercare, Department of Community Services, Department of Group Treatment, Department of Research and Statistics, and Department of Legal Services.

Further significant legislation was also enacted into law during the existence of the Committee:

1. The power of the Florida Highway Patrol was broadened to include arrest authority over violation of any state law committed in their presence or for which a warrant has been issued.
2. Provision was made permitting release on own recognizance for indigents charged with a non-capital crime.
3. Legislation was passed furloughing prisoners to work at paid employment outside the confinement institution and to participate in similar type education program.
4. The State was authorized to appeal from a pre-trial order quashing a search warrant or suppressing evidence obtained by search and seizure or suppressing a confession or admission made by a defendant.
5. The Legislative Council established a Select Committee to Study Organized Crime.
6. A Florida consumers council representing segments of the consumer public and an office of consumer services were established under the Department of Agriculture to serve as a clearing house for matters relating to consumer protection.

7. Legislation was enacted placing all law enforcement officers in high hazard category resulting in greater pension and retirement benefits.

The passage of a comprehensive legislative program caused the Committee to shift its focus from concern over adequate enforcement machinery to interest in developing preventive techniques particularly with juveniles. A series of seminars were held throughout the State to encourage law enforcement and public participation in these areas. Each of the seminars was developed according to the needs and interests of the particular community in which it was held. The Conference in Miami was held January 25, 1968. The central theme concerned bail and bond practices in our courts and rehabilitative approaches to inmates of the prison system. The meeting in Tampa on February 8, related to an evaluation of methods of detecting evidence of delinquency at an early age in children. Child Psychologist Dr. Robert Schaffer led the discussion. The use of prediction tables for probationary purposes and by the judiciary was explored. State Senator Louis de la Parte, a member of the Committee and an expert on Juvenile law, participated. A presentation was also made by Mr. Allan Hubanks, Staff Consultant to the Citizens Council on Delinquency and Crime, Minneapolis, Minnesota. The Jacksonville meeting of February 22, examined the experience of the new county wide police agency created as a result of the consolidation of county and municipal functions.

A sub-committee on Juvenile Delinquency headed by Senator de la Parte, consisting of Committee members and officials of the Department of Youth Services, urged the creation of Youth Service Boards on a local community level, as well as a state wide agency to coordinate the many groups working in the field of juvenile delinquency. (Appendix F)

Project Coordinator Eugene Hutsell organized a sub-committee of leading Tallahassee citizens to motivate a state-wide Kiwanis Club involvement in law enforcement through focusing public attention on critical problem areas and participation in juvenile delinquency prevention programs.

A conference on Civil Disorder and Law Enforcement was scheduled for Miami on April 18. Its purpose was to apprise law enforcement officials of the riot potential in Florida, examine control techniques, evaluate legislation now existing and recommend future legislation. The course of events (assassination of Martin Luther King) in that period of time caused the cancellation of this event. The County Manager, the Dade County Director of Public Safety and the Attorney General agreed that the sensitive situation which had already brought civil disorder in other communities in the nation would best be served by cancellation of the planned conference. Both the County Manager and the Director of Public Safety lauded the action of the Attorney General.

A Municipal Police Survey was conducted by the Institute for Social Research, Florida State University,

under the direction of Doctor Roland Chilton. The survey goal was to identify the most pressing problems of law enforcement by selective interviews of sixty-five police agencies, chosen at random, from small, medium, and large metropolitan departments. An analysis of the data is presented in Appendix G. In the process of compiling this information, the Institute developed a Directory of Police Agencies in Florida, which heretofore had not existed. (Appendix H)

A P P E N D I X

Appendix A
Committee Members

CHARLES JAY (C.J.) HARDEE, JR. - CHAIRMAN

Attorney - Tampa, Florida

B.A. Degree, L.L.B. Degree, University of Florida - 1950; Deputy Commissioner, Florida Industrial Commission - 1951-53; U. S. Infantry, World War II, Master Sergeant; State Democratic Executive Committeeman - 1954-1958; Vice President, Tampa Junior Chamber of Commerce - 1952; President, Young Democratic Club of Florida - 1958; Member, American Bar Association; Member, American Trial Lawyers Association; Member, American Judicature Society; Member, Florida Bar; Member, Florida Trial Lawyers Association; Member, Tampa and Hillsborough County Bar Association; Member, Palma Ceia Methodist Church Official Board of Stewards, 1960-1966; Member, Hillsborough County Charter Commission.

EARL FAIRCLOTH - CHAIRMAN EX-OFFICIO

Attorney General, State of Florida

B.A. Degree, L.L.B. Degree, University of Florida - 1950; Florida House of Representatives, 1962; Florida Attorney General, 1964; U. S. Army, World War II; Past President, Future Farmers of America; Member, American Judicature Society; Member Tau Kappa Alpha Forensic Fraternity; Member, Baptist Church.

FREDERICK D. LEWIS, JR.

Dean and Professor of Law, University of Miami Law School

B. A. Degree, J.D. Degree, University of Illinois, 1947; Professor of Law, Drake University, 1948-1959; Dean, School of Law, University of Missouri, 1959-1965; Dean, University of Miami School of Law, 1965; Chairman, Governor's Advisory Committee to Kansas City Police Board, 1963; Chairman, Human Relations Commission, Kansas City, Missouri; Co-Chairman, Governor's Nominating Committee for Police and Election Boards, Missouri, 1964-1965; U. S. Army, World War II, Major; Member, Order of Coif; Member, Omicron Delta Kappa; Member, American Judicature Society; Member, Methodist Church.

DALE CARSON

Sheriff, Duval County, Florida

B.A. Degree, Ohio State University, 1949; Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1951-1958; Appointed Duval County Sheriff, 1958; Member, Executive Board, North Florida Council; Boy Scouts of America; U. S. Army, World War II; Elder of Riverside Presbyterian Church.

DAVID ALLEN GALLMAN

Auto Dealer, Fort Myers, Florida

A.A. Degree, L.L.B. Degree, University of Miami Law School, 1955; President, Al Gallman Pontiac, Inc.; State Chairman, Florida Council for Better Government; Chairman, Automotive Industries of Florida; Director, Citizens Bank of Lehigh Acres; Advisory Board Member, U. S. Small Business Administration; U. S. Air Force, World War II; Air Pilot, Lee County Sheriff's Department; Member, Central Methodist Church.

OLIVER JAMES KELLER, JR.

Director, Florida Youth Services Commission

B.A. Degree, M.A. Degree, Northern Illinois University, 1965; Chairman, Illinois Youth Commission, 1960-1961; President, Board of Education, Springfield, Illinois, 1960; Special Fellow, National Institute of Mental Health, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1963-1966; Research Fellow, Center for Studies in Criminal Justice, University of Chicago, 1966-1967; Secretary, Illinois Academy of Criminology, 1964-1967; Member, Citizens Committee to Study Sangamon County Family Court, 1966-1967; U. S. Navy, World War II, Korean War.

S. MORGAN SLAUGHTER

Clerk of the Circuit Court, Duval County, Florida

Deputy Clerk of Court, 1934-1960; Clerk of the Circuit Court, 1960 - Present; Member, Morocco Temple Shrine.

CHARLES M. GRIGG

Director, Institute for Social Research, Florida State University

B.S. Degree, M.A. Degree, Ph.D. Degree, University of North Carolina, 1952; Associate Dean, College of Arts and Sciences, Florida State University; Consultant, State of Florida Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program, 1960-1961; Director, Community Mental Health Training Grant, National Institute Mental Health, 1962-1967; Director, Urban Research Center, Brevard County, Ford Foundation Grant, 1965-1969; Member, American Sociological Association; Member, New York Academy of Science; Co-authored "Racial Crisis in America - Leadership in Conflict" Prentice-Hall, 1964.

LOUIE L. WAINWRIGHT

Director, Florida Division of Corrections

Certificate in Corrections, Florida State University; Captain, Florida State Prison, 1953; Superintendent, Avon Park Correctional Institution, 1957; Director, Florida Division of Corrections, 1962; Past President, Florida Peace Officers Association; President, Correctional Administrators Association; Board of Directors, American Correctional Association; Member, National Wardens Association; Member, Southern States Prison Association; Member, Thomasville Road Baptist Church.

ROY W. RUSSELL

Chairman, Florida Probation and Parole Commission

B.A. Degree, M.A. Degree, University of Florida, 1940; Executive Director, Florida Parole Commission, 1941; Chairman, Florida Probation and Parole Commission, 1962; Past President, Florida Federation of Social Workers; President, Southern States Probation and Parole Conference, 1950; U. S. Army, World War II, Lieutenant; Member, Foreign Claims Commission; Deacon, Church of Christ.

PHILLIP D. O'CONNELL

Attorney, West Palm Beach, Florida

L.L.B. Degree, University of Florida, 1931; Municipal Judge, West Palm Beach, 1931-1936; Assistant State Attorney, 15th Judicial Circuit, 1937-1939; State Attorney, 15th Judicial Circuit, 1939-1965; Past President, Florida Prosecutors Association; President, Florida International Class B. Baseball League, 1948-1953; Fellow, American College of Trial Lawyers; Trustee, St. Mary's Hospital; President, Palm Beach County Blood Bank; U. S. Army, World War II, Lieutenant Colonel.

HAYFORD O. ENWALL

Professor of Law, University of Florida

B.A. Degree, L.L.B. Degree, University of Florida, 1929; Assistant U. S. Attorney, Southern District of Florida, 1939; Assistant U. S. Attorney, Northern District of Florida, 1947; Appointed Professor of Law, University of Florida, 1957; Visiting Professor, University of Virginia School of Law, 1960; Chairman, Placement Committee, University of Florida College of Law; Published, "The Dialogue of Jury Trials"; U. S. Army, World War II Judge Advocate, Colonel.

THOMAS G. O'CONNELL

Judge, Metropolitan Court, Dade County, Florida

L.L.B., University of Miami, 1951; Municipal Judge, City of Hialeah, 1954; Assistant City Attorney, City of Miami, 1955; Assistant State Attorney, 1957; Advisor to Dade County Grand Jury, 1958; Judge of the Metropolitan Court, 1959; U. S. Navy, World War II; Member, Church of Immaculate Conception.

J. P. MULLINS

Former Chief of Police, Tampa, Florida

Completed Management Institute for Police Chiefs, Harvard University, 1966; Chairman, Education and Training Committee; Florida Police Chiefs Association; Chairman, Southern District I.A.C.P. Committee on Search and Seizure.

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B.A. Degree, L.L.B. Degree, University of Florida, 1959; Democratic Executive Committee, 1953-1957; House of Representatives, 1963; Former Special Assistant Attorney General; Member, Hemophilia Research Organization, Inc.; Director, South Dade Council of Miami - Dade Chamber of Commerce; Member, Beth-Am Temple.

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Circuit Court Judge, Jacksonville, Florida

B.S. Degree, L.L.B. Degree, Washington and Lee University, 1952; Juvenile Court Judge, Duval County, 1961; Circuit Court Judge, 1968; Past President, Florida Council of Juvenile Court Judges; Board of Directors, Mental Health Association; Board of Directors, Y.M.C.A.; U. S. Army World War II; Communicant of St. Catherine's Episcopal Church.

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Appendix B

STATUTORY/CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY FOR CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT

		AUTHORIZE INVESTIGATION	SUBPOENA AUTHORITY	SERVE WARRANTS	AUTHORITY TO BEAR ARMS	SEARCH AND SEIZURE	INSPECTION	FILE INFORMATION	PRESENT EVIDENCE	EVIDENCE TO CRT.	ARRESTS TO GRAND JURY	ARRESTS (limited)	PROSECUTION (unrestricted)	NOLLE PROSEQUI
GOVERNOR	L		L											
ATTORNEY GENERAL	L	L												
SECRETARY OF STATE	L	L				L								
COMPTROLLER	L	L	L*		L*			L		L*				*Rev. Comm.
TREASURER	L	L	L*	L*	L*	L		L		L*				*Fire Marshal
SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION														
COMMISSIONER AGRICULTURE	L	L			L	L		L						
CONSERVATION	L	L	L	L	L	L		L		L				
GAME, FW FISH	L	L	L	L	L	L		L		L				
PUB. SAFETY	L	L	L	L	L	L		L		L				
SPEC. OFFICERS				L						L				
BD. FORESTRY	L		L	L	L	L				L				

L-limited authority G-general auth. G/L-general auth. within district

4/14/67

Prepared by:
Florida State Committee
On Law Enforcement and
Administration of Justice

STATUTORY/CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY FOR CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT

		AUTHORIZE INVESTIGATION	SUBPOENA AUTHORITY	SERVE WARRANTS	AUTHORITY TO BEAR ARMS	SEARCH AND SEIZURE	INSPECTION	FILE INFORMATION	PRESENT EVIDENCE	EVIDENCE TO CRT.	ARRESTS TO GRAND JURY	ARRESTS (limited)	PROSECUTION (unrestricted)	NOLLE PROSEQUI
BD. OF HEALTH (NARCOTICS)	G	L	G	G	G	L		G			G			
BEVERAGE DEPT.	L	L	L	L	L	L		L		L				
MOTOR VEHICLES			L	L	L	L								
HOTEL & REST.		L			L	L								
RACING COMM.	L	L				L								
PUB. SERVICE	L	L	L	L	L	L		L		L				
INDUST. COMM.	L	L				L								
STATE ATTY.	G/L	G/L					G/L	G/L	G/L			G/L	G/L	
COUNTY SOLIC.		G/L					G/L					G/L	G/L	
PROS. ATTY.		G/L					G/L					G/L		
CONSTABLE			G/L	G/L	G/L			G/L		G/L	G/L			
SHERIFF	G/L	G/L	G/L	G/L	G/L			G/L			G/L			
SHERIFFS BUR.	L			L	L									

L-limited authority G-general auth. G/L-general auth. within district

Prepared by:
Florida State Committee
On Law Enforcement and
Administration of Justice

4/14/67

APPENDIX C

HISTORY AND BACKGROUND OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
IN THE UNITED STATES

FLORIDA COMMITTEE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Charles M. Grigg, Director
Institute for Social Research
The Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

In order to get some idea of the background of law enforcement in the United States, a brief summary of its history in England would be appropriate. The Anglo-Saxons of the A.D. 800's organized the people for military purposes into tens, tithings, and hundreds. In each community, ten families made up a tithing, and chose a tithing man as their representative. Ten tithings made up a hundred and elected a reeve as their spokesman and leader. Several hundreds made up a shire, or county. The word sheriff is a shortened form of shire reeve. When the Normans conquered England in 1066, they used this system for public protection and safety. Men over 16 had to stand watch and ward duty in their community. On such duty the men questioned travelers after dark, held all suspicious persons, and watched for any disturbance. All able bodied men would join in a hue and cry, or a chase to capture a suspect.

As cities grew, the police system became larger and more organized. By 1800 London had its own night watch and also many special police to guard docks, markets and other places. Special police called "Bow Street runners" served notices and warrants for city courts. In 1829, Sir Robert Peel organized the Metropolitan Police of London, a body of paid and trained policemen for day and night duty. The public called these policemen bobbies or peelers after Sir Robert and the name bobbies is still used today.

The early colonists to the United States brought with them from England the system of Constables and Sheriffs then in operation in that country. Generally, in the north, the Watch Constable System was established and in the rural south, the Sheriff System came into existence. Both constable and sheriff were elective positions for short periods of time, due, perhaps, to suspicion of central police authority by the Americans.

According to Germann, Day and Gallati,¹ a night watch was formed in Boston in 1636, and in New York in 1658, a rattle watch was formed -- so called because the watchmen carried rattles to communicate with each other. Philadelphia appointed a night watch in 1700.

¹ A. C. Germann, F. D. Day and R. R. Gallati, Introduction to Law Enforcement, Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas Co., p. 56-57.

These early watchmen, like their English counterparts, were often lazy and inefficient. Many times a minor offender was sentenced to serve on the watch as punishment. Often called "leatherheads," even the most simple duties had to be spelled out. Thus, we find a regulation in New Haven in 1722 which stated that "no watchman will have the liberty to sleep," and in 1750 a Boston regulation stipulated that "watchmen shall walk their rounds slowly and now and then stand and listen."¹ Up until 1800, these "vigilantes" who were not policemen at all, constituted the only means of law enforcement in the growing towns of the United States.

By 1800 this System of Watches had been instituted in most towns and all able-bodied males over sixteen years of age were required to serve in turn without pay. This system continued until well into the 1800's.

In 1833, we see the advent of daytime, paid police by City ordinance of Philadelphia which provided for 24 policemen by day and 120 by night, all under a captain who was appointed by the mayor. In 1844, New York State legislated funds for day and night forces throughout the state, and empowered communities to organize police forces. In New York City at this time, there were 16 men on the day force appointed by the mayor, plus 108 special officers on Sunday. The 1132-man night force was entirely separated from the day force and was under the control of the city Council. This night watch worked in two companies, one on duty one night, the other on duty the next. The watchmen patrolled for two hours and then were off two hours which meant that only 1/4 of the entire force of 1132 were on duty at any one time. These watchmen were paid \$1.00 per night in summer and \$1.25 in winter. At this time there were also 100 mayor's marshals and 34 constables who did court service and detective work. The New York City day and night forces were consolidated into one force in 1845 (some sources indicate that this occurred in 1838). In any event, the New York force emerged as the first city police force in the 'modern' sense of the term and was followed by Chicago in 1851, New Orleans and Cincinnati in 1852, Baltimore and Newark in 1857, and Providence in 1864.

In 1831, Stephen Girard died in Philadelphia and his will provided a large sum to establish a "competent police."

¹ A.C. Germann, F. D. Day and R. R. Gallati, Introduction to Law Enforcement, Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas Co., p. 56-57.

In 1833, a city ordinance provided for 24 policemen to serve by day and 120 by night, all under a captain appointed by the mayor. That ordinance also provided for promotion by merit. By 1854, the Philadelphia police force was consolidated under a marshal elected by the people for two years. Later, the position of marshal was abolished and the office of chief of police was created, the incumbent being appointed by the mayor. Today, Philadelphia has a modern, progressive police force of 7,200 men.

These were the "spoils era" years for law enforcement, which meant that gross political interference was the order of the day. Discipline could not be enforced; drunkenness, assault of other police officers, release of prisoners and extortion were frequent occurrences. Many "officers" refused to wear the uniform since this was looked upon as a badge of degradation. By the year 1855, some city police forces wore regulation caps or hats, but there were no completely uniformed police in America. A New York City ordinance of that year required a member of the police force to "wear a medal inside his clothes, suspended around his neck, both day and night when on duty, and shall expose same when about restoring peace, or making an arrest, or when performing any duty of that kind." Unless one was personally acquainted with a policeman in those days, he could not be distinguished on sight. In 1856, the New York City police force adopted a full police uniform with each ward of the city adopting its own style. In Philadelphia, an effort to have the police wear badges outside of their clothes was bitterly opposed and that city did not adopt complete uniforms until 1860.

By the middle of the 1850's and early 1860's, police boards or commissions began to appear in American cities to take control of the police from the hands of the politicians. Some of these boards and commissions were created by state laws, members to be appointed by the governor as in New York; others by city ordinance creating a committee to be appointed by the mayor. About the beginning of the present century, these police boards began to give way to the presently popular system of control of police work through a Director of Public Safety, appointed by the mayor. However, there were several cities, notably Boston, Baltimore, and St. Louis, where

laws provided and still provide, for the appointment of either the head of police departments or of the police commissions by the Governor of the state.

The Rise of State and Federal Police Systems

Police problems multiplied as the population of the United States increased. The sheriff or constable found themselves unable to cope with the criminal who operated across state lines. In 1835, the Texas Rangers were organized as the first form of state police whose job was to deal with cattle rustlers, outlaws, Indians and marauding Mexicans from across the border.

Massachusetts organized a force of constables in 1865 who were charged with the suppression of vice. Connecticut established a special squad of state investigators in 1902 and the Pennsylvania State Police came into being in 1905. By the end of World War II, every state in the Union had some form of state law enforcement. Some state police agencies are restricted to enforcement of motor vehicle laws while others have been granted general law enforcement powers. Very often, for example, in the State of Florida, independent law enforcement units such as narcotics and liquor control bureaus may be found at the state level.

Authority for Federal Police Action is derived from the implied powers of Article I, Section 8 of the Federal Constitution which deals with the common defense and promotion of the general welfare.

Control over interstate commerce, coinage of money, standards of weights and measures led to the need for federal investigatory and protective units. Thus we find:

- 1) In 1789, a Revenue Cutter Service was inaugurated to prevent smuggling;
- 2) In 1829, the Post Office began a postal inspection service;
- 3) In 1861, Congress appropriated money to the U. S. Attorney General for the investigation of crimes against the United States;

- 4) Between 1862-1865 counterfeiting laws brought about the establishment of the U. S. Secret Service;
- 5) In 1868, 25 detectives were authorized for the Internal Revenue Service and in 1870, the Department of Justice came into being;
- 6) In 1906, pure food and drug regulations were established and in 1909, narcotics control was inaugurated;
- 7) In 1910, the White Slave Act, to prevent interstate commerce of females for immoral purposes and the Motor Vehicle Theft Act, covering interstate movement of vehicles, was adopted;
- 8) In 1913, federal controls over the manufacture of liquor were adopted;
- 9) In 1924, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was organized in the Department of Justice by J. Edgar Hoover.
- 10) In 1934, the National Kidnapping Act, Banking Act, and Racketeering Act were passed by Congress.

Modern Day Police Service

It has been said that more progress in police organization and methods have been crowded into the last twenty-five years than all of the previous years combined. Modern industry, the phenomenal progress in transportation and the concentration of large populations in cities and towns have multiplied police problems and adjustment had to be made accordingly.

In 1904, the police in the U. S. first began using fingerprints for positive identification. As necessity demanded, police organized detective bureaus, traffic bureaus, narcotic bureaus, missing persons bureaus, crime prevention bureaus, juvenile bureaus, Police women, etc. Modern laboratory equipment and computerized information retrieval systems are in operation today and at least

two large cities (Chicago and Philadelphia) boast that they can have a policeman on the scene anywhere in the city within two minutes after a request is made by a citizen.

Civil Service Merit Systems have aided greatly in combating the evils of the spoils system by positing merit and ability as an alternative to political sponsorship. Traffic enforcement responsibilities have put the police in frequent contact with the law-abiding citizen, often with disastrous results for the police image in the community. Depression recruitment and World War II veterans have brought new vigor into the police services.

In arriving at their present state of operation, American police have had to fight two major campaigns in addition to the normal battle against crime. Their own inefficiency and political interference have long plagued the police services and continue to be a problem.

August Vollmer, the "Father of American Police," once stated that the police in the United States have gone about as far as they can and as far as the public will allow in the control of crime. At least two observers, Myrdal¹ and Rudwick² have pointed out the inadequacies of the police in the south. Myrdal's work, done in the late 1930's, is particularly relevant to the police problems in the south today.

It is apparent that a new era of law enforcement is on the threshold, particularly with regard to law enforcement education. Also, police civilian review boards have been an area of increasing controversy, particularly since the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

¹ G. Myrdal, An American Dilemma, New York: Harper and Row, 1944, p. 535 ff.

² Elliot Rudwick, The Unequal Badge: Negro Policemen in the South, Southern Regional Council, 1962.

³ Probably the best treatment thus far of this topic is to be found in: The Harvard Law Review, LXXVII, "The Administration of Complaints by Civilians Against the Police," by Beral and Sisk, January, 1964, p. 499-519.

The most recent survey of the status of municipal in-service police training in the United States was made in 1959-1960. (In-service police training has been the basic and most prevalent method of law enforcement education.) Of the 1,105 reporting cities, 476 (43.1%) indicated that they have no formal training program for recruits. All cities over 250,000 population have a recruit training program of one sort or another, while only 42.4% of the cities in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group have such a program.

A new aspect of law enforcement education has been the increased participation of colleges and universities in police training throughout the United States. At the present time there are over 100 junior or community colleges nationwide with two-year terminal, transfer, or certificate degree granting programs in operation. There are at least four universities (Florida State, Michigan State, University of California at Berkeley and Iowa State) offering four-year degree programs in law enforcement.

Finally, police professionalization has received an added emphasis with individual departmental surveys conducted by such organizations as the IACP (International Association of Chiefs of Police).

In September, 1965, the Law Enforcement Assistance Act became law and involved an appropriation for the remainder of the first year of 7 1/2 million dollars. The wording of this act indicates that a large part of this money was to be used for training and developmental purposes in law enforcement education. As a matter of fact, from September, 1965 through September 1966, 71 separate grants totalling over 7 million dollars were awarded by this office for the purposes stated.

¹ International City Manager's Association: The Municipal Yearbook, 1959, p. 402.

² Probably one of the best, most recent surveys of this topic is: President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1966. Price: 35 cents.

³ More information on grants can be obtained directly from: Mr. Patrick Murphy, Deputy Director, Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

That law enforcement education and the pressure for minimum standards of training is a reality is supported by the following data reflecting the increase in law enforcement personnel for the top ten cities, by population, in the United States over the past five years.

Figure 1.

Number of Full-Time Police Employees

City	December 31, 1960	December 31, 1965	Change
New York	24,626	28,671	+4,045
Chicago	11,714	11,745	+ 31
Los Angeles	6,037	6,613	+ 576
Philadelphia	6,005	7,815	+ 810
Detroit	4,685	4,841	+ 156
Baltimore	3,333	3,365	+ 32
Boston	2,988	2,696	- 292
St. Louis	2,483	2,582	+ 99
Cleveland	2,219	2,295	+ 76
San Francisco	1,811	2,035	+ 224

Kinds of Police

In any discussion of law enforcement and justice, the different types of police which are generally found in the United States should be reviewed. There are local, district, county, state and provincial, and federal police agencies in the United States and Canada. Each agency in general is responsible only to the officials of this division of the government. No central agency controls the police system, but all police agencies cooperate and use nation-wide radio and teletype facilities to work with each other. They also exchange information on criminals and report crime statistics.

In addition to public police agencies supported by taxes, private police and private detective agencies and also special police work in most cities. For example, privately hired industrial policemen guard factories and railroads. Other private police forces may protect hotels, stores, office buildings, and private estates.

Local Police. Local police forces vary in size, depending on the type and size of the community they serve and the number of people in it. A police department may consist of one town marshal or it may have more than 24,000 men and women, as in New York City. An average police force has about 2 policemen for every 1,000 persons in a community. Large cities are usually divided into precincts or districts, each with its own police station. Police in smaller cities or towns operate from a single station or police headquarters. Most police departments are organized along the same general lines. The head of the department may be known as its chief, commissioner, director, superintendent, or captain commanding. Commissioned officers ranking below him are, in order of importance, deputy, inspector, captain, lieutenant, and sergeant. Non-ranking officers are called patrolmen, officers, or privates.

County police powers extend throughout the county except in incorporated towns and cities that have their own police force. The sheriff is usually chief law enforcement in the county. He has charge of the county jail and its prisoners. A sheriff may have one deputy or hundreds. In southern and western areas of the United States, the sheriff's offices conduct full scale police operations. However, most northeastern states limit the sheriff's duties to civil matters. Some counties have regular police forces headed by a chief of police, rather than a sheriff.

State Police. All states have either state police or state highway patrol forces. State police have full police power throughout the state. State highway patrols may have full police power or they may have authority to enforce only traffic laws. A commissioner or superintendent appointed by the Governor heads the state's law enforcement agencies. State police are often called troopers because in early days they were organized along military lines. Many rode horses. The Pennsylvania State Police statute adopted in 1905 has served as a model for other states.

Federal Police. Federal police agencies track down violators of various federal laws. They usually work closely with state, county and local police. In the United States, nine major federal law enforcement agencies have full scale police power. They are the Federal Bureau

of Investigation, the Border Patrol, the Department of Justice; the Bureau of the Chief Postal Inspector in the Post Office Department; the United States Secret Service, the Internal Revenue Service, the Alcoholic Tax Unit, the Bureau of Customs, the Bureau of Narcotics, and the United States Coast Guard in the Department of the Treasury.

Federal laws define the duties of each agency to prevent overlapping in authority or operation. All have power to enforce only national laws. A federal officer may make arrests within a state only for counterfeiting, kidnapping, evasion of federal taxes, or other violations of federal laws.

In addition to the major federal agencies, several departments or bureaus have limited powers to enforce laws. They include the Department of State (passport and extradition laws), the National Park Service (forest preservation), the Public Health Service (laws concerning epidemic diseases), and the Department of Agriculture (laws concerning animal and plant quarantine).

International Comparison. Although there are many similarities in the organization of the police in Canada, France, and Great Britain, it is somewhat different in the United States. In Canada, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police enforce federal laws. This force was organized in 1873 and is one of the most famous in the world. It is the only police force in unsettled areas in the Northwest and Yukon territories. Besides acting as federal police, the Mounties may also serve as local or provincial police. Any community or province may hire their services by paying the government a certain sum for each trooper stationed in the area. Ontario and Quebec are the only provinces that have provincial police forces. The Mounties have been contracted for the police work in all the other provinces. Today most Mounties use motor vehicles instead of horses.

In most European countries, the national government has more control over the police force than either the United States or Canada. In France, *La Surete Nationale* is the national law enforcement agency. District prefects or police administer the system in various regions.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SURVEY

11

Individual policemen are called agents. The gendarmerie, or military police, have charge of police affairs in all cities and rural areas. A military policeman is called a gendarme.

Great Britain has about 150 local police forces, each responsible to a local government authority. The national government provides financial aid to local forces. The British Home Office maintains a staff of Inspectors of Constabulary who check on the local agencies. The government stops its subsidy for any agency that receives a bad report. The head of a British police department is called a Chief Constable. In difficult investigations provincial police departments make a request for help from the London Metropolitan Police, which has headquarters in New Scotland Yard. Scotland Yard is a name most often used for the Criminal Investigation Department of the Metropolitan Police Force. Police organizations in many countries exchange information and cooperate in locating criminals through Interpol, the international criminal organization. This agency has its headquarters in Paris.

In conclusion "individual liberty in a democratic society depends upon the reasonable restraints imposed upon freedom. Law in a democratic society places boundaries upon the freedom of man to promote the exercise and enjoyment of liberty. Laws are enacted to protect the individual from society and society from the individual. The police exist to give force and substance to those laws.

The aims of law enforcement, then, are characterized by the terms protection, liberty and force. Law enforcement's aims are to protect man from himself and from society; and to protect society from the individual who fails to recognize or to accept the reasonable limitations of his freedom. The executive branch of government operates by the implication and the application of force; persuading where possible, coercing when necessary."¹

¹Statement by Quinn Tamm, Executive Director, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Washington, D. C.

1. Will you please examine the attached sheet listing the law enforcement responsibilities and powers of your agency and indicate the following: (use additional pages as required)
 - a) Does your agency have other law enforcement powers and duties not listed here? _____ If so, please list and explain.
 - b) Are there duties and powers listed which your agency no longer has? _____ If so, please indicate.
 - c) Please state, in as much detail as may be required, your concept of the existing law enforcement powers and duties of your agency as now administered.
 - d) Indicate any problem areas and/or any modifications you would recommend in your law enforcement duties. Be as specific and detailed as you desire.

LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION

2. For the following items please refer to your financial records for the fiscal year 1965-1966 or, where that is not applicable, use figures from the latest complete fiscal year. BE SURE TO INDICATE THE PERIOD FROM WHICH THE FIGURES ARE TAKEN. RECORD THE ANNUAL TOTAL IN EACH CATEGORY. EXPLAIN EACH ITEM AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

Fiscal period _____ to _____.

Budget Classi- fication	Function				TOTALS
	INVESTIGATION, INSPECTION, PATROL, ETC.	PROSECUTION	DETENTION	OTHER (Explain)	

SALARIES

OTHER
PERSONAL
SERVICES
(part-time,
consultants
etc.)

OPERATING
EXPENSES

OPERATING
CAPITAL
OUTLAY

Number of
positions
included in
salaries
(all classi-
fications)

Sources of
Funds

LAW ENFORCEMENT SURVEY

Sheriffs

Question 1a. Does your agency have other law enforcement powers and duties not listed here (on the attached preliminary survey by the Attorney General's Office)? If so, please list and explain.

1. Escorting funerals, etc.
2. Guard duty at public gatherings.
3. Firearms sales. (?)
4. Section 30.291, Florida Statutes, appears to confer additional duty on the Sheriff in regards to maintaining the peace.
5. Section 450.121(3), Florida Statutes, imposes upon the Sheriff the duty to file complaints against persons violating the provision of Chapter 450.
6. Section 588.16, Florida Statutes, imposes duty to impound straying livestock.
7. Section 559.21, Florida Statutes, imposes duty to regulate and issue permits for fire sales and going-out-of-business sales.
8. Section 30.31, Florida Statutes, gives Sheriff power to take fingerprints in all cases where necessary for protection of public of any person charged with or convicted of any crime; and imposes duty to send copy to F.B.I.
9. Section 859.07, Florida Statutes, imposes certain duties and powers in regard to sale of cigarettes to minors.
10. Section 903.34, Florida Statutes, imposes duty to approve bonds in County Judge and Justice of the Peace Courts.
11. Section 936.03, Florida Statutes, regards to duty to summon coroner's jury.
12. Section 747.06, Florida Statutes, appears to impose a duty on the Sheriffs to take certain action in cases where curator of certain person's property is needed.
13. Section 791.02, Florida Statutes, certain duties in regard to firework displays.
14. Section 870.04, Florida Statutes, imposes certain duties in regard to unlawful, riotous or tumultous assembly.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SURVEY

Sheriffs Cont'd

15. County-wide motor vehicles inspection stations.
16. County-wide animal control.
17. County-wide ambulance ordinance.
18. Transport patients committed by the court for treatment to the respective hospitals as follows: the mentally ill to the State Hospital and TB patients to the W.T. Edwards Hospital, Tallahassee and State TB Hospital in Tampa.
19. Return prisoners to this county from other states on extradition.
20. Transport female prisoners to Womens State Prison at Lowell, Florida.
21. Investigate traffic accidents and issue citations for traffic violations.
22. As executive officer of the court, the sheriff attends court and preserves order therein and carries out the order of the court.
23. He is the keeper of all persons in prison in the county jail and is responsible for their feeding, safekeeping and welfare.
24. In cooperation with sheriffs of other counties, he serves process in his county which originates elsewhere.
25. Under the common law, the sheriff is the conservator of the peace, executive officer of the courts and of law enforcement of the county in general. He enforces those statutory and/or constitutional laws as set forth whether they be municipal, state or federal regulated.

Question 1b. Are there duties and powers listed which your agency no longer has? If so, please indicate.

1. By county ordinance 66-37 dated 9-7-66, the Dade County fire department was created. All duties and functions of the fire division were transferred to the new department effective 10-1-66.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SURVEY

Sheriffs Cont'd

Question 1c. Please state, in as much detail as may be required, your concept of the existing law enforcement powers and duties of your agency as now administered.

1. The existing law enforcement powers and duties of this agency appear adequate as now administered.
2. Preserve the public peace, prevent crime, detect and arrest offenders, protect the rights of persons and property, and regulate and control traffic in accordance with the laws of this state and the ordinances of this county.
3. Have all powers and perform all duties, powers and functions formerly exercised by the sheriff of this county.
4. Coordinate and plan civil defense operations and serve as liaison with other governmental units on civil defense matters.
5. Recruit and provide training for department personnel.
6. Provide central records, investigation, and communications of fire and police protection and require each municipality to furnish the department with all police records prescribed by the director.
7. Maintain county jails, stockades.
8. Provide and enforce a uniform county-wide motor vehicle inspection system.
9. Perform such additional duties as may be prescribed by ordinance or by administrative orders and regulations of the manager.

(Also included are portions of Chapters 4 and 5, Ambulance and Animal Control Ordinances respectively of the Home Rule Charter which requires enforcement by the Public Safety Department.)

10. I conceive that the powers and duties specifically set out in the statutes and in the constitution are responsibilities and duties that I am compelled and obligated to discharge and perform. However, I also conceive that I have no power, duty or responsibility unless it is specifically set out in the statutes or constitution.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SURVEY

Sheriffs Cont'd

Question 1d. Indicate any problem areas and/or any modifications you would recommend in your law enforcement duties. Be as specific and detailed as you desire.

1. We do not have personnel or facilities to take care of incompetent persons. A law should be passed to keep such persons out of jail.
2. We do not have the facilities to confine mental patients. Furthermore, we feel that the jail is no place for confinement due to the necessity of constant medical care needed.
3. The lack of powers due to confine or detain a subject for questioning and investigative status is certainly one of our biggest problems.
4. The duty of the sheriff to confine or detain juveniles is a problem.
5. Most particularly it is felt that the absolute duplicity in duties of sheriff and constables in their districts is unnecessary and an unwanted expense in these modern days. My suggestion is that one possible solution would be to transfer all the civil work to the constable and reserve for the sheriff the criminal work.
6. The statutes dealing with executions, levies and sales be revised.
7. This office works under some severe restrictions which I believe should be alleviated. First is our very rigid civil service system. (Re hiring, promoting, demoting and firing).
8. Our operating funds are approved by the county commissioners and then examined line by line by the _____ County Budget Commission. I would like to be under the regular sheriffs operating system as approved for the state and under which most sheriffs' offices operate.
9. The powers and duties of the sheriffs agency as set out by present statutes seems efficient. However, the carrying out of the duties is handicapped by limited personnel. We are too often in need of the assistance of the sheriffs bureau.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SURVEY

Sheriffs Cont'd

11. The housing of mental incompetents in the county jails of this state is a great problem to the sheriffs. The existing laws as related to signing examination papers on incompetents should be revised to the extent that an officer could sign the papers on good, probable cause.
12. In _____ County we have a definite need for more traffic enforcement. We feel that the laws at this time are adequate but we need more personnel for this function.
13. Public service duties of law enforcement are ever increasing and these duties take manpower and man hours away from the enforcement area.
14. If we had more money to operate on we could do a better job in the field of crime prevention such as patrol cars on the road on each shift. In order to hire and keep good, qualified men, salaries should be upgraded.
15. The problem of protecting the officer in his duties, especially when answering family squabble calls.
16. The problem of explaining to victims of criminals why the same criminal rights, supposedly equally held by all, does very little if anything to protect them.
23. Mentally incompetent. Facilities are needed for the care of the incompetent prior to commitment and delivery to a mental institution.
24. I feel that the laws covering probable cause should be broadened in the search and seizure procedure.
25. Being required to confine mentally ill persons waiting transfer to the state hospitals disrupts extensively our law enforcement mission.
26. Being required to keep prisoners after they have been sentenced creates many problems.
27. Discovery of evidence has become almost impossible by our being required to operate within the limitations of federal court decisions. (Re Miranda and Escabedo).
28. It is believed that Chapter 5, animal control, should not be a function of the public safety department, that is the sheriffs department in this instance, but that those duties and functions are generally more compatible with those of the health department and should, therefore, be transferred to them.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SURVEY

State Attorneys

Question 1a. Does your agency have other law enforcement powers and duties not listed here (on the attached preliminary survey by the Attorney General's Office)? If so, please list and explain.

1. The investigators shall have full authority to apprehend and arrest any person violating the laws of this state, or who is charged with violating any of the laws of this state, in accordance with the laws of this state relating to arrest.
2. And shall have full capacity to serve any process or court order in any criminal case or relating to the investigation of any crime.
3. And such process or court orders as directed by the court.
4. And shall have all the powers and authority of a deputy sheriff.
5. The said investigators are authorized to carry weapons on or about their person in the same manner as other law enforcement officers.
6. Section 27.06, all habeas corpus in certain preliminary hearings. Section 849.42, forfeiture proceedings under Chapter 849 including injunctions and collections.
7. See detailed description, pages 1 through 7 of survey response from state attorney, 11th circuit.
8. Section 27.05, Florida Statutes. Assist Attorney General on appeals.
9. Section 936.03, Florida Statutes. Inquest of the dead.
10. Chapter 88, Florida Statutes. Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Law.

Question 1b. Are there duties and powers listed which your agency no longer has? If so, please indicate.

1. Only capital offenses are prosecuted by state attorneys in the 16th judicial circuit, Monroe County because the Criminal Court of Record exists in Monroe County which has jurisdiction to try noncapital felonies and misdemeanors and the prosecuting officer is the county solicitor.

Law Enforcement Survey:
State Attorneys, cont'd.

Question 1c. Please state, in as much detail as may be required, your concept of the existing law enforcement powers and duties of your agency as now administered.

4. Drafting indictments and advising grand juries are the existing law enforcement duties of this agency.
5. Certain articles obtained in violation of the gambling and narcotic laws are proceeded against in forfeiture proceedings. While this is not strict law enforcement duties, it arises from these duties.
6. The powers of the state attorney's office are adequate as they now exist.
7. Prosecuting attorney of the Criminal Court of Record in Hillsborough County and criminal cases in Circuit Court.
8. Advisor of the grand jury.
9. Administrator of the Uniform Reciprocal Support Laws.
10. Attorney for the State of Florida in all legal matters involving the State at the county level, i.e. bond validation proceedings, condemnation claims, etc.

Question 1d. Indicate any problem areas and/or any modifications you would recommend in your law enforcement duties. Be as specific and detailed as you desire.

3. It is my recommendation that forfeiture proceedings under the gambling and narcotics law should be instituted and proceeded by the agency that receives the proceeds from the forfeiture.
4. The law providing for the selection of grand jurors has created a problem in some instances wherein it is impossible to excuse specific jurors who are called even though you know their moral character is not suitable for grand jury duties. I would like to see law enacted which would provide a select and properly investigated venire picked to serve on grand juries.
5. None at this time. However, this office will be split into state attorney and county solicitor in January, 1969, and there may be suggestions after that time.
6. Recommend law be amended to provide that in counties where there is a Criminal Court of Record, file should be had on indictment returned by grand jury for an offense less than capital. Thus eliminating necessity for filing information. This suggested amendment does not apply to those counties (Duval and Dade) which have abolished the office of county solicitor.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SURVEY

Constables

Question 1a. Does your agency have other law enforcement powers and duties not listed here (on the attached preliminary survey by the Attorney General's Office)? If so, please list and explain.

1. My understanding is that this office shall enforce all laws of the State of Florida and shall act as the enforcement arm and executive officer of the justice of peace court.
2. That it shall also effect service of all civil process within the district.
3. Investigating cases issued through the justice of the peace court.
4. Same powers as sheriff in respective district pertaining to investigation.

Question 1b. Are there duties and powers listed which your agency no longer has? If so, please indicate.

1. Investigation.
2. Subpoena.
3. Inspection.

Question 1b. Please state, in as much detail as may be required, your concept of the existing law enforcement powers and duties of your agency as now administered.

1. Enforce all laws of the State of Florida and act as the enforcement arm and executive officer of the justice of the peace court.
2. Effect service of all civil process within the district.
3. Checking all law violation, felonies and misdemeanors.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SURVEY

Constables Cont'd

Question 1d. Indicate any problem areas and/or any modifications you would recommend in your law enforcement duties. Be as specific and detailed as you desire.

5. Should be allowed to employ deputy constables when necessary to carry out duties of office.
6. Better coordination between other law enforcement agencies for handling of administrative matters.
7. Some mode or means of fair compensation toward costs entailed in the full performance of the office. (The compensation allowed is fixed by law at \$25.00 per year.)
8. Be permitted to accept bond.
9. Income should be adjusted to raise fees or put the constable on salary.
14. I believe that rather than a Florida Sheriff's Bureau we need a Florida State bureau of investigation which would respond to all law enforcement agency requests for assistance. This agency would have full police powers to act anywhere in the State of Florida and not subject solely to the invitation of the incumbent sheriff.
15. I would recommend standardization and uniformity of procedure in the offices of the constables throughout the state and perhaps a clarification of their responsibilities and duties, particularly as related to other law enforcement agencies.
16. I would further recommend closer correlation and cooperation between the offices of the constables and other law enforcement agencies throughout the state.
18. The fee system as presently operating precludes a high calibre law enforcement officer from devoting full time to constable duties. It is recommended that the constable be salaried and integrated with the budget system.
30. There seems to be a trend, widely publicized, to do away with some of our law enforcement agencies. This trend should be reversed. If we fail in this area, it could mean disaster.
31. I think we should have authority anywhere in the county instead of just in our own district. (This gentlemen explained elsewhere that "I have never been called on to act except at the polls on election days.")

FLORIDA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT

- 23.081 Short title.
 23.082 Definitions.
 23.083 Florida sheriffs' bureau renamed.
 23.084 Narcotics bureau, state board of health; transfer of authority.
 23.085 Attorney general; transfer of authority.
 23.086 Florida bureau of law enforcement; creation; organization; powers.
 23.087 Division of administration.
 23.088 Division of intelligence and investigation.
 23.089 Uniform crime reports; report to governor and legislature.
 23.090 Salaries and expenses of personnel.

23.081 Short title.—This act shall be known as the Florida law enforcement act of 1967.

History.—§1, ch. 67-2207.

23.082 Definitions.—For the purposes of this act: "Bureau" shall mean the Florida bureau of law enforcement.

History.—§2, ch. 67-2207.

23.083 Florida sheriffs' bureau renamed.—The Florida sheriffs' bureau is hereby renamed the Florida bureau of law enforcement, and all powers, duties, responsibilities, appropriations and authority, personnel and equipment of the Florida sheriffs' bureau shall be and are hereby transferred to and vested in the Florida bureau of law enforcement, as hereinafter named and created.

History.—§3, ch. 67-2207.

23.084 Narcotics bureau, state board of health; transfer of authority.—All powers, duties, appropriations, authority, personnel and equipment heretofore vested in the state board of health with respect to the administration of the narcotics bureau of the state board of health shall be and are hereby transferred to and vested in the bureau.

History.—§4, ch. 67-2207.

23.085 Attorney general; transfer of authority.—All powers, duties and authority heretofore vested in the attorney general with respect to the investigation of violations of the criminal law are hereby transferred to and vested in the bureau; provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed to remove from the attorney general the power, duty and authority as set forth in chapter 365, in abating public nuisances, or conducting pre-installation investigations of private wire service or presentation of evidence before the public service commission.

History.—§5, ch. 67-2207.

23.086 Florida bureau of law enforcement; creation; organization; powers.—

(1)(a) There is hereby created a state agency to be called the Florida bureau of law enforcement which shall consist of the governor, the attorney general, the treasurer, the comptroller, two sheriffs of the counties of the state and one chief of police of the municipalities of the state to be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate, provided, however, that no two appointed members of the bureau shall reside in the same con-

gressional district. The governor shall be chairman of the bureau.

(b) The Florida sheriffs' association and the Florida police chiefs' association each may nominate nine candidates from which the governor may make his appointments as provided in this section. Each Florida sheriff or police chief so nominated or appointed must have a minimum of five years service in law enforcement in the state. Such additional ex officio duty of said sheriff and chief of police in serving on said bureau is hereby declared a dual state and county or dual state and municipal purpose to more effectively cope with law enforcement problems which are primarily multi-jurisdictional or statewide in scope.

(c) One of the sheriffs appointed to the bureau shall serve for an initial term of three years; one of the sheriffs appointed to the bureau shall serve for an initial term of one year; the chief of police appointed to the bureau shall serve for an initial term of two years. The foregoing terms shall commence October 1, 1967.

(d) After the completion of the terms of the initial members of the bureau, the terms of members thereafter appointed shall be for a period of three years. All subsequent appointments shall be made in the manner prescribed by this act for the initial appointments. Appointments to fill vacancies shall be for the unexpired term.

(2) The bureau shall be organized into as many divisions as deemed necessary by the bureau for the proper discharge of its duties and responsibilities under this act; provided, however, that there shall be created at least two divisions to be named as follows:

- (a) Administration,
- (b) Intelligence and investigation.

(3) The bureau shall employ an executive director who shall bear the title commissioner. The executive director shall be selected on the basis of training, education and experience; shall have served at least five years as a police executive or have had five years experience in the management of military or semimilitary police bodies and shall possess training in police affairs or public administration.

(4) The bureau shall upon the recommendation of the executive director employ such other administrative, clerical, technical and professional personnel, including division directors as hereinafter provided, as may be required, at salaries to be established by the bureau, to per-

form such duties as the bureau may prescribe.

(5)(a) The bureau may select and assign investigative personnel from any state, county or municipal law enforcement agency with the consent of the agency concerned, or may employ its own investigative personnel to assist in carrying out the purposes of this act.

(b) Under appropriate rules and regulations adopted by the bureau, or upon written order of the governor, or by direction of the legislature acting by a concurrent resolution, and under the supervision of the director of the division of intelligence and investigation said investigative personnel may investigate violations of any of the criminal laws of the state, and shall have authority to bear arms, make arrests and apply for, serve and execute search warrants.

(c) Investigations may also be conducted in connection with the faithful execution and effective enforcement of the laws of the state with reference to organized crime, vice, racketeering, rioting, inciting to riot and insurrection, and, when specifically directed by the governor in writing, the misconduct in connection with their official duties of public officials and employees and of officials and members of public corporations and authorities subject to suspension or removal by the governor.

(d) All investigators employed by the bureau shall be considered peace officers for all purposes and shall also be entitled to the privileges, protection and benefits of §§870.05, 122.32, and 112.19.

(6) The bureau shall establish headquarters in Tallahassee. The secretary of state shall furnish the bureau with proper and adequate housing for its operation.

(7) The bureau shall:

(a) Establish a system of fingerprint analysis and identification;

(b) Establish and maintain a criminal analysis laboratory;

(c) Establish a system of intrastate communication of vital statistics and information relating to crimes, criminals and criminal activity.

(8) The bureau may cooperate with other state, county, municipal and federal agencies in the establishment of such a system.

(9) The bureau shall adopt such rules and regulations deemed necessary to carry out its duties and responsibilities under this act which rules shall be binding on all agencies and persons affected thereby.

(10) The bureau may make and enter into all contracts and agreements with other agencies, organizations, associations, corporations and individuals, or federal agencies as the bureau may determine are necessary, expedient or incidental to the performance of its duties or the execution of its power under this act, provided that nothing in this act shall authorize the employment of private investigative personnel by contract to conduct investigations.

(11) The bureau shall be authorized to:

(a) Adopt and recommend cooperative policies for the coordination of the law enforcement work of all state, county and municipal agencies possessing law enforcement responsibilities.

(b) Promote cooperation between all law enforcement agencies in securing efficient and effective law enforcement.

(c) Promote the elimination of duplication of effort.

(d) Promote economy of operation in law enforcement agencies.

(e) Develop and promote a program of crime prevention.

(12) Whenever it shall appear to the bureau that there is cause for the prosecution of a crime, the bureau shall refer the evidence of such crime to the officials authorized to conduct the prosecution.

(13)(a) The bureau either by contract or agreement may authorize any state university or junior college in the state or any other organization to provide training or the facilities for training peace officers, which training shall include, but not to be limited to police techniques in detecting crime, apprehending criminals, and securing and preserving evidence.

(b) All law enforcement officers selected by the various law enforcement agencies, if their selection is approved by the bureau shall receive such training without cost with the exception of the actual cost of housing and meals.

(14)(a) The bureau shall be governed by all laws regulating the purchase of supplies and equipment as other state agencies and may enter into contracts with other state agencies to make photographs and photostats, to transmit information by teletype and to perform all those services consonant with the purpose of this act.

(b) It may use without charge the technical personnel and equipment of any state agency.

(15) The powers herein enumerated or set forth in other parts of this act shall be deemed an exercise of the state police power for the protection of the welfare, health, peace, safety and morals of the people, and shall be liberally construed.

(16) The attorney general shall be the legal advisor to and shall represent the bureau.

History.—§6, ch. 67-2207.

23.087 Division of administration.—

(1) The division of administration shall be supervised by the executive director of the bureau whose duty it shall be to supervise, direct and coordinate the activities of the division.

(2) The division of administration shall be responsible for providing all services required by the bureau that can be advantageously and effectively centralized along with such other functions and duties as the bureau may direct.

(3) In addition, it shall be the duty of the executive director to act as agent for the bureau

in coordinating, directing and administering the activities and responsibilities of the bureau.
History.—§7, ch. 67-2207.

23.088 Division of intelligence and investigation.—

(1) The division of intelligence and investigation shall be supervised by a director, who shall be employed by the bureau upon the recommendation of the executive director. The director shall possess such qualifications as the bureau may prescribe but shall be qualified by experience and training to administer the functions of the division. It shall be the duty of the director to supervise, direct and coordinate the activities of the division of intelligence and investigation.

(2) It shall be the responsibility of the division of intelligence and investigation to coordinate the activities of all bureau investigators and other investigative personnel selected from other state, county or municipal law enforcement agencies.

(3) The division of intelligence and investigation shall be organized into as many sections as deemed necessary to properly carry out the purposes of this act; provided, however there shall be at least six sections to be named as follows:

- (a) Investigative.
- (b) Intelligence.
- (c) Crime laboratory.
- (d) Records and identification.
- (e) Polygraph.
- (f) Publications and communications.

History.—§8, ch. 67-2207.

23.089 Uniform crime reports; report to governor and legislature.—

(1) All state, county and municipal law en-

forcement agencies shall submit to the bureau uniform crime reports setting forth their activities in connection with law enforcement.

(2) It shall be the duty of the bureau to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations prescribing the form, general content, time, and manner of submission of such uniform crime reports required pursuant to subsection (1). The rules so adopted and promulgated shall be filed with the secretary of state pursuant to chapter 120, and shall have the force and effect of law. Willful or repeated failure by any state, county or municipal law enforcement official to submit the uniform crime reports required by this act shall constitute neglect of duty in public office.

(3) The bureau shall correlate the reports submitted to it pursuant to subsection (1) and shall compile and submit to the governor and the legislature semiannual reports based on such reports. A copy of said reports shall be furnished to all prosecuting authorities and law enforcement agencies.

History.—§9, ch. 67-2207.

23.090 Salaries and expenses of personnel.—

All salaries and expenses of investigative personnel of the bureau shall be borne by the state, county or municipal law enforcement agency from which any such personnel are selected, as provided in this act; provided, however, any state, county or municipal law enforcement agency or official may in addition provide from its funds so much of the costs and expenses of the bureau as it deems appropriate; provided, further, that if appropriations of state funds are made available to the bureau the same may be used to defray said salaries and expenses.

History.—§10, ch. 67-2207.
cf.—§282.011 Miscellaneous appropriations.

POLICE STANDARDS COUNCIL

- 23.061 Definitions.
- 23.062 Police standards council.
- 23.063 Organization; meetings.
- 23.064 Compensation.
- 23.065 Annual reports.
- 23.066 General powers of the council.
- 23.067 Special powers; police officer training.
- 23.068 Police officers; qualifications for employment.
- 23.069 Police training program established.
- 23.070 Reimbursement of employing agency by council.

23.061 Definitions.—As used in this act:

(1) "Police officer" means any person employed full time by any municipality, this state or any political subdivision thereof, and whose primary responsibility is the prevention and detection of crime or the enforcement of the penal, traffic, or highway laws of this state.

(2) "Employing agency" means any municipality, this state, or any political subdivision thereof, employing police officers as defined above.

(3) "Council" means the police standards council.

23.062 Police standards council.—

(1) There is created a police standards council. The council shall be composed of twelve members consisting of the attorney general or designated assistant, the superintendent of public instruction or designated assistant, the special agent of the federal bureau of investigation in charge of training in Florida, the director of the department of public safety and eight members to be appointed by the governor consisting of three sheriffs, three chiefs of police and two police officers who are neither sheriffs nor chiefs of police. Prior to the appointment, the sheriff, chief of police and police officer members shall have had at least eight years' experience in law enforcement as police officers.

(2) Members appointed by the governor shall be appointed for terms of four years except that in the first appointments under this law two members shall be appointed for a term of one year, two members for a term of two years, two members for three years and two members for four years, and the terms of such members shall be designated by the governor at the time of appointment. No appointive member shall serve beyond the time he ceases to hold office or employment by reason of which he was eligible for appointment to the council. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy because of death, resignation or ineligibility for membership shall serve only for the unexpired term of his predecessor or until a successor is appointed and qualifies.

(3) The governor in appointing the three sheriffs, three chiefs of police and two police officers shall take into consideration representation by geography, population and any other relevant factors in order that the representation on the council will be apportioned to give representation to the state at large rather than to a particular area.

(4) Membership on the council shall not disqualify a member from holding any other public office or being employed by a public entity except that no member of the legislature shall serve on the council. The legislature finds that the council serves a state, county and municipal purpose and that service on the council is consistent with a member's principal service in a public office or employment.

History.—§2, ch. 67-230.

- 23.071 Payment of tuition by employing agency.
- 23.072 In-service training and promotion; participation, grants.
- 23.073 Financing of council.
- 23.074 Salary scale study; report, recommendation.
- 23.075 Saving clause.
- 23.076 Qualifications and standards above minimum.
- 23.077 Exception; elected officers.

23.063 Organization; meetings.—

(1) As soon as possible after the effective date of this act the governor shall appoint the eight members required by this act to be appointed. Thirty days after such appointments have been made, the council shall hold its first meeting with the attorney general serving as chairman. The council shall at this time and annually thereafter elect its chairman and other officers.

(2) The council shall hold at least four regular meetings each year at the call of the chairman or upon the written request by three members of the council. A majority of the members of the council constitutes a quorum.—

History.—§3, ch. 67-230.

23.064 Compensation.—Members of the council shall serve without compensation but shall be entitled to be reimbursed for per diem and traveling expenses as provided by §112.061.

History.—§4, ch. 67-230.

23.065 Annual reports.—The council shall make an annual report of its activities to the governor and to the legislature and include in such report its recommendations for additional legislation.

23.066 General powers of the council.—The council is authorized to:

(1) Promulgate rules and regulations for the administration of this act, pursuant to chapter 120.

(2) Employ a director and such other personnel as may be necessary in the performance of its functions.

(3) Provide rules of procedure for its internal management and control.

(4) Enter into contracts or do such things as may be necessary and incidental to the administration of its authority pursuant to this act.

History.—§6, ch. 67-230.

23.067 Special powers; police officer training.—The council shall have the following special powers in connection with the employment and training of police officers:

(1) Establish uniform minimum standards for the employment and training of police officers including qualifications and requirements as may be established by the council subject to specific provisions which are contained in this act.

(2) Establish minimum curricular requirements for schools operated by or for any municipality, this state, or any political subdivision thereof for the specific purpose of training police recruits or police officers.

(3) Consult and cooperate with municipalities, this state, or any political subdivision thereof and with universities, colleges, junior colleges and other educational institutions concerning the development of police training schools and programs or courses of instruction including, but not necessarily limited to, education and training in the areas of police science, police administration and all allied and supporting fields.

(4) Approve institutions and facilities for school operation by or for any municipality, this state, or any political subdivision thereof for the specific purpose of training police officers and police recruits.

(5) Issue certificates of competency to persons who, by reason of experience and completion of in-service, advanced education or specialized training, are especially qualified for particular aspects or classes of police work.

(6) Make or encourage studies on any aspect of police education and training or recruitment.

(7) Make recommendations concerning any matter within its purview pursuant to this act.

History.—§7, ch. 67-230.

23.068 Police officers; qualifications for employment.—After the effective date of this act any person employed as a police officer shall:

(1) Be at least twenty-one years of age;

(2) Be a citizen of the United States;

(3) Be a high school graduate or its "equivalent" as the term may be determined by the council;

(4) Not have been convicted of a felony or of a misdemeanor involving "moral turpitude" as the term is defined by law and who has not been released or discharged under any other than honorable conditions from any of the armed forces of the United States;

(5) Have his fingerprints on file with the council or an agency designated by the council;

(6) Have passed an examination by a licensed physician based on specifications established by the council, and

(7) Have a good moral character as determined by investigation under procedure established by the council.

History.—§8, ch. 67-230.

23.069 Police training program established.—

(1) The council shall establish and maintain a police training program with such curriculum and administered by such agencies and institutions as it approves and shall issue a certificate of completion to any person satisfactorily completing the training program established.

(2) The council shall issue a certificate of compliance to any person satisfactorily complying with the training program established in subsection (1) and the qualifications for employment in §23.068 and no person shall be employed as a police officer by any employing agency until he has obtained such certificate of compliance.

(3) The council may issue a certificate to any person who has received training in another state when the council has determined that such training was at least equivalent to that required by the council for approved police education and training programs in this state and when such person has satisfactorily complied with all other requirements of this act.

History.—§9, ch. 67-230.

23.070 Reimbursement of employing agency by council.—The council shall, subject to the availability of funds, reimburse an employing agency an amount equivalent to fifty per cent of the salary, if any, and allowable living expenses of recruit trainees in attendance at approved training programs.

History.—§10, ch. 67-230.

23.071 Payment of tuition by employing agency.—An employing municipality, state agency, or political subdivision of this state is authorized to pay any or all costs of tuition of trainees in attendance at approved training programs.

23.072 In-service training and promotion; participation, grants.—

(1)(a) The council, by rules and regulations, shall prescribe curricula and standards for advanced and specialized training courses and training in addition to those prescribed in §§23.068 and 23.069.

(b) The standards provided by this subsection shall be deemed as those approved by the council for promotional purposes but shall not be construed as binding on any employing agency for promotional requirements.

(2) Law enforcement agencies participating under the provisions of this section shall adhere to the standards and procedures established by the council.

(3) Institutions and agencies offering approved programs of in-service or advanced training may receive grants from the council subject to the availability of funds not to exceed fifty per cent of the cost of offering approved training courses.

History.—§12, ch. 67-230.

23.073 Financing of council.—The council may accept for any of its purposes and functions under this act any and all donations of property, real, personal or mixed, and grants of money from any governmental unit or public agency, or from any institution, person, firm, or corporation. Such moneys shall be deposited, disbursed and administered in a trust fund as provided by the laws of Florida.

History.—§13, ch. 67-230.

23.074 Salary scale study; report, recommendation.—The council shall make a comprehensive study of the compensation paid to police officers throughout the state. Among the items to be researched shall be variation in salary scale, education and training of officers, retirement and pension programs and any other factors on which compensation is based. The council shall report its findings to each regular session of the legislature and make recommendations for achieving uniformity in compensation for officers with equal or comparable responsibilities, experience, education and training.

History.—§14, ch. 67-230.

23.075 Saving clause.—All police officers employed on the effective date of this act shall not be required to meet the provisions of §§23.068 and 23.067(1) as a condition of tenure or continued employment; nor shall their failure to fulfill such requirements make them ineligible for any promotional examination for which they are otherwise eligible.

History.—§15, ch. 67-230.

23.076 Qualifications and standards above minimum.—Nothing herein shall be construed to preclude an employing agency from establishing qualifications and standards for hiring, training or promoting police officers that exceed the minimum set by the council.

History.—§16, ch. 67-230.

23.077 Exception; elected officers.—The provisions of this act shall not apply to any elected officers.

(2) DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES.—

(a) *Administration.*—The Division of Youth Services shall exercise executive and administrative supervision over all state-owned facilities for the detention, training, care, treatment, and after-care supervision of juvenile delinquents committed to them. It shall be responsible for the planning, development and coordination of a state-wide youth services program designed to train and rehabilitate in order that the increase in juvenile delinquency may be retarded.

(b) *Supervision of state institutions.*—The Division of Youth Services shall have supervisory care, custody and control of children committed to the correctional institutions listed below and of the grounds, buildings and other facilities and properties of said institutions:

1. Florida State Industrial School for Boys at Marianna, which shall hereafter be named and known as the Arthur G. Dozier School for Boys at Marianna;

2. Florida State Industrial School for Boys at Okeechobee, which shall hereafter be named and known as the Florida School for Boys at Okeechobee;

3. Florida State Industrial School for Girls at Ocala, which shall hereafter be named and known as the Florida School for Girls at Ocala;

4. Florida State Industrial School for Girls at Forest Hill, which shall hereafter be named and known as the Florida School for Girls at Forest Hill;

5. Other training schools that may be established by law.

(c) *Qualifications of director.*—The director of the division appointed pursuant to §965.03 shall be at least thirty years of age, a graduate of an accredited college or university, and shall have at least five years experience as an administrative department head or a position of comparable discretionary authority.

(d) *Director of division.*—The director of the division shall be responsible for the implementation of the law relating to youth services and for the coordination of the efforts of the division with those of the federal government and other state departments and agencies, county governments, municipal governments, and private agencies concerned with and providing youth services. He shall be re-

sponsible for establishing standards, providing technical assistance, and exercising the requisite supervision as it relates to youth service programs of all state-supported juvenile correctional institutions.

(e) The director of the Division of Youth Services is authorized to appoint a deputy director of the division, with the approval of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, who shall be responsible to the director.

(f) The director shall create and organize within the division a Department of Statistics and Research. The department so created shall secure from the juvenile courts of the state, records made and maintained by them pursuant to §39.12(2).

(g) The department, with the cooperation of other state agencies, shall make a comprehensive study of all available statistical data including those provided it by judges of juvenile courts pursuant to §39.12(2) for the purpose of a continuing evaluation of all programs relating to delinquency control and prevention, and for the further purpose of making recommendations to any court or other state agency which deals in any manner with problems relating to juvenile delinquency. Based on said study, the department shall prepare an annual analytical report together with its recommendations and submit same to the governor and the legislature. The governor shall make a comprehensive study of the report and based on said study make recommendations in writing to the legislature by February 1 of the year that the legislature is scheduled to meet. The reports so prepared shall be subject to public inspection.

(h) The director shall create and organize within the division a Department of Community Services. Said department shall:

1. Provide consultation services to juvenile courts;

2. Stimulate community programs relating to delinquency prevention and control;

3. Maintain liaison with the Probation and Parole Commission;

4. Provide consultation services and technical assistance to law enforcement agencies;

5. Coordinate programs with the State Department of Public Welfare.

(i) The director is authorized, with the approval of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, to hire a supervisor of the Department of Community Services.

(j) 1. The director may hire consultants to advise and confer with judges of the juvenile courts upon request of any such court.

2. Any person hired as a consultant under subparagraph 1. of this paragraph shall be a graduate of an accredited college or university with specialization in social studies, corrections, or related subjects and have at least three years' experience in juvenile court work.

(k) The Division of Youth Services shall be the only state agency authorized to receive and expend state, federal or private funds which are appropriated, awarded or designated primarily for juvenile delinquency programs.

(l) The attorney general shall be the legal representative of the division.

(m) The division may contract with other state agencies and with county and municipal governments in carrying out the purposes of this section.

(n) The director of the division is authorized to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations consistent with the provisions of this section in carrying out its purposes.

(o) The director shall make an annual report to the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions and the legislature reflecting the activities of the division and recommendations for improving the services to be performed by the division.

965.10 *Division of Youth Services; after-care program.*—In order that children might be more quickly returned from the Florida schools for boys and the Florida schools for girls and the benefits of their training more carefully preserved, the director of the Division of Youth Services, hereinafter referred to as the director, shall establish a program to provide for advance planning for the return of children committed to the Florida schools for boys and the Florida schools for girls and for their supervision after their return. This program shall hereinafter be referred to as the after-care program.

History.—11, ch. 63-368; 15, ch. 67-46.

965.11 *Administration of after-care program.*—To administer the after-care program the director shall employ an administrative assistant who shall hold at least a master's degree from an accredited institution of higher learning in corrections or the social sciences, or such experience as will in the opinion of the director and the advisory board offset a portion of these academic standards.

History.—12, ch. 63-368.

965.12 *Employment of counselors; duties.*—The director may employ as many after-care counselors as in the opinion of the director are required to render counseling services to children discharged or about to be discharged from the aforesaid institutions; provided, however, the program of the division shall supplement and not replace any juvenile counseling otherwise provided, and the director shall make full use of existing services to the extent available on a cooperative basis. The after-care counselor shall hold at least a bachelor's degree from an accredited institution of higher learning in corrections or in the social sciences, or such experience as will in the opinion of the director offset a portion of these academic standards. The duties of the after-care counselor shall be:

(1) To supervise any child furloughed from a Florida school for boys or a Florida school for girls until such time as the child is discharged from such supervision by the school or by the juvenile court of the county wherein the child is found, provided that the supervision of the child in no case be extended beyond the twenty-first birthday of the child.

(2) To make such social studies and reports to the director as he shall require regarding the homes and families of children who have been committed to the schools.

(3) Upon the request of the judge having juvenile court jurisdiction in the county where he is assigned, to make studies and prepare social histories of children where commitment to the schools for boys or the schools for girls is being considered by the judge.

(4) With the help of the local juvenile court to provide counseling and such other services as may be necessary for the families of children committed to the Florida schools for boys and the Florida schools for girls to prepare such homes for the return of the child in order that the value of the training given the child at the school might not be lost.

History.—13, ch. 63-368.

965.13 *Advisory committee to the director of Division of Youth Services.*—

(1) An advisory committee to the director of the Division of Youth Services is created to consist of:

(a) Two juvenile court judges, one from a county judge's court with juvenile duties and one from a separate juvenile court, nominated by the Florida Council of Juvenile Court Judges.

(b) One member of the House of Representatives, nominated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(c) One member of the Senate, nominated by the President of the Senate.

(d) One law enforcement officer, nominated by the Florida Peace Officers Association.

(e) One representative nominated by the director of the State Department of Public Welfare.

(f) One member nominated by the State School Superintendent from the State Department of Education.

(g) Two members from the public at large.

(2) All members shall be appointed by the governor for terms of four years; provided, however, the nine members heretofore appointed and serving on September 1, 1967, shall continue to serve until the expiration of the terms for which appointed or until a successor is selected. The members of the committee herein created shall be appointed to fill terms expiring after September 1, 1967, in the alphabetical order in which listed above. The committee shall meet at least four times a year and at such additional times as a meeting shall be called by the director or by a majority of the committee. The members of the committee shall serve without pay, but shall be paid for travel and per diem expenses incurred in attending committee meetings as provided in §112.061.

History.—14, ch. 63-368; 12, ch. 67-46.

965.14 *Return to school of furloughed child; discharge from school; hearings.*—If the conduct of the boy or girl on furlough is such as to make it appear that further training at the school would be wise, the furlough may be terminated by the director upon a written report by the after-care counselor. All such actions shall be reviewed by the advisory committee. Upon a request of the boy or girl whose furlough is terminated, his parent, or guardian, a hearing will be given him within thirty days of the date of the termination in the county to which he has been furloughed, by the judge of the juvenile court of the county to which he has been furloughed. This committee is empowered to refuse the action terminating the furlough by a majority vote. If a child is on furlough for one year he may, as a matter of right, apply to the director for discharge from the school. If his application is refused, he will be entitled to a hearing on the application within thirty days of the date it is mailed to the director, in the county to which he has been furloughed, before a committee consisting of the director or the local after-care supervisor, one member of the advisory committee designated by the director, and the juvenile court judge of the county to which he has been furloughed. This committee is empowered to grant the application for discharge by a majority vote and to discharge the child from the school.

APPENDIX F

Byron Harless, Schaffer, Reid & Associates, inc

SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT

ON

RECOMMENDATIONS INVOLVING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

AND

PREVENTION OF CRIME

Evaluating the area of juvenile delinquency and crime, it is necessary that a program involve existing agencies and one's total environment.

Since we know most arrests occur in the young age group and the highest rate in the teen-age years, immediate attention needs to be geared in this direction. Law enforcement agencies need the full cooperation and support of the home and the school. With these factors in mind, the following areas need to be given concern and implementation.

- I. Early identification of potential delinquents. In the elementary school years, teachers' reports and observational notes could be a very important source of information in detecting types of behavior that lead toward delinquency. When early detection is noted, this information should be fed to a processing committee that would in turn make specific recommendations to treat the observed problem through such procedures as family counseling, remedial education, psychotherapy, etc.

Frequently, criminal tendencies are developed as early as two years of age because of impoverished home environment, due to lack of income and all the other impoverishment that goes with such conditions. Headstart could make some contribution the first four to six years of one's life, financially and educationally, then possibly, the breeding grounds for crime would lessen tremendously. A coordinated program at this level using the Department of Public Welfare, Headstart and other agencies that could be coordinated into an effective team. Assisting impoverished families with increased income and guidance regarding family needs.

Research at this early level could be readily planned and executed to see what effect and to what extent this early impoverishment does have on one's future adjustment to society.

- II. An action committee with the power or option of the established courts to process direct, and implement recommendations that may involve the family, school, and community.

This committee to have the power to assist various agencies in the enforcement of these recommendations.

This committee to have the power to use court orders when deemed necessary.

This committee could be responsible for compiling information gathered from such groups as the Bar Association, the court, the Governor, Secretary of State, and the legislators. This would help in circulating this information, so that agencies and groups are not working in isolation and would lessen duplicating of effort.

Such a central committee could possibly come from the legislative council to coordinate the attention centered on the home, the school, the court, and the community.

- III. Maximum effective use should be made of the existing agencies that are already geared to deal with the problem of delinquency and crime.

A training program to assist teachers in becoming adequate and effective observers in detecting behavior that may produce future delinquent children. This indoctrination could take place with a minimum of training and time involved. Train guidance counselors to conduct group counseling with students displaying delinquent type behavior. Train superior academic high school students who are interested in education as proctors and assistants for those students who need remedial education, to reduce the frustration these students (showing delinquent behavior) are feeling due to unsuccessful educational experiences at school.

- IV. Business firms and companies pooling nonskilled and semi-skilled jobs. Using this pool as a resource for the teenager displaying delinquent behavior. This opportunity for work will help develop goals that are readily meaningful and encouraging. He can feel a sense of independence by earning his own money as well as gaining some status, and this approach would help direct the delinquent toward goals that are society oriented.

- V. Summary - The outlay of funds would be minimal in such a program because existing agencies would still be utilized toward total effectiveness in solving some of the problems related to delinquency and crime. Research studies could be instituted with this action program, and questions answered and changes made when and where it is shown to be necessary.

Robert E. Schaffer, Ph.D.

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ATTORNEY GENERAL'S
OFFICE

Brain Storming Session

LAW ENFORCEMENT-STATEWIDE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROBLEMS

November 27, 1967

PRESENT: Mr. Gene Hutsell, Attorney General's Office
Senator Louis de la Parte
Dr. Tom Rich, Psychologist, University of South Florida
Mr. C. J. Hardee, Attorney
Captain Walter C. Heinrich, Tampa Police Department

Byron Harless, Schaffer, Reid & Associates, Inc.
Dr. Robert E. Schaffer
Dr. Donald P. Schmidt
Dr. Andrew R. Farinacci
Mrs. Helen B. Paul, Educational Specialist
Miss Jean Pasteur, Educational Specialist

Mr. Hutsell stated the objective of the brain storming session was to throw out ideas that could be recommended for local community action to help prevent juvenile delinquency by means of detecting, rehabilitation, vocational guidance, emotional guidance, family guidance, etc. The ideas should be aimed toward the use of existing agencies and should be flexible so they can be adapted for large as well as small cities. For instance where local civic clubs can participate in the program or can support with funds.

The following are statements made by the people present in the order they were stated.

There are many existing programs that need to be coordinated.

There are delinquents in all areas not just in the low income areas. Civic club members could spend more time at home and less time in various meetings.

There are many types of offenses and quite often the child committing the larger offense may need less help than the child who continuously commits the lesser offenses.

Quite often the parents in the middle class do not set good examples for their children. For example getting tickets for drunken driving, etc. The delinquents from the poor and middle class pose different problems.

Statistics are lumped together without regard for background, education, etc. and need to be classified better. Many juvenile crimes do not come to the police attention as they are covered up by the parents and, therefore, there is no way to get accurate figures.

Law Enforcement

-2-

November 27, 1967

Crimes are classified by type of offenses. They are now set by ten offenses and reported by standard code. This is okay for enforcement but not for detecting.

There is not much information regarding the number two offense, period of reoccurrence, family background, what had been done to assist since, etc. Quite often this delinquent is a more serious problem than the number one offender who commits one offense in ten years.

People tend to wait until the misdemeanors pile up before they seek help for their children from a psychologist or other source of assistance. They need to bring the child in on the first sign. This again goes back to the parents' setting a poor example.

Schools are in a better position to report early problems. However, quite often they feel they are "finking" and will not say anything.

A Youth Service Board could be set up where the schools and police department report to the Board upon a sign of trouble from a juvenile. The Board in turn would refer the child to, for instance, the court, for psychological assistance, educational assistance, etc. The Board would serve as a distribution exchange. There is a need for another agency that can be coordinator and leader with authority, a body with the responsibility for what is happening to delinquents.

Effective reading programs are needed, perhaps in the sixth grade, to give children confidence and build their self-esteem. Inability to read or other academic problems are a big factor in delinquency problems. Boys tend to have reading problems and girls tend to have arithmetic problems. We need to build in the child a concept of worth, change from negative to positive approach. For instance, change the reading approach from remedial to developmental.

Psychologists could work with schools, mental health agencies, hospitals, associations using the educational approach instead of the mental illness approach.

In Tampa the juvenile police officers are assigned to school complexes. We need to educate teachers to identify with the police so they will report to them upon the first sign of a possible delinquent before an incident occurs.

Parents could be educated in this direction also and could be reached through the civic clubs and PTA, for example.

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We need an IBM record punch on every kid in school. It would be mandatory the teachers report certain kinds of things. Symptoms would be categorized and through data processing a card on a child would drop out when a particular point was reached. It would have to be decided to what extent these cards would go and to what level. At first all the juvenile records in the state could be IBMed and then the total population. Money would be needed for a statistical psychologist to head this program and an IBM programmer. After these were obtained we could go to a university and give them X dollars to set up their data processing for us. This would have to be coordinated on a statewide level and then would plug into local levels. For instance, on the cards there would be a code for skipping, illness, when a particular entry was made an "alarm bell" would ring on kids who are near trouble. The symptom pattern would be set up differently for rural and city areas. Use could be made of the YMCA, YWCA, city recreation department, the elderly in the Neighborhood Service Centers for working with these children near trouble. The child would receive help at the same time the parents receive help on how to handle their children. Use could also be made of future teachers, graduate students could intern from their first year in this area, high school students with good academic records and athletic records would create a type of hero worship with these children. Law enforcement agencies could be used, and the schools and parents could also participate. There could be perhaps a unit in the law assigned to schools to coordinate this project.

It has been found that the ninth grade is the explosive grade for juvenile offenses. This is the age range of the 14 and 15 year old.

There is a need for new terminology in regard to juveniles and their offenses.

There are many existing agencies that work independently and quite often the parents will not go to the law and do not know where else to go for assistance. It is a complex problem because no one knows the entire picture and this is true in every service, local, state and nationwide. There is a definite need for a central agency where all this information is pooled and coordinated.

There is a back log in the courts due to the ruling where a juvenile cannot be questioned until the parents and a lawyer is present. However, this is not necessary for minor offenses where it is obvious there is no question of institutionalization. The limits on sending a delinquent to prison are very high. We need to spend money on psychologists, etc., so we can prevent and correct instead of spending the money on punishing.

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Case finding of possible delinquents could be done in neighborhood centers. The caseworkers could be utilized for this. Perhaps they would need training to spot these possible delinquents but this would tie in with their work.

In the Boy's Clubs, for example, there is only supervised play. Educational programs could be set up supervised by trained parents, civic club members. This would need someone trained to coordinate these activities. Again, use could be made of graduate students, education students, etc.

Studies are being done on a curriculum for the seventh, eighth and ninth grades for a two to six week course directed toward improving students' attitude toward the law and their role in the community. This could be used as a one shot deal in one grade or for all three years. A pilot study is now being conducted in Cincinnati. At the end of their study they gave an attitude survey and there was definite improvement in attitudes.

There is a program now being conducted for policemen in the academy on attitudes toward delinquents. This is a twelve hour course.

There is a significant need to define the line between a court problem and a counseling problem. If parents could be encouraged to seek counseling to deal in a positive manner with the child there would not be such a big problem with juveniles.

Some schools have counseling programs geared toward potential drop outs. These schools are in a good position to identify potential delinquents.

Parents could be encouraged to come in for counseling if instead of suspending, and thereby rewarding behavior, children for truancy, the child could stay in school if the parents would come in for counseling.

APPENDIX G

MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN FLORIDA:

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS*

Roland J. Chilton

James R. Jorgenson

Purpose

In the fall of 1967, the Florida Committee on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice authorized a study of municipal police departments in Florida to be undertaken by the Institute for Social Research of The Florida State University. This is a report on the results of that investigation. The study was designed to provide factual information about law enforcement in Florida as well as a reasonably accurate indication of the most pressing problems of municipal police agencies in the state.

To identify problems for which solutions were most urgently needed, members of the Institute's staff attempted to interview a state-wide sample of law enforcement officials representing the municipal police agencies of Florida. No attempt was made to assess the problems faced by Florida's courts or correctional agencies. Instead, the study of police problems was seen as a first step in a larger study of criminal justice in the state. It was specifically intended (1) to identify the most salient problems encountered by municipal law enforcement agencies in Florida, (2) to find, if possible, new and promising techniques and procedures being used by some departments and (3) to determine what the state and federal governments can do to help local officials improve local law enforcement.

* This is an abbreviated version of a longer report submitted to the committee, which will be published as a part of the Institute for Social Research's Urban Research Center Series.

Method of Study

In an attempt to select agencies which would be representative of departments serving small, medium, and large municipalities, municipal police departments were divided into four categories. All of Florida's metropolitan areas were represented by the first category which included the ten central cities of Florida's eight Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, referred to throughout this report as SMSAs. As a second set, the survey also included the sheriffs' offices of the counties constituting the SMSAs, (11 departments). The two remaining categories consisted of a sample of smaller departments located within the SMSAs but outside of the central cities (13 departments) and a sample of departments in non-SMSA counties (25 departments).

Selection of departments to be included in these samples was accomplished with the use of a randomizing device intended to give each peripheral department and each non-SMSA department an equal chance of being selected from all peripheral departments and from all non-SMSA departments respectively. Random selection was employed to avoid suggestions of bias or charges that only the "best" departments or only the "worst" departments were selected for study.

One of the major, early findings of the survey was the result of an attempt to obtain a list of the municipal police agencies in the state. It soon became clear that there was no simple way to obtain a list of official, municipal police departments in the state. Even the question as to what constitutes an official police agency appeared to be unanswerable or misunderstood in some communities in Florida. Neither the Attorney General's office nor the Florida Bureau of Law Enforcement is required by law to maintain such a list, although the bureau began compiling such

a list shortly after its inception. Nevertheless, a complete list was not available at the start of this investigation, although several partial lists were, and the compilation of a law enforcement directory was the first product of the survey.

Using the lists which were finally developed, information was obtained from over 600 communities about the number of full time peace officers employed by the community. And, where police departments existed, each community was asked to provide the name, business address and telephone number of its chief of police. It was this information which provided the lists of peripheral departments and non-SMSA departments which were used to select the agencies to be visited in addition to the central city and the SMSA sheriffs' departments.

Following an identification of potential problem areas and the development of a list of topics to be included, a number of previous surveys were examined and some questions were adapted from those thought to be applicable. The basic design of the original interview schedule somewhat reflected the organization of the police task force report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, from which most of the topics were selected.¹ However, after some initial testing, the interview schedule was divided into two forms. Form A contained requests for detailed information which generally had to be obtained from agency records, while Form B contained questions which could usually be answered in an ordinary interview situation without a great deal of file searching. The interview schedules included questions about manpower and training needs, organization and operation, local problems and issues, and innovative techniques being used by the department.

^{1/} The Commission is referred to throughout as the National Crime Commission. See The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, Task Force Report: The Police, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967

Most Salient Problems

Recruitment.--Obtaining trained policemen or promising recruits is a major problem for many of Florida's municipal police agencies. The generally low pay schedules of most Florida communities are probably the most important reasons for this difficulty. However, there are also general entrance requirements which decrease the number of persons who are eligible to become police officers and therefore increase recruiting difficulties. These requirements together with low pay schedules and possibly some inefficiency in recruiting procedures make recruitment a salient problem for many departments in the state.

If one of the most important incentives for recruiting and retaining capable individuals for police work is an attractive pay scale, most Florida departments must be experiencing difficulty in this effort. The starting salary for policemen in central city departments is generally between 5400 and 5500 dollars per year, with the exception of the Orlando and Miami departments where the salary is \$5800 and \$6600 respectively. (See Table 1). However, excluding the Tallahassee department, the starting salaries of central city departments are slightly higher than the average starting salary of SMSA peripheral departments, and a good deal higher than the average starting salary of non-SMSA departments. (See Table 2). In addition, since it appears from the survey results that many SMSA peripheral communities and a number of non-SMSA communities do not provide retirement programs for their police employees, the total remuneration in such departments is even less attractive than these figures indicate.

TABLE 1. Police Salary Ranges for the Central City Departments in Florida's Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Spring 1968.

Name of City	Patrolmen		Supervisor		Chief
	Start	Max	Min	Max	Range
1. Ft. Lauderdale	5414	7260	5634	11843	13058-16660
2. Hollywood	5400	6600	6000	9840	9420-11760
3. Jacksonville	5520	6096	6408	11496	16200 --
4. Miami	6624	7956	8352	12300	17759 --
5. Orlando	5844	7009	7592	10920	13800 --
6. Pensacola	5564	6760	6136	9516	9894-12194
7. St. Petersburg	5400	6474	6630	9880	14000 --
8. Tallahassee	4860	6060	6360	7920	10800 --
9. Tampa	5408	6260	6718	10899	12999 --
10. West Palm Beach	5520	6600	6600	10800	13000 --

TABLE 2. Police Salary Ranges for the Non-Central City Departments Included in the Study of Municipal Police Departments in Florida, 1968.

	Patrolmen, SMSA Peripheral Departments		
	Start	Maximum	Chief (Range)
High	7008	9648	11,760
Medium	5235	6330	8,196
Low	3600	3960	5,900
	Patrolmen, Non-SMSA		
	Start	Maximum	Chief (Range)
High	5400	7000	8500
Medium	4340	5272	5752
Low	3600	4200	3600 ¹
	Sheriffs, SMSA Counties Deputy's		Sheriff ²
High	6252	7896	21,000 - 27,000 ³
Medium	5133	5696	15,000 ⁴
Low	4200	5064	11,000 ⁴

^{1/} Includes one man departments. ^{2/} No finance data on Duval and Hillsborough Counties. ^{3/} Dade (home rule salary set by County Commission). ^{4/} Salary set by Statute FS 145.071.

Training.--The results of the survey suggest that the SMSA central city and the largest sheriffs' departments conduct highly structured pre-service and in-service training programs.³ This information also indicates that the peripheral departments utilize neighboring departmental academies or training facilities for their pre-service training. In general, the scope of pre-service and in-service training appears to be closely related to the size of the department considered, with larger departments conducting more energetic training programs. Police academies exist only in communities with large departments. And small departments which have the greatest need for pre-service and in-service training can apparently least afford it. A set of regional academies might meet this need. (See recommendations).

Certification.--Chapter 23 of the Florida Statutes provides for the certification of police personnel and the establishment of a Police Standards Council.⁴ The council has since established additional rules to amplify the status and has developed a minimum recruit training curriculum which requires 200 hours of classroom instruction. The statute presents basic criteria for police qualifications and provides that any person employed as a police officer shall be at least twenty-one years of age, be a citizen of the United States, have at least a high school education or its equivalent, not have been convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, have fingerprints on file with a designated agency and have good moral character determined by a background investigation.⁵

^{3/}The Tallahassee Police Department is an exception. It has no formal training program and sends its officers to the Florida Highway Patrol Academy on a piecemeal basis.

^{4/}Laws of Florida, 67-230, Police Standards Council.

^{5/}FS 23.068 et. seq.

The central problem in certification will be the enforcement of the standards established by the Council. No provision in the law requires adherence to the previously mentioned statutory minimums.⁶ Currently, the Council may encourage the various agencies to adhere to the minimum standards. But until an effective enforcement section is added to the act, the Council's functions will be purely advisory.

In the course of the interviews, a number of police administrators indicated that although the Council could become very effective, it was unlikely to have much impact as it is presently constituted. They suggested that with proper staffing the Council could be very influential in improving police training and could indirectly effect pay and recruiting.

Consolidation.---Law enforcement needs are only one set of considerations which must be contemplated when consolidation of municipal and county government is proposed. However, in the course of the municipal police survey just completed, it became apparent that some of the problems of recruitment, police training, and administration could be alleviated for a number of communities if police services were provided by countywide departments. This is particularly true for small departments on the edge of large urban communities where the city commissioners have attempted to avoid local taxes or have kept them so low that budgets for their police departments are minimal or inadequate.

⁶/FS 168.01 provides that the Mayor is to see that ordinances are executed and is responsible for the organizing of police departments and appointing of police officers.

There are probably a number of small communities which are better served by their local peripheral departments than they might be by a consolidated force. But the survey results do not suggest that these departments constitute more than 15 percent of the 112 peripheral police agencies in the state. In fact, the meetings with police officers in a sample of these departments indicated that small independent police agencies in large urban counties may not only fail to provide adequate police services for local residents but may create situations which tend to discredit police work in general.⁷

Some of the problems encountered or accentuated when the departments in a county are consolidated are (1) those related to the development of a uniform pay scale, (2) those caused by the reassignment of personnel to appropriate ranks and duties, (3) the greatly increased need for capable management personnel and (4) those problems created by the necessity to reorganize to provide services for a larger area.

The major problems encountered or accentuated by the absence of consolidation include (1) wide variations in pay for policemen and in services provided by the police, (2) poor pay and long hours for many policemen, (3) lack of civil service protection and retirement benefits, (4) lack of adequate training facilities and funds for training outside the department, and (5) a heavy use of retired personnel and reliance on volunteer help to fill many shifts. Table 3 provides an indication of the scope of the problem and the number of departments in four counties which might be affected by consolidation.

⁷/ For details on this point see the longer report.

TABLE 3.--Distribution of the Number of Full Time Peace Officers in 98 Police Departments in Four Counties in Florida, 1968.¹

Size of Each Department			
Broward (24 Depts.)	Dade (24 Depts.)	Pinellas (20 Depts.)	Palm Beach (30 Depts.)
275	630	276	132
160	200	85	60
66	87	29	45
32	83	21	40
31	44	14	38
30	32	13	38
24	27	13	34
24	25	12	26
21	22	10	25
19	22	7	14
18	18	7	10
16	16	4	10
10	15	4	9
10	14	4	8
9	13	4	8
7	9	3	5
7	7	3	5
7	5	3	5
6	5	2	5
6	4	514	4
5	4		4
4	3	Sheriff	4
2	3	188	3
789	1288	702	3
			2
Sheriff	Sheriff	Sheriff (Palm	1
175	880	Beach) 83	1
964	2168	624	1
			1
			541

^{1/} Three non-SMSA counties (Brevard, Polk, Volusia) maintain 43 additional departments. Consolidation in these seven counties would eliminate 134 departments. Consolidation in all SMSA counties and these three would eliminate more than one-half of the departments in the state (162). The same number of policemen, probably more, would be needed. But the number of separate organizations with which individual citizens and state and federal agencies would have to work would be cut in half.

Community Relations.--Although the general area of police-community relations was not examined in detail in this survey, several issues which may greatly affect the attitudes and actions of other citizens toward the police were examined. These issues included citizen contact procedures, citizen complaint procedures and minority group-police relations.

About one-half of the central city departments in Florida reported citizen contact procedures which appear to be fast and efficient. These departments have numerous telephone lines and rotary switches to reduce busy signals. Some of them have emergency numbers and open call boxes for public use. Moreover, many of them record all incoming calls for replay in case of confusion, a system which also tends to insure courteous and efficient replies to calls. Some central city agencies lack one or more of these features. In general, contact procedures do not appear to be a major problem for Florida's large urban departments.

However, with the exception of the Miami police telephone number with its repeating digits (377-7777), the central cities of Florida do not have special combinations of digits to facilitate citizen-police contact. The same situation exists for the sheriffs departments in these urban counties as well as for all of the peripheral departments contacted. In some counties with numerous municipalities a stranger's best chance for contacting the appropriate police agency is a call to the sheriff's office. In non-SMSA communities, it would probably be sufficient to call the telephone operator and ask for the police. In most cases, the operator would know the proper number; in some cases this might be the chief's home telephone or the sheriff's office.

During the interviews with representatives of the central city departments, at least one well-organized procedure for processing citizen complaints about police services was reported. It is based upon a policy which requires that any member of the department who receives a complaint must fill out an initial complaint form, regardless of the department or individual involved in the complaint. One copy is sent to the relevant bureau commander and another copy is sent to the chief's office, where it remains until the bureau commander submits his copy to the chief with the results of his investigation of the complaint. The system is intended to avoid situations where the complainant is referred to some other division or some other individual and to assure that the complaining citizen gets a response to his complaint. It also makes it possible for someone in the chief's office to review the accumulated dissatisfactions of the citizenry over a given period of time. Other, less satisfactory procedures were more frequently reported. They are discussed in the longer report.

The interview information also suggests that no special effort is made by most police departments in the state to improve communications with Negroes or other minority groups. A number of police officials reported regular contact with "leaders" of the Negro community and most indicated that attempts are made through speaking engagements to present the department's policies to the public in general. No specific programs were reported in which Negro policemen are used in positive community relations programs. In fact, no specific recruiting effort is made to interest Negroes in police work in almost all of the departments visited.

Other Problems of Police Agencies in Florida

In addition to the problems related to recruitment, training, certification, and the multiplicity of police agencies, a number of less salient problems also emerged during the study. Most of these are problems over which the police have no control and are therefore relevant only as topics to be pursued in a comprehensive study of the larger system.

Examples of problems beyond the control of municipal police agencies include an anachronistic judicial system which in some locations results in the retention of the office of Justice of the Peace. Some police officials interviewed suggested that this system sometimes results in uneven treatment of accused and convicted persons and often produced unnecessary delays in hearings and trials. These are problems for which the police are sometimes criticized but areas in which they are not free to improve the situation. Another area over which the police frequently have no control is the availability of adequate detention facilities.

It would appear that where county or regional juvenile detention facilities are available, almost all police departments in the state will make use of them. The fact that such facilities are not always available is not really a police problem, but a problem which police administrators ought to call to the attention of county officials.

In addition to these problems, and because of inadequate municipal budgets, some departments experience high rates of personnel change or operate from inadequate facilities with inadequate equipment. Finally, the presence or absence of civil service regulations for police employees is frequently beyond the control of police officials. Yet, their departments

may suffer from the absence of any civil service protection, through political intervention or as a result of recruiting difficulties, or it may suffer from the presence of overly rigid civil service provisions, if the system prevents administrators from removing incompetent officers or applying disciplinary action when infractions occur.

Crime reporting may become a pressing problem for law enforcement agencies in Florida when the Florida Law Enforcement Bureau receives sufficient funds to carry out its legislative mandate to collect crime statistics from all police agencies in the state. When this happens, many small departments in the state will encounter new clerical expenses and some police administrators will feel that they cannot provide the required information. To meet this difficulty, the law enforcement bureau will have to provide the forms, some advice and some instruction. Moreover, it may be necessary for the state to provide some financial incentive in the form of payments to defray the clerical and postage costs imposed on small departments. Of course, those agencies which are voluntarily cooperating in the uniform crime reporting program of the Federal Bureau of Investigation would incur little additional expense in providing the state with similar information. Most police administrators who expressed an opinion on the subject felt that, initially at least, the state system should parallel the federal procedure.

Conclusions

Although a number of problem areas have been identified in the report on municipal police departments in Florida, the most pressing problems appear to be related to (1) The need to improve recruiting procedures, (2) The importance of developing more effective training programs and making them available

to new and prospective police officers throughout the state, (3) The need for more information about and greater coordination among police agencies, and (4) The need for more information about crime and police response to it. Solutions to these problems are presented below as major recommendations, and these recommendations are followed by a list of what are thought to be less important suggestions which have been presented throughout the report.

Regional Academies and Certification.--The State of Florida should establish regional police academies in each of the metropolitan areas of the state. The academies might be operated in cooperation with large central city departments and with the assistance of local junior colleges. But they should be open (1) to all police officers in the counties in the region and (2) to any qualified individual who applies for admission. The product of these regional academies would be a certified peace officer, a qualified trained policeman eligible for appointment anywhere within the state.

This recommendation implies the adoption of an improved certification procedure and a revised police standards act which would not only require that persons acting in the capacity of police officers be certified peace officers but would contain the enforcement machinery necessary to implement the act. The police standards council would, in effect, set uniform entrance requirements for the regional academies and certify successful graduates as persons eligible for appointment as beginning police officers. The council would also have to develop procedures for examining and certifying policemen from other states as well as passing on the qualifications of experienced officers who were appointed prior to the establishment of the council and the academies.

Official Directory.--Even before the creation of a revised police standards council and the development of an improved certification procedure, it would be possible for the Florida Bureau of Law enforcement to maintain a law enforcement directory of police administrators and certified peace officers. The bureau should require each police agency to submit such lists as the first reports to be submitted under the recently passed legislation which gives the bureau authority to require reports from police agencies in the state.

Bureau of Criminal Statistics.--Following the introduction of administrative reports, the Florida Bureau of Law Enforcement should develop as soon as possible a division of criminal statistics which would assist local departments which are not now cooperating in the uniform crime reporting program in the preparation and submission of required reports of offenses known to the police. The bureau should also develop and require the submission of individual reports on all persons taken into custody, told to appear in court, or otherwise cited on a criminal charge. This system might start with a uniform booking form supplied by the bureau containing a carbon copy to be submitted to the bureau. When fully implemented it would eliminate the need for compilation of the annual summary by age, race, and sex of persons charged with Part I and Part II offenses. These reports could be compiled for each agency by the bureau. In addition, these reports would provide complete arrest data for the state which could be used to supplement offense known data as an indicator of the extent and nature of criminal activity in the state.

Study of Consolidation Possibilities.--The state of Florida should also initiate a study of the possibility of consolidating the law enforcement agencies of each county in the state. Just as it has been possible to establish a single school district for each county in the state, it ought to be possible to establish 67 police jurisdictions. The study of the feasibility of such a plan or some alternative way to combine Florida's 300 fragmented police agencies into a set of rationally organized and better financed departments might also be supported by funds from the state's share of money provided by the "safe streets" legislation. This would appear to be a logical part of any plan for improvement of the state's system of justice in criminal cases. The goal of the study would be the development of legislation on consolidation and police standards which would encourage local communities to employ police personnel and resources in a more efficient and effective way.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

APPENDIX H

FLORIDA MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENT
DIRECTORY

September 1968

Prepared as Part of a Larger Project Supported in Part
by
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and Administration of Justice

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

ALACHUA (Alachua County) Inc.
Chief of Police J. P. Koon
Z.C. 32601
Phone: 462-1131
3 full time, 1 part time

ALTAMONTE SPRINGS (Seminole County) Inc.
Chief of Police Fred E. Folsom
Suniland Avenue
Z.C. 32701
Phone: 838-0674
3 full time

ALTHA (Calhoun County) Inc.
Chief of Police Harvey G. Bowlin
RFD
Z.C. 32421
Phone: 762-2702
1 full time

ANNA MARIA (Manatee County) Inc.
Chief of Police Gene Stewart
Box 52
Z.C. 33501
Phone: 778-2260
2 full time, 4 part time

APALACHICOLA (Franklin County) Inc.
Chief of Police George W. Hendels
Box 471
Z.C. 32320
Phone: 653-3641
4 full time

APOPKA (Orange County) Inc.
Chief of Police Ralph W. Jones
175 East 5th Street
Z.C. 32703
Phone: 886-2011
7 full time

ARCADIA (DeSoto County) Inc.
Chief of Police Richard H. Barnard
Box 803
226 N. Hernando Avenue
Z.C. 33821
Phone WA-8-8181
7 full time

ARCHER (Alachua County)
Chief of Police O. K. Belden
Rt. 1 Box 47
Z.C. 32618
Phone: 495-2351
1 full time

ATLANTIC BEACH (Duval Co.)
Chief of Police R. C. Vogel
351 9th Street
Z.C. 32003
5 full time

AUBURNDALE (Polk County)
Chief of Police J. E.
Albritton
105 Tampa Street
Z.C. 33823
Phone: 967-4181
10 full time

AVON PARK (Highlands Co.)
Chief of Police E. T. Gordon
S. Butler Avenue
Z.C. 33825
Phone: GL 3-3757
2 full time, 1 relief

BAL HARBOUR (Dade County)
Chief of Police D. I. Dupuy
655 96th Street
Z.C. 33154
Phone: 866-4633
16 full time

BARTOW (Polk County)
Chief of Police L. H. Cromartie
450 N. Broadway
Z.C. 33830
Phone: 533-4131
20 full time

BAY HARBOR ISLANDS (Dade Co.)
Chief of Police W. G. Foden
9665 Bay Harbor Terrace
Z. C. 33154
Phone: 866-6241
14 full time

BELLEAIR (Pinellas County)
Chief of Police Joseph A. Baroffio
901 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Z.C. 33576
Phone: 581-3092
10 full time

BELLEAIR BEACH (Pinellas County)
Chief of Police Henry B. Johnson
444 Causeway Blvd.
Z.C. 33516
Phone: 596-4331
2 full time

BELLEAIR BLUFFS (Pinellas County)
Chief of Police Joseph Stephens
115 Florence Drive
Z.C. 33516
Phone: 584-0721
3 full time

BELLE GLADE (Palm Beach County)
Chief of Police C. Goodlett
40 W. Avenue "A"
Z.C. 33430
Phone: 996-7251
38 full time

BELLEVIEW (Marion County) Inc.
Chief of Police Wm. L. Jones
P. O. Box 316
Z.C. 32620
Phone: 245-2421
2 full time; 2 part time

BISCAYNE PARK (Dade County) Inc.
Chief of Police Wm. G. Vitt
Village Police Department
640 N. E. 114th Street
Miami, Florida 33161
Phone: 759-9926
4 full time

BLOUNTSTOWN (Calhoun County) Inc.
Chief of Police J. O. Sims
813 N. Pear Street
Z.C. 32424
Phone: 674-5987
2 full time

BOCA RATON (Palm Beach County)
Chief of Police W. H. Brown
100 N. W. 2nd Avenue
Z.C. 33432
Phone: 395-1131
45 full time

BONIFAY (Holmes County) Inc.
Chief of Police Amos Kent
P. O. Box 261
Z.C. 32425
Phone: 547-5806
2 full time

BOWLIN GREEN (Hardee County)
Chief of Police Ivan D. Hart
P. O. Box 608
Z.C. 33834
Phone: Fr 5-2555
2 full time

BOYNTON BEACH (Palm Beach County)
Chief of Police G. H. Thompson
415 N. Federal Highway
Z.C. 33435
Phone: 732-8116
25 full time

BRADENTON (Manatee County)
Chief of Police H. B. Wilkison
1004 9th Avenue
Z.C. 33505
Phone: 746-4111
35 full time

BRADENTON BEACH (Manatee County)
Chief of Police R. G. Safford
207 1st. Street, North
Z.C. 33510
Phone: 778-1005
1 full time

BRANFORD (Suwanee County)
Chief of Police W. B. Thomas
P. O. Box 115
Z.C. 32008
Phone: 935-2562
1 full time

BRINY BREEZES (Palm Beach County)
Chief of Police Richard Rasure
5000 N. Ocean Blvd.
Z.C. 33444
Delray Beach
Phone: 278-0122
1 full time

BROOKSVILLE (Hernando County) Inc.
Chief of Police William D. Cobb, Jr.
24 S. Brooksville Avenue
Z.C. 33512
Phone: 796-4941
8 full time

BUNELL (Flagler County) Inc.
Chief of Police T. E. Pellicer
711 N. Bacher Street
Z.C. 32010
Phone: 437-3276
2 full time

BUSHNELL (Sumter County) Inc.
Chief of Police C. W. Stover
P. O. Box 115
Z.C. 33513
Phone: 793-2591
2 full time

CALLAHAN (Nassau County) Inc.
Chief of Police A. J. Rowe
Z.C. 32011
Phone: 879-3901
2 full time, 1 extra

CALLAWAY (Bay County) Inc.
Chief of Police Johnny Maynor
Route 2, Box 364
Panama City, Florida 32402
Phone: 785-4119
1 full time

CAPE CANAVERAL (Brevard County)
Chief of Police W. E. Winnett
190 Jackson Avenue
Z.C. 32920
Phone: 783-8203
14 full time

CARRABELLE (Franklin County)
Chief of Police M. E. Braswell
Drawer 569
Z.C. 32322
Phone: 697-3618
2 full time

CASSELBERRY (Seminole County)
Chief of Police J. F. McCall
Z.C. 32707
Phone: 838-2221
11 full time

CEDAR KEY (Levy County)
Chief of Police R. N. Weaver
Z.C. 32625
Phone: 543-5180
1 full time

CENTER HILL (Sumter County)
Chief of Police R. O. Barry
P. O. Box 228
Z.C. 33514
Phone: to be installed
1 full time

CHATTAHOOCHEE (Gadsden Co.)
Chief of Police Henry York
1116 Lorain
Z.C. 32324
Phone: 663-4997
8 full time

CHIEFLAND (Levy County)
Chief of Police R. B. Asbell
Z.C. 32626
Phone: 493-4433
2 full time

CHIPLEY (Washington County)
Chief of Police A. Taylor
P. O. Drawer 0
Z.C. 32428
Phone: 638-1706
5 full time

CLEARWATER (Pinellas County)
Chief of Police Willis D. Booth
644 Pierce Street
Z.C. 33516
Phone: 442-3131
85 full time

CLERMONT (Lake County) Inc.
Chief of Police Prentice Tyndal
882 DeSoto Street
Z.C. 32711
Phone: 934-4141
4 full time

CLEWISTON (Hendry County)
Chief of Police W. A. Whaley
114 Commerico Street
Z.C. 33440
Phone: YU 2-6951
6 full time

COCOA (Brevard County) Inc.
Chief of Police A. C. Corlew
300 N. Brunson Blvd.
Z.C. 32922
Phone: 636-2311
29 full time

COCOA BEACH (Brevard County)
Chief of Police Bruce E. Parsons
20 Orlando Avenue
Z.C. 32931
Phone: 783-2468
30 full time

COLEMAN (Sumter County)
Chief of Police Aaron Powell
P. O. Box 336
Z.C. 33521
Phone: 748-2070
1 full time

COOPER CITY (Broward County)
Chief of Police D. M. Satterfield
5109 S. W. 90th Avenue
Z.C. 33314
Phone: 581-4310
2 full time, 1 part time

CORAL GABLES (Dade County)
Chief of Police W. G. Kimbrough
P. O. Box 608
Aragon Avenue
Coral Gables, Florida 33134
Phone: 446-6464
83 full time

COTTONDALE (Jackson County)
Chief of Police J. C. Pitre
P. O. Box 398
Z.C. 32431
Phone: 352-4361
1 full time

CRESCENT CITY (Putnam County)
Chief of Police Wm. R. Barber
P. O. Box 232
Z.C. 32012
Phone: 698-1211
3 full time

CRESTVIEW (Okaloosa County)
Chief of Police Wm. J. Lathan
203 W. Woodruff Avenue
Z.C. 32536
Phone: 682-3544
7 full time

CROSS CITY (Dixie County)
Chief of Police C. E. Clark
Box 582
Z.C. 32628
Phone: 498-3589
1 full time

CRYSTAL RIVER (Citrus County)
Chief of Police G. Fields
Box 215
Z.C. 32629
Phone: 795-2945
5 full time

DADE CITY (Pasco County)
Chief of Police Leon Hudson
502 W. Southview Avenue
Z.C. 33525
Phone: 567-3979
9 full time

DANIA (Broward County)
Chief of Police D. Parton
Beach Blvd.
Z.C. 33004
Phone: 923-8456
24 full time

DAVENPORT (Polk County)
Chief of Police Bethel Judy
P. O. Box 134
Z.C. 33837
Phone: HA 2-4566
1 full time

DAVIE (Broward County) Inc.
Chief of Police C. E. Brookover
6591 S. W. 45th Street
Z.C. 33314
Phone: 581-5050
9 full time

DAYTONA BEACH (Volusia County)
Chief of Police A. O. Folsom, Jr.
990 Orange Avenue
Z.C. 32014
Phone: 255-1431
101 full time

DAYTONA BEACH SHORES (Volusia Co.)
Chief of Police R. W. Sutherin
P. O. Box 7196
Z.C. 32016
Phone: 255-5141
5 full time; 14 reserves

DEERFIELD BEACH (Broward County)
Chief of Police Wm. J. Neal
300 N. E. Second Street
Z.C. 33441
Phone: 399-3343
32 full time

DeFUNIAC SPRINGS (Walton County)
Chief of Police A. W. Brown
Z.C. 32433
Phone: 896-2131
20 full time

DELAND (Volusia County)
Chief of Police W. E. Farmer
120 S. Florida Avenue
Z.C. 32721
Phone: 734-1711
21 full time

DELRAY BEACH (Palm Beach Co.)
Chief of Police R. C. Croft
24 S. E. 5th Avenue
Z.C. 33444
Phone: 276-4141
34 full time

DUNDEE (Polk County)
Chief of Police W. R. Spann
P. O. Box 581
Z.C. 33838
Phone: 422-1304
2 full time

DUNEDIN (Pinellas County)
Chief of Police Edward M. Smith
Box 843
Z.C. 33528
Phone: 733-4144
21 full time

DUNNELLON (Marion County)
Chief of Police J. M. Kennebrew
City Hall
Box 456
Z.C. 32630
Phone: 489-2201
4 full time

EAGLE LAKE (Polk County)
Chief of Police Garland Moore
68 4th Street
Z.C. 33839
Phone: 293-8797
1 full time

EATONVILLE (Orange County)
Chief of Police O. L. Abney
P. O. Box 2163
Z.C. 32751
Phone: 644-3743
3 full time

EAU GALLIE (Brevard County)
Chief of Police P. J. Cotron
1497 Highland Avenue
Z.C. 32935
Phone: 254-8941
37 full time

EDGEWATER (Volusia County)
Chief of Police H. M. Witmeyer
P. O. Box 38
Z.C. 32032
Phone: 428-4981
3 full time

EDGEWATER GULF BEACH (Bay County)
Chief of Police H. G. Hughes
Panama City 32402
Phone: 234-2214
1 full time

EL PORTAL (Dade County) Inc.
Chief of Police S. W. Cooley, Jr.
500 N. E. 87th Street
Z.C. 33138
Phone: 751-2406
5 full time

EUSTIS (Lake County) Inc.
Chief of Police J. S. Burrow
P. O. Box 1570
Z.C. 32726
Phone: 357-4121
12 full time

EVERGLADES CITY (Collier County)
Chief of Police Bill McCrea
P. O. Box 304
Z.C. 33929
Phone: OX 5-2301
1 full time

FELLSMERE (Indian River County)
No chief's name at present
P. O. Box 304
Z.C. 32948
Phone: 589-4406
1 full time

FERNANDINA BEACH (Nassau County)
Chief of Police J. R. Parker
P. O. Box 668
Z.C. 32034
Phone: 261-3311
12 full time

FLAGLER BEACH (Flagler County)
Chief of Police John Laing
South Flagler Avenue
Z.C. 32036
Phone: 439-2402
1 full time

FLORIDA CITY (Dade County)
Chief of Police W. J. Fasulo
P. O. Box 3072
Z.C. 33032
Phone: 247-8123
5 full time

FORT LAUDERDALE (Broward Co.)
Chief of Police R. W. Johnston
1300 W. Broward Blvd.
Z.C. 33314
Phone: 525-2772
275 full time

FORT MEADE (Polk County)
Chief of Police Andrew Kovschak
15 Suwannee Avenue
Z.C. 33841
Phone: 285-8181
6 full time

FORT MEYERS (Lee County)
Chief of Police B. A. Underhill
1530 Heitman Street
Z.C. 33901
Phone: ED 2-11155
57 full time

FORT PIERCE (St. Lucie County)
Chief of Police V. M. Christianson
435 North 7th Street
Z.C. 33450
Phone: 461-3823
43 full time

FORT WALTON BEACH (Okaloosa Co.)
Chief of Police James D. Williams, Jr.
5 Hollywood Blvd., N.E.
Z.C. 32548
Phone: 243-7661
33 full time

FORT WHITE (Columbia County)
Chief of Police Glen Bailey
P. O. Box 81
Z.C. 32038
Phone: 497-2431
1 full time

FROSTPROOF (Polk County) Inc.
Chief of Police Paul Lorren
Box 308
Phone: 635-4441
5 full time

FRUITLAND PARK (Lake County)
Chief of Police Donald Verkler
Fruitland Park - Box 42
Z.C. 32721
Phone: 787-6248
1 full time

GAINESVILLE (Alachua County)
Chief of Police Wm. D. Joiner
P.O. Box 1250
Z.C. 32601
Phone: 378-1311
91 full time

GOLDEN BEACH (Dade County)
Chief of Police Charles Crum
Town Police Department
Town Hall
Z.C. 33160
Phone: 947-5565
7 full time

GRACEVILLE (Jackson County)
Chief of Police Clyde Pelham
City Hall
Z.C. 32440
Phone: 263-3214
5 full time

GREENACRES CITY (Palm Beach Co.)
Chief of Police G. E. Deese
500 Perry Avenue
Z.C. 33460
Phone: 965-2287
1 full time, 4 part time

GREEN COVE SPRINGS (Clay Co.)
Chief of Police S. B. Robertson
Z.C. 32043
Phone: 284-9041
9 full time

GREENVILLE (Madison Co.)
Chief of Police E. B. Jones
Z.C. 32331
Phone: 948-2241
2 full time

GROVELAND (Lake County)
Chief of Police C. W. Harper
Box 26
Z.C. 32736'
Phone: 439-2164
2 full time

GULF BREEZE (Santa Rosa Co.)
Chief of Police H. B. Forsythe
P. O. Box 640
Z.C. 32561
No phone given
4 full time

GULFPORT (Pinellas County)
Chief of Police R. Roth
5314 24th Avenue South
Z.C. 33737
Phone: 342-2221
13 full time

GULF STREAM (Palm Beach Co.)
Chief of Police Roy L. Cowart
P. O. Box 255
Z.C. 33444
Delray Beach
Phone: 276-5116
5 full time

HAINES CITY (Polk County)
Chief of Police Thomas B. Morgan
5th and Hinson
Z.C. 33844
Phone: 422-1125
17 full time

HALLANDALE (Broward County)
Chief of Police Geo. Emmerich
307 S. Dixie Highway
Z.C. 33009
Phone: 923-1566
31 full time

HAMPTON (Bradford County)
Chief of Police Hershel Parker
General Delivery
Z.C. 32044
Phone: 468-1010
1 full time

HAVANA (Gadsden County) Inc.
Chief of Police J. L. Maxwell
Z.C. 32333
Phone: 539-6464
4 full time

HIALEAH (Dade County) Inc.
Chief of Police David I. Maynard
501 Palm Avenue
Z.C. 33010
Phone: 885-1531
87 full time

HIALEAH GARDENS (Dade County)
Chief of Police R. B. Bennett
10001 N. W. 87th Street
Z.C. 33010
Phone: 888-9002
4 full time

HIGH SPRINGS (Alachua County)
Chief of Police J. E. Cole
P. O. Box 1008
Z.C. 32643
Phone: 454-1415
5 full time

HILLIARD (Nassau County)
Chief of Police R. W. Grooms, Jr.
212 Pine Street
Z.C. 32046
Phone: 845-2388
3 full time

HILLSBORO BEACH (Broward Co.)
Police Chief Raymond T. McMullin
1210 Hillsboro Beach
Z.C. 33062
Pompano Beach
Phone: 399-6600
10 full time

HOLLY HILL (Volusia Co.)
Police Chief Luther Jones
1063 Daytona Avenue
Z.C. 32017
Phone: 252-5511
13 full time

HOLLYWOOD (Broward County)
Police Chief W. W. Malphurs
P.O. Box 2108
2600 Hollywood Blvd.
Z.C. 33020
Phone: 922-5651
160 full time

HOLLYWOOD RIDGE FARMS (Broward Co.)
Chief of Police Whitehead
3200 S. W. 52nd Avenue
Z.C. 33314
Phone: 983-2212
4 full time, 3 reserves

HOLMES BEACH (Manatee County)
Police Chief W. H. Adams
P. O. Box 1035
Z.C. 33509
Phone: 778-2221
3 full time

HOMESTEAD (Dade County) Inc.
Police Chief E. L. Snider
711 N. E. First Road
Z.C. 33030
Phone: 247-1535
22 full time

HORSESHOE BEACH (Dixie County)
Police Chief Tillman Weeks
Z.C. 32648
Phone: 498-3383 (Cross City)
1 full time

HOWEY-IN-THE-HILLS (Lake County)
Police Chief W. K. Notz
P. O. Box 67
Z.C. 32737
Phone: 324-2290
1 full time

INDIALANTIC (Brevard County)
Police Chief Burl W. Gilman
220 5th Avenue
Z.C. 32903
Phone: 723-7788
6 full time

INDIAN HARBOUR BEACH (Brevard Co.)
Police Chief James Robbins
City Hall
Z.C. 32935
Phone: 773-3030
5 full time

INDIAN ROCKS BEACH (Pinellas County)
Police Chief I. A. Jordan
1507 Bay Palm Blvd.
Z.C. 33535
Phone: 595-2517
4 full time

INVERNESS (Citrus County) Inc.
Police Chief L. F. Mays
Z.C. 32650
Phone: 726-2121
2 full time

JACKSONVILLE (Duval County)
Police Chief R. C. Blanton
711 Liberty
Z.C. 32202
Phone: 356-7392
392 full time

JACKSONVILLE BEACH (Duval Co.)
Police Chief Charles Franks
11 N. 3rd Street
Z.C. 32050
Phone: 249-2331
30 full time

JASPER (Hamilton County)
Police Chief Payton Bembry, Sr.
P. O. Box 613
Z.C. 32052
Phone: 792-1130
4 full time

JAY (Santa Rosa County)
Chief of Police David S. Cooley
Z.C. 32565
Phone: 675-6111
1 full time

JENNINGS (Hamilton County)
Police Chief D. Bradshaw
Z.C. 32053
No Phone given
1 full time

JUNO BEACH (Palm Beach Co.)
Police Chief I. C. Hansen
841 Ocean Drive
Z.C. 33480
Phone: 848-5136
1 full time

JUPITER (Palm Beach Co.)
Police Chief Glynn Mayo
P. O. Box 1057
Z.C. 33458
Phone: 746-7400
4 full time

JUPITER INLET COLONY (Palm Beach Co.)
Police Chief L. J. Laliberte
P. O. Box 483
Z.C. 33458
Phone: 746-4132
1 full time

JUPITER ISLAND (Martin County)
Police Chief A. Brodrick
Hobe Sound
Z.C. 33455
Phone: 746-7400
8 full time

KENNETH CITY (Pinellas County)
Police Chief R. M. Brinkley
4600 58th Street North
Z.C. 33709
Phone: 544-6202
3 full time; 3 relief

KEY COLONY BEACH (Monroe County)
Police Chief LeRoy Farnham
Z.C. 33051
Phone: 743-5000
1 full time; 5 deputized city officials

KEYSTONE HEIGHTS (Clay County) Inc.
Police Chief W. M. Muhlhofer
Z.C. 32656
Phone: 473-4711
2 full time

KEY WEST (Monroe County) Inc.
Police Chief A. Perez, Jr.
City Hall, Police Section
Z.C. 33040
Phone: 294-2512
36 full time

KISSIMMEE (Osceola County)
Police Chief Don A. Adams
8 N. Stewart
Z.C. 32741
Phone: 847-3171
11 full time

LAKE ALFRED (Polk County)
Police Chief M. M. Chesser
Combined Police, Fire, and
Dept. of Pub. Safety
P. O. Box 908
Z.C. 33850
Phone: 372-1222
7 full time

LAKE BUTLER (Union County)
Police Chief C. W. Brannen
P. O. Box 127
Z.C. 32054
Phone: 496-3401
2 full time

LAKE CITY (Columbia County)
Police Chief L. P. Mullins
105 N. Alachua Street
Z.C. 32055
Phone: 752-4343
18 full time, 7 part time

LAKE CLARK SHORES (Palm Beach Co.)
Police Chief R. D. Hendrickson
7315 Venetian Way
Z.C. 33480
Phone: 585-5223
2 full time

LAKE HAMILTON (Polk County)
Police Chief L. Blackwell
Box 126
Z.C. 33851
Phone: 422-1315
1 full time

LAKE HELEN (Volusia County)
Police Chief S. L. Gillespie
Lakeview Drive
Z.C. 32744
Phone: 228-2939
2 full time

LAKELAND (Polk County)
Police Chief L. H. Brooker
20 Lake Wire Drive
Z.C. 33801
Phone: 682-7102
82 full time

LAKE PARK (Palm Beach County)
Police Chief M. Manning
535 Park Avenue
Z.C. 33480
Phone: 848-3455
14 full time; 3 part time

LAKE PLACID (Highlands County)
Police Chief C. L. Williams
P. O. Box 278
Z.C. 33852
Phone: HO-5-4501
2 full time

LAKE WALES (Polk County)
Police Chief E. B. Lang
P. O. Box 32
Z. C. 33853
Phone: 676-3434
17 full time

LAKE WORTH (Palm Beach County)
Police Chief T. J. Nagle
415 Lucerne Avenue
Z.C. 33460
Phone: 582-4141
40 full time

LANTANA (Palm Beach County)
Police Chief K. T. Jones
Greynolds Circle
Z.C. 33462
Phone: 585-6416
8 full time

LARGO (Pinellas County)
Police Chief R. H. Swilley
P. O. Box 296
Z.C. 33540
Phone: 584-2123
26 full time

LAUDERDALE BY THE SEA (Broward Co.)
Police Chief Milton Mertz
4501 Ocean Drive
Z.C. 33308
Phone: 564-3414
6 full time

LAUDERDALE LAKES (Broward Co.)
Police Chief R. E. Ellis, Jr.
4331 N. W. 36th Street
Z.C. 33309
Phone: 581-7350
7 full time

LAUDERHILL (Broward County)
Police Chief W. E. Ramsdell
1080 N.W. 47th Avenue
Z.C. 33313
Phone: 581-7900
10 full time

LAWTEY (Bradford County)
Police Chief M. M. Jordan
Box 303
Z.C. 32058
Phone: 782-3220
1 full time

LEESBURG (Lake County)
Police Chief W. L. Fisher
115 E. Magnolia Street
Z.C. 32748
Phone: 787-5390
22 full time

LIGHTHOUSE POINT (Broward Co.)
Police Chief E. A. DeVoe
3760 NE 22nd. Avenue
Z.C. 33064
Phone: 942-8080
16 full time

LIVE OAK (Suwannee County)
Police Chief E. Howard
P. O. Drawer L
Z.C. 32060
Phone: 362-2121
10 full time

LONGBOAT KEY (Manatee County)
Police Chief Sal F. Crosi
5144 Gulf Mexico Drive
Z.C. 33548
Phone: 388-2361
4 full time

LONGWOOD (Seminole County)
Police Chief G. L. Pierce
155 Warren Street
Z.C. 32750
Phone: 838-1297
4 full time

LYNN HAVEN (Bay County) Inc.
Police Chief C. F. Frazier
825 Ohio Avenue
Z.C. 32444
Phone: 265-2191
3 full time

MACCLENNEY (Baker County)
Police Chief J. R. Rhoden
City Hall
Drawer 868
Z.C. 32063
Phone: 259-3371
4 full time

MADERIA BEACH (Pinellas County)
Police Chief C. J. Gallagher
300 Municipal Drive
Z.C. 33708
Phone: 391-9916
7 full time

MADISON (Madison County)
Police Chief H. Cherry
Z.C. 32340
Phone: 973-6501
7 full time

MANGONIA PARK (Palm Beach Co.)
Police Chief Alfred B. Fox
1221 W. 52nd Street
Z.C. 33480
Phone: 842-4545
5 full time

MAITLAND (Orange County)
Police Chief R. B. Hire
P. O. Box 66
Z.C. 32751
Phone: 644-4146
15 full time

MALONE (Jackson County) Inc.
Police Chief W. S. Mathews
Greenwood, Florida 32445
Rt. 1
Phone: 2021
1 full time

MANALAPAN (Palm Beach County)
Police Chief J. H. Casey
250 South Ocean Blvd.
P. O. Box 3466
Z.C. 33480
Phone: 585-6100
4 full time

MARGATE (Broward County) Inc.
Police Chief R. W. McNine
5790 Margate Blvd.
Z.C. 33302
Phone: 972-6458
7 full time

MARIANNA (Jackson County)
Police Chief W. G. Pittman
P. O. Box 936
Z.C. 32446
Phone: 482-3125
10 full time

MASCOTTE (Lake County)
Police Chief W. Divine
P. O. Box 276
Z.C. 32753
Phone: 429-3341
1 full time

MELBOURNE BEACH (Brevard County)
Police Chief H. H. Thompson
1513 Strawbridge Avenue
Z.C. 32951- Melbourne, Florida
Phone 723-0241
5 full time

MELBOURNE (Brevard County)
Police Chief John Thomas
P. O. Box 172
400 Strawbridge Avenue
Z.C. 32901
Phone PA-3-3131
22 full time

MEDLEY (Dade County)
Police Chief A. V. Dreeson
7331 N. W. 74th Street
Z.C. 33147
Phone: 887-9541
3 full time, 9 auxiliary

MIAMI (Dade County) Inc.
Police Chief Walter Headley
P. O. Box 614
Z.C. 33101
Phone: 377-7395
630 full time

MIAMI BEACH (Dade County) Inc.
Police Chief Rocky Pomerance
100 Meridian Avenue
Z.C. 33139
Phone: 534-7511
200 full time

MIAMI SHORES (Dade County) Inc.
Police Chief S. A. Senneff
10050 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Z.C. 33132
Phone: PL 9-2468
25 full time

MIAMI SPRINGS (Dade County)
Police Chief O. W. Coburn
201 Westward Drive
Z.C. 33166
Phone: 888-9711
32 full time

MILTON (Santa Rosa County)
Police Chief C. F. Manning
P. O. Box 312
Z.C. 32570
Phone: 623-3828
10 full time

MINNEOLA (Lake County) Inc.
Police Chief J. M. Roberts
P. O. Box 126
Z.C. 32755
Phone: 384-3060
1 full time

MIRIMAR (Broward County)
Police Chief Sam Ramputi
6700 Miramar Parkway
Z.C. 33308
Phone: 983-3200
19 full time

MONTICELLO (Jefferson County)
Police Chief A. Foster
P. O. Box 533
Z.C. 32344
Phone: 997-3312
6 full time

MOORE HAVEN (Glades County)
Police Chief Carl Arnold
P. O. Box 503
Z.C. 33471
Phone: WH-6-2091
2 full time

MOUNT DORA (Lake County)
Police Chief J. T. Huett
129 4th Avenue
Z.C. 32757
Phone: 383-4202
14 full time

MULBERRY (Polk County)
Police Chief N. Nixon
Box 707
Z.C. 33860
Phone: 425-1119
5 full time

NAPLES (Collier County) Inc.
Police Chief D. L. Bass
795 8th Street South
Z.C. 33940
Phone: MI 2-6111
21 full time

NEPTUNE BEACH (Duval County)
Police Chief J. R. Jarboe
P. O. Box 700
Z.C. 32050
Phone: 249-5606
5 full time

NEWBERRY (Alachua County)
Police Chief W. F. Harrison
P. O. Box 327
Z.C. 32669
Phone: 472-2137
1 full time

NEW PORT RICHEY (Pasco County)
Police Chief C. Barga
320 E. Main Street
Z.C. 33552
Phone: 849-2211
8 full time

NEW SMYRNA BEACH (Volusia County)
Police Chief W. Ferreira
305 Andrews Street
Z.C. 32069
Phone: 428-2411
20 full time

NICEVILLE (Okaloosa County)
Police Chief C. F. Commander
724 Powell Drive
Z.C. 32578
Phone: 67-8-4612
4 full time

NORTH BAY VILLAGE (Dade County)
Police Chief E. Mitchell
7903 East Drive, North
Z.C. 33101
Phone: 759-4466
15 full time

NORTH MIAMI (Dade County)
Police Chief Wayne H. Thurman
13130 N. E. 8th Avenue
Z.C. 33161
Phone: 754-5441
46 full time

NORTH MIAMI BEACH (Dade County)
Police Chief A. E. DuBois
17050 N. E. 19th Avenue
Z.C. 33160
Phone: 945-6535
44 full time

NORTH PALM BEACH (Palm Beach Co.)
Director of Public Safety Herbert
Kohl
Dept. of Public Safety
Village Hall
Z.C. 33480
Phone: 848-2525
10 full time

NORTH PORT CHARLOTTE (Sarasota Co.)
Police Chief J. Knuckles
308 Center Road
Venice Gardens
Venice, Florida 33595
No phone given
3 full time; 2 part time

NORTH ORLANDO (Seminole County)
Police Chief A. W. DeVoe
110 N. Fairfax
Z.C.
Phone: 323-1351
1 full time

OAK HILL (Volusia County)
Police Chief A. S. Williams
P. O. Box 67
Z.C. 32759
Phone: 345-3522
1 full time; 2 part time

OAKLAND PARK (Broward County)
Police Chief S. B. Kubala
3650 N. E. 12th Avenue
Z.C. 33307
Phone: 565-2751, ext. 61
24 full time

OCALE (Marion County) Inc.
Police Chief K. C. Alvarez
P. O. Box 1270
Z.C. 32670
Phone: 622-4111
50 full time

OCEAN RIDGE (Palm Beach County)
Police Chief J. V. Kelly
153 S. E. 31st Avenue
Boynton Beach, Florida 33435
Phone: 732-6965
4 full time

OCOEE (Orange County)
Police Chief Leroy Turner
Z.C. 32761
Phone: 656-1313
4 full time

OKEECHOBEE (Okeechobee County)
Police Chief C. A. Thomas
P. O. Box 145
Z.C. 33472
Phone: 763-3244
4 full time

OLDSMAR (Pinellas County)
Police Chief D. E. Stanley
P. O. Box 641
Z.C. 33557
Phone: 855-4044
3 full time

OPA LOCKA (Dade County) Inc.
Police Chief H. L. Chastain
2495 Ali-Baba Avenue
Z.C. 33054
Phone: 685-2476
22 full time

ORANGE PARK (Clay County)
Police Chief J. C. Joines
Town Hall
Box 237
331 Stowe Avenue
Z.C. 32073
Phone: 264-9612
5 full time

ORLANDO (Orange County)
Police Chief R. J. Chewning
1 W. Jackson Street
P. O. Box 913
Z.C. 32801
Phone: CH-1-5411
185 full time

ORMOND BEACH (Volusia County)
Police Chief E. A. Marosites
160 E. Granada Avenue
P. O. Box 6
Z.C. 32074
Phone: 677-0731
27 full time

OVIEDO (Seminole County)
Police Chief G. A. Kelsey
P. O. Box 233
City Hall
Z.C. 32765
Phone: 365-3261
2 full time

PAHOKEE (Palm Beach County)
Police Chief C. M. Brown
P. O. Box 226
Z.C. 33476
Phone: 924-5517
9 full time

PALATKA (Putnam County)
Police Chief Z. C. Hunsuckle
107 North 9th Street
Z.C. 32077
Phone: 325-3950
18 full time

PALM BAY (Brevard County)
Police Chief F. DeGroot
P. O. Box 367
Z.C. 32905
Phone: 727-1275
5 full time

PALM BEACH (Palm Beach County)
Police Chief F. A. Mead
P. O. Box 2029
360 S. County Road
Z.C. 33480
Phone: 832-7141
60 full time

PALM BEACH GARDENS (Palm Beach Co.)
Police Chief H. A. Pecht
3704 Burns Road
Z.C. 33480
Phone: 848-4388
10 full time

PALM BEACH SHORES (Palm Beach County)
Police Chief A. Wolff
243 Edwards Lane
Z.C. 33480
Phone: 844-3456
5 full time

PALMETTO (Manatee County)
Police Chief A. L. Redmon, Sr.
1115 10th Street
Z.C. 33561
Phone: 722-3211
10 full time

PANAMA CITY (Bay County) Inc.
Police Chief T. J. McAuley
Z.C. 32401
Phone: 785-6161
40 full time

PALM SPRINGS (Palm Beach County)
Police Chief A. R. Howard
226 Cypress Lane
Z.C. 33460
Phone: 965-3111
5 full time

PAXTON (Walton County) Inc.
Police Chief J. J. Adams
P. O. Box 1181
Z.C. 32433
Phone: 4-7676
1 full time

PEMBROKE PARK (Broward County)
Police Chief H. A. Kimball
4474 Hallandale Blvd.
Z.C. 33866
Phone: 981-2020
7 full time

PEMBROKE PINES (Broward County)
Police Chief John Ballantyne
6700 S. W. 13th Street
Z.C. 33023
Phone: 989-4901
18 full time

PENSACOLA (Escambia County)
Police Chief D. P. Caldwell
P.O. Box 1750
40 South Alconiz St.
Z.C. 32501
Phone: 432-1211, ext. 221
108 full time

PERRY (Taylor County) Inc.
Police Chief J. P. Young
Z.C. 32347
Phone: 457-0511
9 full time

PIERSON (Volusia County)
Police Chief W. R. Ashcraft
P. O. Box 232
Z.C. 32080
Phone: 749-2538
1 full time

PINELLAS PARK (Pinellas County)
Police Chief E. J. Van Horn
P. O. Box 246
7690 59th Street
Z.C. 33565
Phone: 544-1411
20 full time

PLANT CITY (Hillsborough Co.)
Police Chief R. Spooner
206 S. Evers Street
Z.C. 33566
Phone: 752-3131
30 full time

PLANTATION (Broward County)
Police Chief H. C. Donath
7051 N. W. 4th St.
Z.C. 33314
Phone: 587-4641
30 full time

POLK CITY (Polk County) Inc.
Police Chief R. H. Sheppard
P. O. Box 113
Z.C. 33868
Phone: 967-2628
1 full time

POMPANO BEACH (Broward County)
Police Chief J. H. Ziegler
155 S. Flagler Avenue
Z.C. 33061
Phone: 942-1200
66 full time

PORT ORANGE (Volusia County)
Police Chief M. O. Wilson
City Hall
Z.C. 32019
Phone: 767-3131
9 full time

PORT RICHEY (Pasco County) Inc
Police Chief L. MacKenzie
104 Blvd
Z.C. 33568
Phone: 849-8352
2 full time

PORT ST. JOE (Gulf County) Inc.
Police Chief H. W. Griffin
P. O. Box 642
Z.C. 32456
Phone: 227-3181
6 full time

PORT ST. LUCIE (St. Lucie County)
Police Chief C. H. Russell, Jr.
Z.C. 33450
Phone: Not listed
6 full time

PUNTA GORDA (Charlotte County)
Police Chief Roy Ashey
130 East Marion Avenue
Z.C. 33950
Phone: NE 9-2450
9 full time

QUINCY (Gadsden County)
Director of Public Safety
R. D. Edwards
Dept. of Public Safety
P. O. Box 941
Z.C. 32351
Phone: 627-7111
28 full time

REDINGTON BEACH (Pinellas Co.)
Police Chief J. V. Fortier
105 164th Avenue
Z.C. 33708
Phone: 391-2345
4 full time

REDINGTON SHORES (Pinellas Co.)
Police Chief J. D. Bowles
19301 Gulf Blvd.
Indian Rocks Beach, S. Shore
Z.C. 33535
Phone: 391-9882
4 full time

RIVIERA BEACH (Palm Beach Co.)
Police Chief L. T. Cottrell
1401 Avenue E
Z.C. 33404
Phone: 844-3515
38 full time

ROCKLEDGE (Brevard County)
Police Chief B. F. Coles
P. O. Box 488
Z.C. 32955
Phone: 636-3511
12 full time, 6 reserve

ROYAL PALM BEACH (Palm Beach Co.)
Police Chief E. Pickren
684 Camellia Drive
Z.C. 33406
Phone: 683-1155
3 full time

ST. AUGUSTINE (St. Johns Co.)
Police Chief Virgil S. Stuart
Z.C. 32084
Phone: 824-1636
25 full time

ST. AUGUSTINE BEACH (St. Johns Co.)
Police Chief J. F. Reyes
Z.C. 32084
Phone: 824-2217
2 full time

ST. CLOUD (Osceola County) Inc.
Police Chief W. H. Smith
Z.C. 32769
Phone: 892-2114
8 full time

ST. LEO (Pasco County) Inc.
Director of Public Safety
W. B. Poplick
Z.C. 33574
Phone: 588-4101
4 full time

ST. MARKS (Wakulla County)
Police Chief J. A. Fulford
Z.C. 32355
Phone: 925-6224
1 full time, 2 part time

ST. PETERSBURG (Pinellas County)
Police Chief H. C. Smith
1300 1st. Avenue North
Z.C. 33505
Phone: 898-4141
276 full time

ST. PETERSBURG BEACH (Pinellas Co.)
Police Chief F. Curran
P. O. Box 6418
Z.C. 33706
Phone: 362-6131
4 full time

SAFETY HARBOR (Pinellas County)
Police Chief C. M. Ellis
Z.C. 33572
Phone: 726-3030
4 full time

SAN ANTONIO (Pasco County)
Police Chief V. O. Hobbs
P. O. Box 77
Z.C. 33576
Phone: 588-4361
1 full time

SANFORD (Seminole County)
Police Chief B. E. Butler
P. O. Box 1656
200 W. Fulton Street 32771
Phone: 322-4141
29 full time

SARASOTA (Sarasota County)
Police Chief F. L. Scott
2050 Ringling Blvd
Z.C. 33577
Phone: 955-7171
56 full time

SATELLITE BEACH (Brevard Co.)
Police Chief J. Henderson
510 Cinnamon Drive
Z.C. 32937
Phone: 262-1616
5 full time

SEA RANCH LAKES (Broward Co.)
Police Chief R. Schantz
#1 Gatehouse Road
Ft. Lauderdale
Z.C. 33308
Phone: 941-8616
6 full time

SEBASTIAN (Indian River Co.)
No chief at present
Box 127
Z.C. 32958
Phone: 589-5233
4 full time

SEBRING (Highlands County)
Police Chief L. G. Curl
15 N. Commerce Avenue
Z.C. 33870
Phone: EV-5-8151
13 full time, 2 part time,
20 auxiliary

SEWALL'S POINT (Martin County)
Police Chief Frank Kotze
Star Route
Jensen Beach
Z.C. 33457
Phone: 287-0319
2 full time

SNEADS (Jackson County) Inc.
Police Chief J. H. Williams
Z.C. 32460
Phone: 593-5551
1 full time

SOPCHOPPY (Wakulla County)
Police Chief C. Vause, Jr.
Box 145
Z.C. 32358
Phone: 962-2371
1 full time

SOUTH BAY (Palm Beach County)
Police Chief B. J. Banks
Box 99
Z.C. 33493
Phone: 996-6511
3 full time

SOUTH DAYTONA (Volusia County)
Police Chief Russ Milne
Z.C. 32021
Phone: 252-6411
6 full time

SOUTH FLOMATON (Escambia Co.)
Police Chief F. G. White
Drawer BB
Flomaton, Alabama
Phone: 256-3419
2 full time

SOUTH MIAMI (Dade County) Inc.
Police Chief S. Vizzini
6000 Sunset Drive
Z.C. 33143
Phone: 667-7571
27 full time

SPRINGFIELD (Bay County)
Police Chief G. W. Kittrell
409 School Avenue
Z.C. 32404
Phone: 763-4688
4 full time

SUNRISE GOLF VILLAGE (Broward Co.)
Police Chief C. L. Giles
77 Sunset Strip
City of Sunrise Golf Village
Fort Lauderdale
Z.C. 33313
Phone: 581-4960
5 full time

SOUTH PASADENA (Pinellas Co.)
Police Chief G. J. Lima
875 Pasadena Avenue South
Z.C. 33707
Phone: 347-1241
7 full time

STARKE (Bradford County)
Police Chief R. E. Biggs
209 N. Thompson
Phone: 964-5400
9 full time

STUART (Martin County)
Police Chief J. J. Taylor
172 Flagler Avenue
P. O. Drawer 597
Z.C. 32091
Phone: 287-1122
11 full time

SURFSIDE (Dade County) Inc.
Police Chief Warren A. Dalrymple
9293 Harding Avenue
Z.C. 33154
Phone: 866-4431
18 full time

SWEETWATER (Dade County) Inc.
Police Chief Jack Knight
10635 S. W. 6th Street
Z.C. 33130
Phone: CA-1-0411
13 full time

TALLAHASSEE (Leon County) Inc.
Police Chief Robert Maige
115 East Park Avenue
Z. C. 32301
Phone: 222-0765
103 full time

TAMPA (Hillsborough County)
Police Chief J. G. Littleton
1710 Tampa Street
Z.C. 33602
Phone: 229-0971, ext. 222
534 full time

TARPON SPRINGS (Pinellas County)
Police Chief Nick Pappas
325 E. Lemon Street
Z.C. 33589
Phone: 937-6161
13 full time

TAVARES (Lake County)
Police Chief J. B. Ross
P. O. Box 1246
Z.C. 32778
Phone: 343-2123
6 full time

TEMPLE TERRACE (Hillsborough Co.)
Police Chief W. H. Locke
124 Bullard Pky.
Z.C. 33617
Phone: 988-2000
10 full time

TEQUESTA (Palm Beach County)
Police Chief H. M. Dusenbery
Box 658
Jupiter, Florida 33458
Phone: 746-7474
8 full time

TITUSVILLE (Brevard County)
Police Chief James Erwin
517 Palm Avenue
P. O. Box 518
Z.C. 32780
Phone: 267-8801
38 full time

TREASURE ISLAND (Pinellas Co.)
Police Chief C. L. Frye
180-108th Avenue
Z.C. 33740
Phone: 362-2141
12 full time

UMATILLA (Lake County)
Police Chief M. A. Allison
P. O. Box 372
Central Avenue
Z.C. 32784
Phone: 669-3561
3 full time

VALPARISO (Okaloosa County)
Police Chief G. K. Maddox
199 Highland Street
Z.C. 32580
Phone: 678-4721
3 full time

VENICE (Sarasota County)
Police Chief J. Shockey
447 East Venice Avenue
Z.C. 33595
Phone: 488-1873
14 full time

VERO BEACH (Indian River County)
Police Chief W. J. Gossett
1037 20th Place
Z.C. 32960
Phone: 562-3634
23 full time

VIRGINIA GARDENS (Dade County)
Police Chief J. Arroyo
6498 N. W. 38 Terrace
Miami Springs, Florida 33166
Phone: 377-6262
3 full time

WALDO (Alachua County)
Police Chief J. R. Huckeba
P. O. Box 53
Z. C. 32694
Phone: 468-1332
1 full time

WAUCHULA (Hardee County)
Police Chief Paul Johns
P. O. Box 813
Z.C. 33873
Phone: PR 3-4466
5 full time

WEBSTER (Sumter County)
Police Chief C. E. Brown
RFD 1, Box 295
Z.C. 33597
Phone: 792-5084
1 full time

WELAKA (Putnam County)
Police Chief L. B. Pique
Crescent City, Fla. 32093
Phone: 698-1403
2 part time

WEST MIAMI (Dade County)
Police Chief C. B. Wright
901 S. W. 62 Avenue
Z.C. 33144
Phone: 661-4224
9 full time

WEST PALM BEACH (Palm Beach Co.)
Police Chief Wm. Barnes
P. O. Box 1390
901 Datura Street
Z.C. 33401
Phone: 655-3211, ext. 202
132 full time

WEST PANAMA CITY BEACH (Bay Co.)
Police Chief T.A. Sullivan
Route 3, Box 48
Panama City, Florida 32402
Phone: 234-2205
8 full time

WEWAHITCHKA (Gulf County)
Police Chief A. J. Connell, Sr.
P. O. Box 128
Z.C. 32465
Phone: 639-2605
2 full time

WHITE SPRINGS (Hamilton County)
Police Chief S. Moore
P. O. Box 78
Z.C. 32096
Phone: 397-2771
1 full time

WILDWOOD (Sumter County)
Police Chief James Brooks
P. O. Box 267
Z.C. 32785
Phone: 748-2671
5 full time

WILLISTON (Levy County)
Police Chief V. F. Macy
733 E. Nable
Box 211
Z.C. 32696
Phone: 528-4991
3 full time

WILTON MANORS (Broward County)
Police Chief B. S. Scott
524 N. E. 21st Court
Z.C. 33305
Phone: 566-1556
21 full time

WINDERMERE (Orange County)
Police Chief Wm. C. Bozett, Jr.
Windermere, Fla. 32786
Phone: 876-2563
1 full time

WINTER GARDEN (Orange County)
Police Chief C. R. Nelson
W. Plant Street
Z.C. 32787
Phone: 656-3636
10 full time

WINTER HAVEN (Polk County)
Police Chief M. Smith
P. O. Box 2277
Z.C. 33880
Phone: 293-2141
33 full time

WINTER PARK (Orange County)
Police Chief R. E. Beary
Phone: 644-1313
Z.C. 32789
41 full time

ZEPHYRHILLS (Pasco County)
Police Chief W. R. Eiland
603 8th Street
Z.C. 33599
Phone: 782-1551
8 full time, 10 auxiliary

ZOLFO SPRINGS (Hardee County)
Police Chief F. J. Davis
P. O. Box 162
Fifth Avenue
Z.C. 33890
Phone: RE-5-2575
1 full time

END

END