

Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center

# National Summit

Small and Rural Law Enforcement

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2009

## **Executive Summary**

American policing has a tendency to study urban policing, and then apply those findings and standards to the small and rural setting. Rural policing is distinct in nature and needs to be adapted to the rural setting. More than 90% of the law enforcement agencies in the United States have less than 50 officers.

Recognizing the needs of small and rural law enforcement may not be being met, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) along with the Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center (RULETC) sponsored a national summit for small and rural law enforcement. The summit was held August 2009 in Tulsa Oklahoma and was attended by over 50 participants representing 38 states. Of the law enforcement agencies present, they had an average of 23 full-time sworn officers.

The participants were divided into four working groups and discussion was facilitated by members of the RULETC advisory board. Two surveys were given to assess crime and training needs. The groups discussed issues they felt were relevant to small and rural law enforcement. These discussions resulted in three primary Issues.

1. Lack of representation of the small and rural agencies in national policy and funding.
2. Recruitment and retention of officers

### 3. Training

As a result of the summit, RULETC has made the following recommendations to NIJ.

- Establish a Technical Working Group to address issues specific to small, rural and, tribal law enforcement.
- Establish a focus group to continue work on what was developed at the summit.
- Subsequent summit for 2010

It is important that the issues raised at this summit, and future issues, be discussed, and solutions developed. This can be accomplished by the development of a strategic plan that supports the recommendations made by RULETC as a result of the summit. This includes educating small and rural executives and policy makers at the state and federal level on the issues important to rural America. This plan includes specific action steps, timelines, milestones and evaluation.

## **Background**

Most law enforcement research, to include policing models and policy issues, are derived from studying urban areas in America. Urban policing is much easier to study due to the easy access to data presented in the large population base, relatively high crime rates and most media outlets are in larger cities. The results of these studies may demonstrate effective law enforcement methods in the urban setting but then they are many times arbitrarily applied to the rural setting. The assumption is that if it works in the urban area, it must be transferable to rural areas. Rural policing is distinct in nature and how law enforcement is applied must be adapted to the rural setting and cannot be modeled solely on the basis of its effectiveness in the urban setting.

Most of the American population is in urban areas while most of the places in America are rural. About 70% of the land in America is rural while about 20% of the population is non-metropolitan, with fewer than 50,000 people and not economically dependent on their proximity to an urban area. ("The encyclopedia of police science – Google Books, " n.d.) Just as it is true that most of the population lives in urban areas, most of the law enforcement officers work in urban areas. However, most of the law enforcement agencies are small and rural. There are over 17,000 law enforcement agencies in the United States and 90% of them serve populations under 25,000.

Almost half (49%) of the law enforcement agencies have fewer than 10 officers and 91% have fewer than 50 officers (Weisheit, Falcone & Wells, 1999)

The Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center (RULETC) is part of the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center system (NLECTC) under the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), U.S. Department of Justice. In March 2008, the advisory board to RULETC voted to submit a proposal to NIJ for the consideration of a national law enforcement summit for small and rural agencies. The advisory board is comprised of Police Chiefs and Sheriffs from across the United States representing small and rural law enforcement agencies. The discussion and reasoning for the summit was the belief by the advisory board, that small and rural law enforcement are underrepresented as a group in American law enforcement policy and funding. Large city chiefs and sheriffs are represented by the International Association of Chief of Police (IACP) and the National Association of Sheriffs. IACP has a branch that is advertised as providing support to the small agency. The National Sheriffs Association does not have a similar branch to support the small agency.

The request to NIJ, for the summit was an opportunity to bring small and rural Chiefs and Sheriffs, from every region of the United States, to one location, to discuss issues that are specific to their agency size and geographic location. In October 2008, NIJ approved the summit.

## **National Summit**

On August 4-6 2009, the Small and Rural Law Enforcement Summit was held in Tulsa Oklahoma. Over fifty participants, primarily Chiefs and Sheriffs attended, representing 38 states. Of the agencies present, they had an average of 23 full-time sworn officers.

The goals of the summit were:

- Educate attendees on the resources and technical assistance available from NIJ. Review the Technical Working Groups (TWG) managed by NIJ and obtain input about the current TWG priorities.
- Provide information about the unique areas or characteristic of law enforcement agencies in small and rural America.
- Identify the three most important things needed by small and rural law enforcement, what are their largest problems, and attempt to identify solutions.
- Compile a list of available resources that may be unique to a state or region but may have application to other areas.
- Conduct a needs assessment for training requirements of the recently created Rural Policing Institute, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.
- Conduct a follow-up survey to the 2000 report, "Assessing the Needs of Rural Small-Town, and Tribal Law Enforcement".
- Conduct a follow-up survey to the 2003 report on the "National Assessment of Technology and Training for Small and Rural Law Enforcement Agencies".

The first day was introductions and presentations from NIJ, RULETC and, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. The second day, participants were broken into four working groups with RULETC Advisory Board members acting as a moderator in each group. The third day all participants were brought back together and the results of the break-out groups were presented and discussed.

This was one of the first times in the history of American Law Enforcement that small and rural Chiefs and Sheriffs were brought together for this type of discussion. The discussions and wishes of the participants changed what some of the projected goals were and some goals became irrelevant and were not addressed.

The following list of goals and outcomes were developed or changed at the summit.

**Educate attendees on the resources and technical assistance available from NIJ. Review the Technical Working Groups (TWG) managed by NIJ and obtain input regarding the current TWG priorities.** This goal was accomplished through general presentations from RULETC and NIJ representatives. Participants were given information about resources that are available through NIJ and any agencies it is affiliated with. The technical working groups managed by NIJ were reviewed with all participants when they were in break-out groups. Participants were supportive of the TWG priorities and felt they were important to law enforcement regardless of the size or location of the agency.

**Provide information about the unique areas or characteristics of law enforcement agencies in small and rural America.** This resulted in a large discussion on the definition of a small and/or rural law enforcement agency. A small agency was relatively easy for the group to define as “an

agency with less than 50 full time officers”. This count of officers did not include correctional staff as is commonly found in Sheriff’s departments. The definition of rural was much more difficult and was not resolved at this meeting. Discussions centered on the many definitions used by a variety of federal agencies such as the United States Department of Agriculture. Population, population centers, square miles and, economic conditions were all discussed. Research has found the definition for rural America differs depending on who wants to define it and the purpose they want it defined. If the choice was left to me, I would look at a combination of numbers of fulltime officers and population centers of no more than 50,000 in the county. There was some discussion of including large agencies such as State Police because they do policing in many rural areas. However, they are generally well funded state agencies and have a tremendous amount of resources they can call upon if needed. Most rural or small agencies are underfunded and have very few resources that they can call upon. I spent over 25 years with the Washington State Patrol, which could easily fall under the definition of providing a rural law enforcement response. I have spent the past five and one half years as a police chief in a small agency with 14 full time officers. Based upon my experiences with both agencies, State Patrol cannot be considered a rural law enforcement agency. Size, funding, and resources make them different. They may provide some service to small and rural areas but they cannot be compared to a small and rural agency.

**Identify the three most important things needed by small and rural law enforcement, what are their largest problems, and attempt to identify solutions.** The breakout groups resulted in identifying a variety of needs but three major themes did develop within each group.



1. Lack of representation in the law enforcement community. This was at the top of the list for all four groups. Members think that the small and rural agencies are not taken seriously and they have no way to get attention beyond their own local level. This representation manifests itself in a perceived inequity of grant funding at the state and federal level. I say perceived because I could not locate any statistical information to show what percentage of all federal and state funding was awarded to the small and rural agency. Without this data I could not say if this is a true statement, but perception of the group is its reality. The International Association of Chiefs of Police has a small agency track; however for a variety of reasons it was believed that they were not representing the small agency adequately. The National Sheriffs Association does not even have a branch to represent small and rural counties.
2. Recruitment and retaining officers is an issue. The small and rural agencies think they are a training ground for the larger agencies that may surround them. It is very common to get hired by the small agency, stay for one to two years then make a lateral move to a large agency. The overwhelming reason for the move, from the small agency to the larger agency, was the discrepancy in pay between the larger agency and the small agency.
3. Training for the small and rural agency is expensive and generally hard to find without extensive travel. Small agencies do not have adequate staff to allow an officer to go to training without having to pay overtime to cover shifts for the officer. Budgets cannot

support the paying of overtime for training. Small and rural cities do not have the tax base to be able to support a large budget for their law enforcement agencies.

**Compile a list of available resources that may be unique to a state or region but may have application to other areas.** This goal was generally ignored due to time limitations and the amount of research and logistical information that would have to be collected. I think this goal needs to be redefined as possible "best practices" and include how some agencies are overcoming technology, training, and funding needs? Are these solutions transferable?

**Conduct a needs assessment for training requirements of the recently created Rural Policing Institute, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.** This was combined and

accomplished by conducting a follow-up survey to the 2003 report on the "National Assessment of Technology and Training for Small and Rural Law Enforcement Agencies."

This follow up survey was also one of the previously listed goals. The sample population for this survey was just the participants at the summit and therefore is a small representative sample. As such broad conclusions cannot be drawn. Thirty-four technologies were listed "A" through "HH" and respondents were asked to rate them as: no training needed, some training needed, or much training needed.

The top eight areas that were identified as "much training needed" were: car mounted mobile/data terminal, car mounted mobile digital/data computer, digital imaging fingerprints, less lethal force by a hand held device, less lethal force three pole trip,

less lethal force-stun device , video camera (fixed surveillance), Vehicle (stolen vehicle tracking)

The data collected from the survey was compiled by Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Office of State and Local Training, Training Management Division. A copy of the survey and the compiled are attached to this report as appendix A. Figure 1 and 2 graph the survey results.

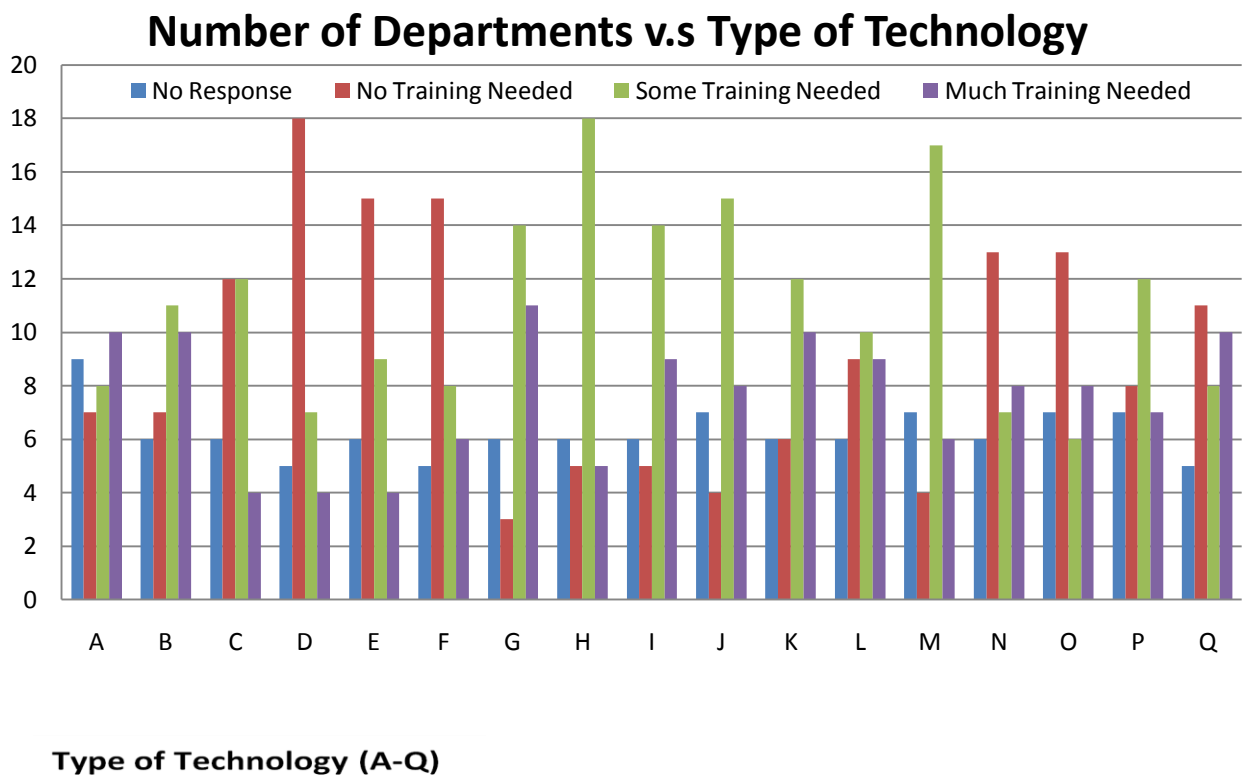


Figure 1

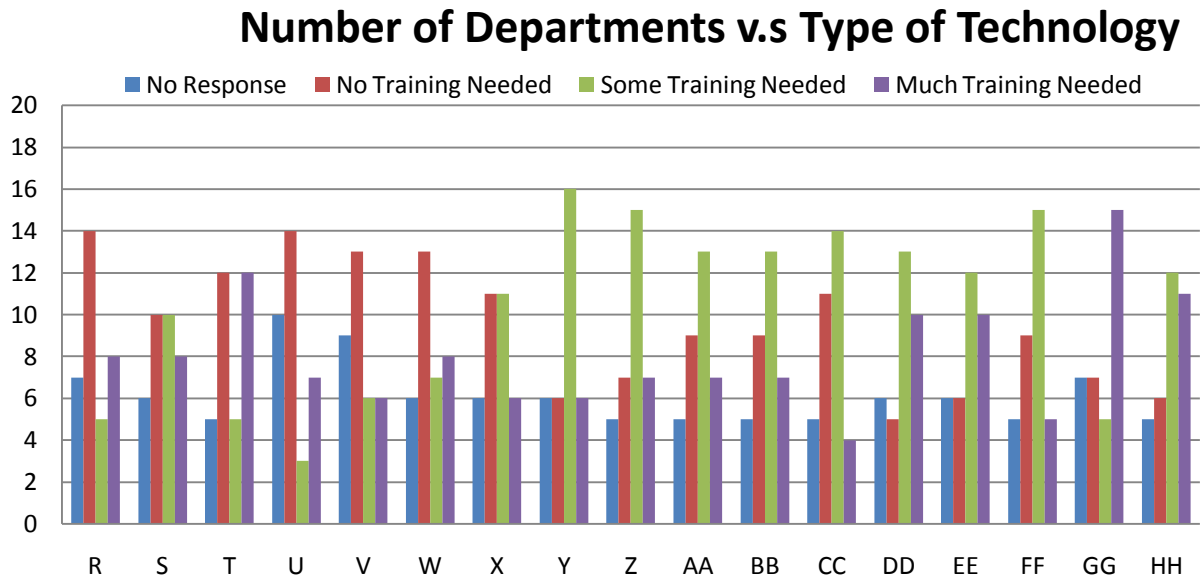


Figure 2

#### Type of Technology (R-HH)

**Conduct a follow up survey to the 2000 report, “Assessing the Needs of Rural Small-Town, and Tribal Law Enforcement”.** This survey was completed, but has limited value due to the size of the sample group and different interpretations of the questions. All of the data has not been compiled, but some of the questions were able to be compiled for some minor comparisons. The survey is attached as appendix B. This survey consisted of 46 questions and I have compiled the results from eight of those questions.

**Question 1. We are interested in the crime problems you face in your jurisdiction. For each problem area listed below, please circle whether you believe the problem is a**

**SERIOUS PROBLEM, MINOR PROBLEM, OR NONE.** Figure 3 shows the top four areas considered serious by the respondents, they were: Drinking and driving, drug use, drug trafficking, and spouse abuse. The area described as “none” as a problem most often was anti-government violence.

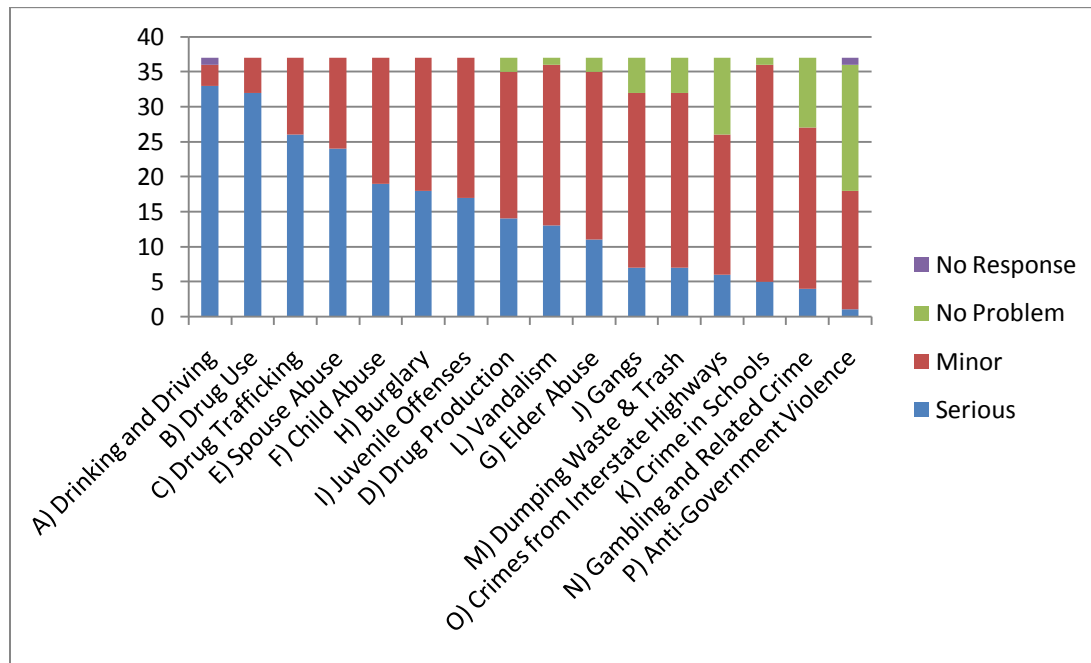


Figure 3, survey question 1

**Question 9. Which of the items listed would you consider the most serious or pressing problem regarding training in your agency?** Figure 4 shows that the cost of training, and freeing up officers time, were the most serious problems related to training.

**Question 10. Does your department provide training beyond the minimum required by the state?** Everyone who answered this question said they provided more training than required by his or her state.

**Question 11. Does your department have a separate budget for in-service training? If yes, about how much is available per year for each officer?** A majority of agencies have a separate budget, and figure 5 shows that most agencies have between \$101 - \$500 budgeted per officer.

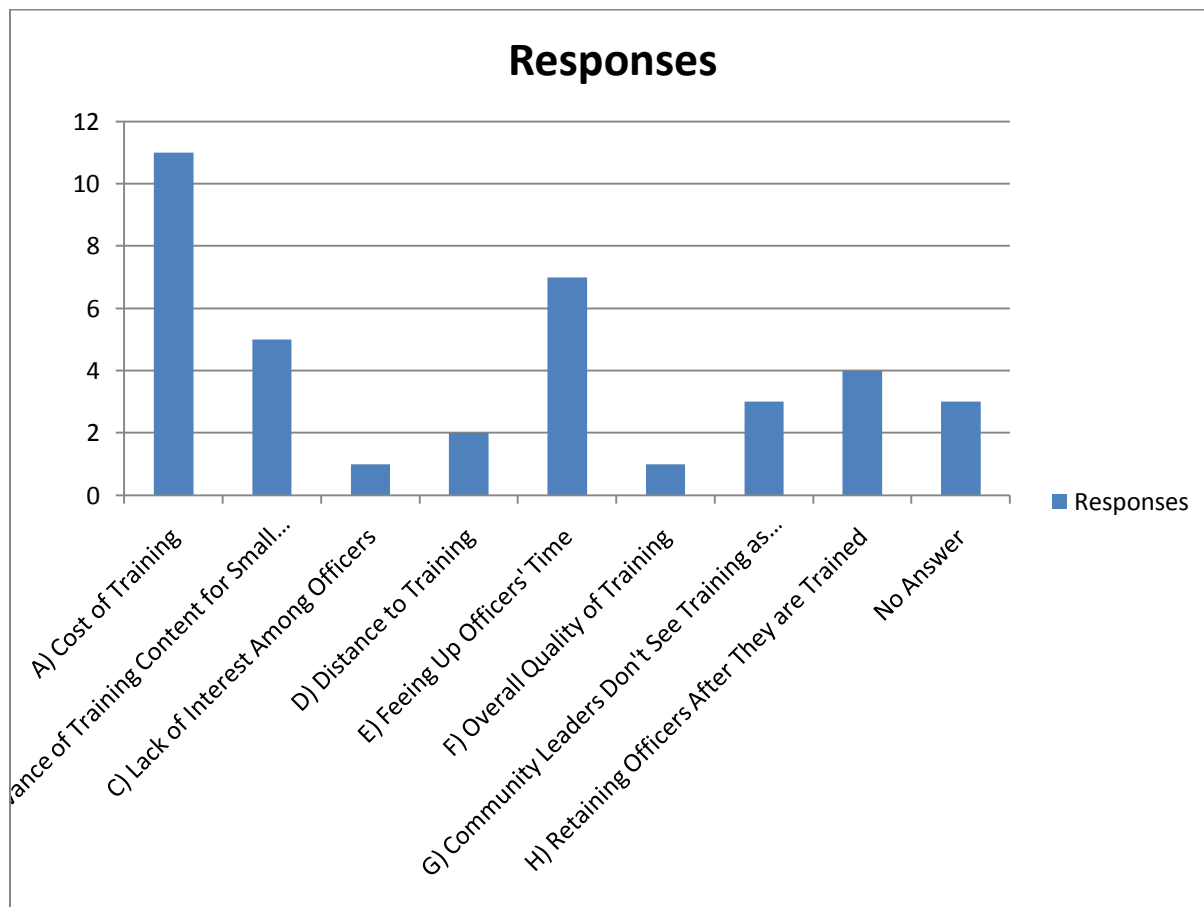


Figure 4, survey question 9

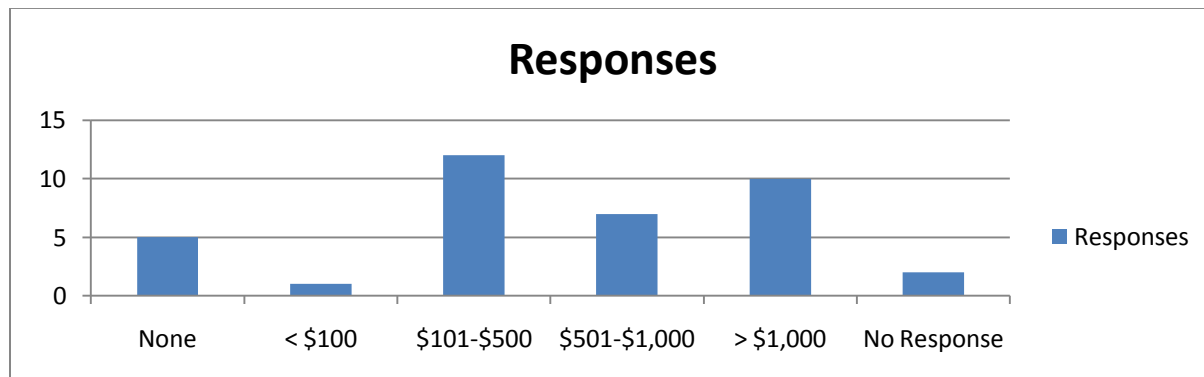


Figure 5, survey question 11

**Question 15. If it were available at a low-cost, which of the following methods of delivering training to your officers would you seriously consider using?** Some agencies would consider any of the listed delivery systems and others would only consider a few. Figure 6 shows the delivery systems and responses to the question.

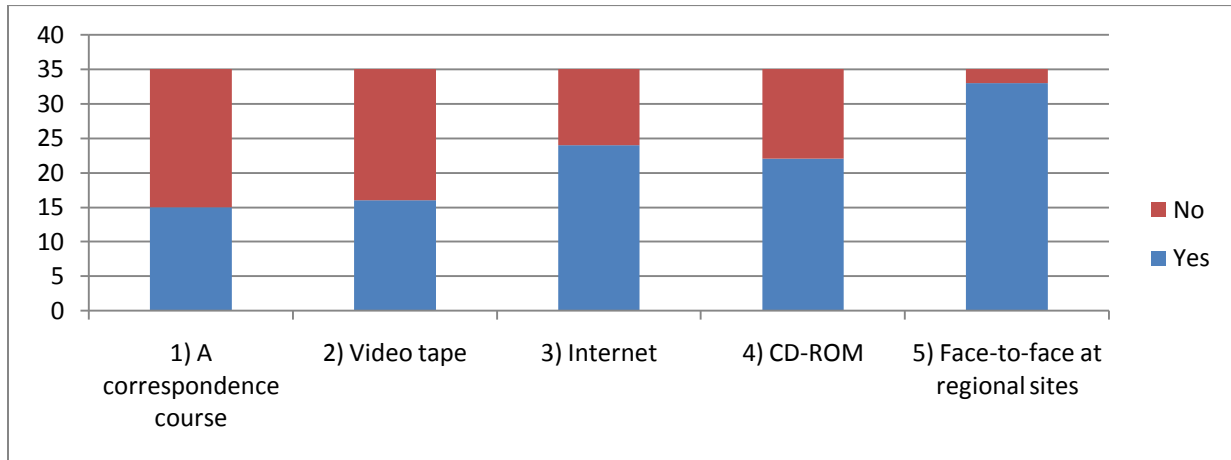


Figure 6, survey question 15

**Question 16. Which of the above would you consider the best desirable option and which would you consider the worst or least desirable option?** The most desirable option was face-to-face at regional sites and the least desirable was a correspondence course.

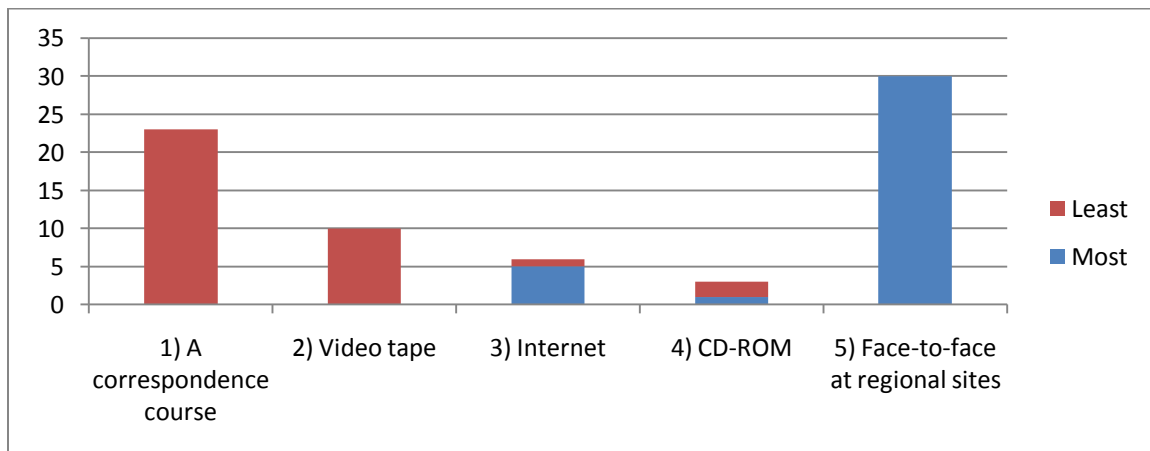


Figure 7, survey question 16

**Question 17. Do you believe the federal government should play a role in providing training to small town and rural police? If yes, what should they be doing regarding training for rural and small town police?** 100% of the people who responded to this question agreed that the federal government should play a role in providing training. The two most common themes in the written response to the second half of the questions were: funding support and regional training opportunities.

The Third goal was the most discussed, **“Identify the three most important things needed by small and rural law enforcement, what are their largest problems and attempt to identify solutions.”** The feeling was that the small and rural agencies did not have a voice at the state and federal levels when it came to policing in America. Policy makers at the state and federal level would not include small and rural law enforcement executives when they commissioned studies or funding opportunities for law enforcement. This lack of a “voice” has created the perception of an inequity of funding for the small and rural agency. During this summit, national funding awards were announced under the COPS program for hiring additional officers. Twenty-six (26) of the agencies represented at the summit had submitted applications to the COPS program. The COPS program is federal funding available to law enforcement agencies to hire additional officers. Only two agencies in attendance were awarded any funding, and that was funding for one officer each.

Funding that has been available also did not meet the needs of the small and rural agency. Staff, training, and facilities to a large degree have not been available. Funding has primarily been available for equipment and the list of approved equipment was not truly needed for the



small and rural agency. The perception of the group is that these inequities are the result of no representation or voice for the small and rural agency.

### **Summit Outcomes**

RULETC advisory board and staff considered the Small and Rural Law Enforcement a successful event. It has raised issues for the small and rural agency that needs continued examination and discussion. RULETC has made the following three recommendations to NIJ.

1. NIJ establish a Technical Working Group for the small/rural/tribal law enforcement agencies
2. NIJ establish a focus group to further the work started at the summit
3. NIJ sponsor a subsequent summit for 2010

In support of these three recommendations, the following strategic plan has been developed to accomplish the recommendations from the summit and to plan beyond 2010.

## Strategic Plan

Objective 1 – establish a Technical Working Group for small, rural, and tribal law enforcement, funded and recognized by National Institute of Justice. This group addresses issues specific to the group based upon their size and geographic location. If established, a subcommittee of this group could be responsible to further what had been started at the national summit.

Targeted public;

- Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center (RULETC) – The advisory board and staff are supporters of this objective. They need to be supplied with the overview of the results from the summit and review the costs associated with sponsoring the summit. As part of the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center system (NLECTC) they may be tasked with assisting with the funding of the next summit or technical working group. RULETC is designed to provide support to small and rural law enforcement nationally, so this fits with their current organizational mission.
- National Institute of Justice (NIJ) – As part of the U. S. Department of Justice, NIJ has oversight of NLECTC. The program manager and the director of NIJ will have to be educated on the national importance of this group. NIJ is also a logical place to get additional research resources. There is conflicting data available on department sizes

and staffing levels. More survey data needs to be collected on the needs of this group to ensure what is being reported is as accurate as possible.

Objective 2 – Educate more small and rural agencies on the results of the summit for future support.

Targeted public;

- Small and rural law enforcement executives – There was overwhelming support of the executives that attended the summit, but they are just a fraction of the number of agencies nationally. Educational information and a distribution method need to be developed.

Objective 3 – identify and educate other organizations that would support or actively resist the representation of the needs of small and rural law enforcement.

Targeted public;

- International Association of Chiefs of Police – they could view the additional representation of small and rural law enforcement as a threat to their organization. They have a division within IACP that is designed to assist the small agency. The general feeling at the National Summit was that the small agency was not being adequately represented by IACP. It would be natural to assume, with 90% of the Chiefs having organizations of less than 50 officers, then a majority of the IACP membership is from small agencies.

- National Association of Sheriffs – They do not have a division designed to represent the needs of small rural agencies, but the same rational as applied to the membership of IACP can be applied to their organization.

There are numerous federal organizations that to some degree have a mission to support the small and rural community. NIJ should be asked to research those organizations so that the ones most appropriately impacted by the small and rural law enforcement agencies can be contacted.

### **Action Plans**

1. Summarization of the process and outcomes of the National Small and Rural Law Enforcement Summit. This has been completed and is the first half of this report. The entire report will be sent to the director of RULETC for review and comment. The report and a formal request will be sent to NIJ asking to establish a Technical Working Group for small, rural, and tribal law enforcement. This TWG should include Chiefs and Sheriffs who meet the profile of small and rural law enforcement. There should also be representation from:
  - RULETC advisory board
  - NIJ Staff
  - IACP

- National Sheriffs Association
- Chiefs and Sheriffs who attended and participated in the National Summit

This group will be responsible to create the mission, vision, and agenda for the small and rural agencies. They will present this information at the next national summit for concurrence.

2. Create informational briefings that can be given to Chiefs and Sheriffs to do media releases and interviews with local media outlets.
3. Develop informational briefings for senior members of NIJ and members of U.S. Congress. Selected TWG members will give informational briefings on needs of small and rural law enforcement as identified at the national summit.
4. Educational outreach to small and rural law enforcement nationally. The United States can be divided regionally, and selected Chiefs and Sheriffs will be asked to educate and inform their colleges about what is occurring. Contacts should be made with state Chiefs and Sheriffs associations and use that venue to educate.
5. Develop the agenda for the next National Summit for small rural and tribal law enforcement. This would include; review of the progress made since the last summit, strategic planning session, and an educational component.

## **Timelines**

December 15, 2009 – this report is finalized and delivered to RULETC.

January 15, 2010 – report is modified, if needed, and sent NIJ with the official request for a TWG and authorization for the second National Summit.

March 1, 2010 – TWG and summit are approved by NIJ.

May 1, 2010 – TWG members have been identified and met to develop their work plan.

July 15, 2010 – Informational letters are sent to members of Congress describing what is occurring and detailing the needs of small, rural, and tribal law enforcement.

August 30, 2010 – Second National Summit for small, rural, and tribal law enforcement.

October 15, 2010 – TWG to meet review progress and develop educational materials for chief and sheriffs for release to their local media.

March 15, 2011 – TWG members do informational presentations to members of Congress.

## **Evaluation**

This project involves possibly over 14,000 local law enforcement agencies and a dependency on the involvement of Federal Government agencies and the coordination and cooperation of

several more private and public organizations. Short term success will be measured over twelve to eighteen months and gauged by the reaching of milestones. Long term evaluation will have to look out two to five years and will be heavily dependent on reaching the desired milestones in the first eighteen months. The project timeline contains some key milestones, and if these milestones are not met will delay the plan or cause it to be drastically modified. Listed below are the key milestones for this plan.

- Finalization of this report to RLETC, and dissemination to members who attended the National Summit.
- Sanction and formal adoption of the Technical Working Group
- The second National Summit for Small, Rural, and Tribal Law Enforcement
- Information developed and distributed to members of Congress and Senior Officials of NIJ

Depending on the success or failure of reaching each milestone, and the outcomes developed from these milestones, further evaluation will need to be developed. It would be extremely speculative at this point to develop evaluation criteria beyond eighteen months because of the importance of each milestone and the effect the previous milestone will have on the succeeding milestone.

## **Conclusion**

The National Summit for small and rural law enforcement in August 2009 brought several issues forward that were considered of high priority by police chief and sheriffs. The most important issue was the feeling that they did not have a “voice” that speaks to their needs as small and rural law enforcement. They felt that the larger agencies were the only ones being solicited and listened to on policy and funding issues.

Research is limited on small and rural agencies. It is widely accepted that they make up 80% to 90% of the law enforcement agencies in the United States. However; the actual numbers in the research vary by as much as 2,000 agencies.(Muhammad, 2002) Additional research is needed to define the uniqueness and the needs of the small and rural agencies as compared to their larger counterparts. It is important to the law enforcement profession and the policing of American communities that small and rural agencies continue to discuss and explore solutions to policing issues. These solutions may be unique based upon size and geographic location or they may be able to be applied to policing regardless of agency size and location.

This demographic of law enforcement agencies must continue to meet, discuss, and find solutions. To do this, they will need involvement by federal agencies for support and they will need to develop a long term plan that will meet their goals. This group of chiefs and sheriffs



can be a strong political force nationally. They represent every corner in America and if they speak with a collective voice they can bring positive change to the profession of law enforcement.

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## **Appendix**

### **A**



# NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT TECHNOLOGY AND TRAINING NEEDS

1. Agency Name: \_\_\_\_\_
2. County: \_\_\_\_\_
3. City: \_\_\_\_\_ 4. State: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Rank of person completing survey: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Number of full-time sworn officers  
(NOT assigned to jail, court, or lock-up units): \_\_\_\_\_
7. Population served: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Type of agency:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ County sheriff's department
  - \_\_\_\_\_ County police department
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Municipal/local police dept.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Other (please list) \_\_\_\_\_

9. MARK (X) FOR EACH OF THE FUNCTIONS FOR WHICH YOUR AGENCY USES COMPUTERS. (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

<input type="checkbox"/> Crime analysis	<input type="checkbox"/> In-field communications
<input type="checkbox"/> Crime mapping	<input type="checkbox"/> In-field report writing
<input type="checkbox"/> Criminal investigations	<input type="checkbox"/> Internet access
<input type="checkbox"/> Dispatch (CAD)	<input type="checkbox"/> Records management
<input type="checkbox"/> Fleet management	<input type="checkbox"/> Resource allocation
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please list) _____	

10. MARK (X) THE TYPES OF COMPUTERIZED FILES MAINTAINED BY YOUR AGENCY. (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

<input type="checkbox"/> Alerts	<input type="checkbox"/> Payroll
<input type="checkbox"/> Arrests	<input type="checkbox"/> Personnel
<input type="checkbox"/> Calls for service	<input type="checkbox"/> Stolen vehicles
<input type="checkbox"/> Criminal histories	<input type="checkbox"/> Stolen property other than vehicles
<input type="checkbox"/> Department inquiry	<input type="checkbox"/> Summonses
<input type="checkbox"/> Driver's license	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic accidents
<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic violence orders	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic citations
<input type="checkbox"/> Evidence	<input type="checkbox"/> Uniform Crime Reports - Incident based (NIBRS)
<input type="checkbox"/> Field interview info.	<input type="checkbox"/> Uniform Crime Reports Summary
<input type="checkbox"/> Incident reports	<input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle registration
<input type="checkbox"/> Linked reports for crime analysis	<input type="checkbox"/> Warrants
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please list) _____	

11. DOES YOUR AGENCY HAVE EXCLUSIVE OWNERSHIP OF AN AUTOMATED FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AFIS) THAT INCLUDES A FILE OF DIGITIZED PRINTS? MARK (X) IN ONLY ONE BOX.

☐ Yes - Exclusive ☐ Yes - Shared

☐ No With whom? \_\_\_\_\_

11b. Does your agency operate an AFIS terminal that has access to a remote AFIS site?

☐ Yes ☐ No

12. DOES YOUR AGENCY MAINTAIN AN OFFICIAL HOME PAGE ON THE WORLD WIDE WEB/INTERNET? MARK (X) IN ONLY ONE BOX.

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, briefly describe types of information maintained on your web page: \_\_\_\_\_

Please list your URL address: \_\_\_\_\_

13. DOES YOUR AGENCY HAVE COMPUTER CRIME INVESTIGATIVE CAPABILITIES?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If not, who would your agency contact for computer crime assistance? \_\_\_\_\_

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TYPES OF TECHNOLOGY	14. PLEASE CIRCLE THE FREQUENCY EACH TECHNOLOGY IS USED BY YOUR AGENCY			15. PLEASE CIRCLE THE PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE TO YOUR AGENCY OF EACH TECHNOLOGY USED			
	Never	Sometimes	Often	Not Applicable	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Very Important
A. Car-mounted mobile digital/data terminal (MDT)	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
B. Car-mounted mobile digital/data computer (MDC)	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
C. Communication - Base station radios	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
D. Communication - Cellular phones	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
E. Communication - Mobile radios	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
F. Communication - Portable radios	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
G. Digital Imaging - Fingerprints	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
H. Digital Imaging - Mug shots	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
I. Digital Imaging - Suspect composites	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
J. Global Positioning Systems - Mobile surveillance	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
K. Global Positioning Systems - Vehicle location	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
L. Hand-held digital terminal	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
M. Laptop Computer (in-field)	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
N. Less than lethal force - Capture net	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
O. Less than lethal force - Choke carotid hold or neck restraint	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
P. Less than lethal force - Flash/bang grenade	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
Q. Less than lethal force - Hand held electrical device/direct contact	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
R. Less than lethal force - Rubber bullets	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
S. Less than lethal force - Soft projectiles	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
T. Less than lethal force - Stun devices	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
U. Less than lethal force - Three-pole trip	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
V. Less than lethal force - Tranquilizer darts	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
W. Mainframe computer	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
X. Mini-computer	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
Y. Night Vision/Electro-Optic (Image Intensifiers)	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
Z. Night Vision/Electro-Optic (Infrared - thermal imagers)	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
AA. Night Vision/Electro-Optic (Laser range finders)	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
BB. Personal computer (PC/Microcomputer)	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
CC. Video Camera (in patrol cars)	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
DD. Video Camera (Mobile surveillance)	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
EE. Video Camera (Fixed-site surveillance)	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
FF. Vehicle (Tire deflation spikes)	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
GG. Vehicle (Electrical/engine disruption)	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
HH. Vehicle (Stolen vehicle tracking)	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
II. Other - Please list (up to 3)	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
II1.							
II2.							
II3.							

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TYPES OF TECHNOLOGY	16. PLEASE CIRCLE ONE FOR EACH LINE. RATE KNOWLEDGE SKILL ONLY IN TERMS OF YOUR OWN DEPARTMENT.			17. PLEASE CIRCLE FOR EACH LINE. CIRCLE TRAINING NEEDS IN TERMS OF YOUR OWN DEPARTMENT.		
	FULLY COMPETENT	SOMEWHAT COMPETENT	NO COMPETENCE	NO TRAINING NEEDED	Some Training Needed	Much Training Needed
A. Car-mounted mobile digital/data terminal (MDT)	1	2	3	1	2	3
B. Car-mounted mobile digital/data computer (MCC)	1	2	3	1	2	3
C. Communication - Base station radios	1	2	3	1	2	3
D. Communication - Cellular phones	1	2	3	1	2	3
E. Communication - Mobile radios	1	2	3	1	2	3
F. Communication - Portable radios	1	2	3	1	2	3
G. Digital imaging - Fingerprints	1	2	3	1	2	3
H. Digital imaging - Mug shots	1	2	3	1	2	3
I. Digital imaging - Suspect composites	1	2	3	1	2	3
J. Global Positioning Systems - Mobile surveillance	1	2	3	1	2	3
K. Global Positioning Systems - Vehicle location	1	2	3	1	2	3
L. Hand-held digital terminal	1	2	3	1	2	3
M. Laptop Computer (in-field)	1	2	3	1	2	3
N. Less than lethal force - Capture net	1	2	3	1	2	3
O. Less than lethal force - Choiseo hold or neck restraint	1	2	3	1	2	3
P. Less than lethal force - Flashbang grenade	1	2	3	1	2	3
Q. Less than lethal force - Hand held electrical device/direct contact	1	2	3	1	2	3
R. Less than lethal force - Rubber bullets	1	2	3	1	2	3
S. Less than lethal force - Soft projectiles	1	2	3	1	2	3
T. Less than lethal force - Stun devices	1	2	3	1	2	3
U. Less than lethal force - Three-pole trip	1	2	3	1	2	3
V. Less than lethal force - Tranquilizer darts	1	2	3	1	2	3
W. Mainframe computer	1	2	3	1	2	3
X. Mini-computer	1	2	3	1	2	3
Y. Night Vision/Electro-Optic (Image Intensifiers)	1	2	3	1	2	3
Z. Night Vision/Electro-Optic (Infrared - thermal imagers)	1	2	3	1	2	3
AA. Night Vision/Electro-Optic (Lower range finders)	1	2	3	1	2	3
BB. Personal computer (PC/Microcomputer)	1	2	3	1	2	3
CC. Video Camera (in patrol cars)	1	2	3	1	2	3
DD. Video Camera (Mobile surveillance)	1	2	3	1	2	3
EE. Video Camera (Fixed-site surveillance)	1	2	3	1	2	3
FF. Vehicle (Tire deflation spikes)	1	2	3	1	2	3
GG. Vehicle (Electroacoustic disruption)	1	2	3	1	2	3
HH. Vehicle (Stolen vehicle tracking)	1	2	3	1	2	3
II. Other - Please list (up to 3)	1	2	3	1	2	3
III.						
III.						
III.						

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18. USING TECHNOLOGY LISTED IN THIS SURVEY, AND ANY OTHER TYPES OF TECHNOLOGY YOU CAN THINK OF, LIST IN ORDER OF GREATEST NEED THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT TYPES OF TECHNOLOGY TRAINING YOUR AGENCY NEEDS.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_

19. USING TECHNOLOGY LISTED IN THIS SURVEY, AND ANY OTHER TYPES OF TECHNOLOGY YOU CAN THINK OF, LIST IN ORDER OF LEAST GREATEST NEED THE THREE LEAST IMPORTANT TYPES OF TECHNOLOGY TRAINING YOUR AGENCY NEEDS.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_

20. DO YOU HAVE INTERAGENCY COOPERATION TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE WITH TECHNOLOGY WHEN YOUR DEPARTMENT NEEDS IT?

☐ Yes ☐ No

- 20b. IF YES, BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE TYPES OF INTERAGENCY COOPERATION YOUR AGENCY RECEIVES.

21. WHAT ARE THE THREE PRIMARY BARRIERS/IMPEDIMENTS TO YOUR AGENCY IN ACQUIRING THE TECHNOLOGY TRAINING YOUR AGENCY NEEDS?

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_

22. WHAT ARE THE THREE PRIMARY RESOURCES/FACILITATORS OF YOUR AGENCY IN ACQUIRING THE TECHNOLOGY TRAINING YOUR AGENCY NEEDS?

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_

23. PLEASE LIST ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS YOU MAY HAVE:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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TOTAL P.12

**FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER  
OFFICE OF STATE AND LOCAL TRAINING  
TRAINING MANAGEMENT DIVISION**

**National Assessment of Law Enforcement  
Technology and Training Needs**

**Prepared for the  
Rural Policing Institute**

Prepared by:

Jenifer Lemke



**September, 2009**

**Contents:**

<b>Types of Technology.....</b>	<b>Page 2- 3</b>
<b>Number of departments that indicated training needs .....</b>	<b>Page 4</b>
<b>Charts: Number of Departments vs. Type of Technology.....</b>	<b>Page 5</b>
<b>Departments that indicated training needs .....</b>	<b>Page 6-20</b>
<b>Percentage of items answered with type of training needed .....</b>	<b>Page 21</b>

## **Types of Technology**

A	Car-Mounted Mobile Digital/data terminal
B	Car-Mounted Mobile Digital/data computer
C	Communication-Base station Radios
D	Communication- Cellular Phones
E	Communication-Mobile Radios
F	Communication- Portable Radios
G	Digital Imaging-Fingerprints
H	Digital Imaging- Mug Shots
I	Digital Imaging- Suspect Composites
J	Global Positioning System-Mobile Surveillance
K	Global Positioning System- Vehicle Location
L	Hand-Held Digital Terminal
M	Laptop Computer (in field)
N	Less than Lethal Force- Capture Net
O	Less than Lethal Force- Choke carotid hold or neck restraint
P	Less than Lethal Force- flash/bang grenade
Q	Less than Lethal Force- Hand held electrical device
R	Less than Lethal Force- Rubber Bullets
S	Less than Lethal Force- Soft projectiles
T	Less than Lethal Force- Stun Device
U	Less than Lethal Force- Three-pole trip
V	Less than Lethal Force- Tranquilizer darts
W	Mainframe Computer
X	Mini-Computer
Y	Night Vision/Electro-optic (image intensifiers)
Z	Night Vision/Electro-optic (infrared- thermal images)

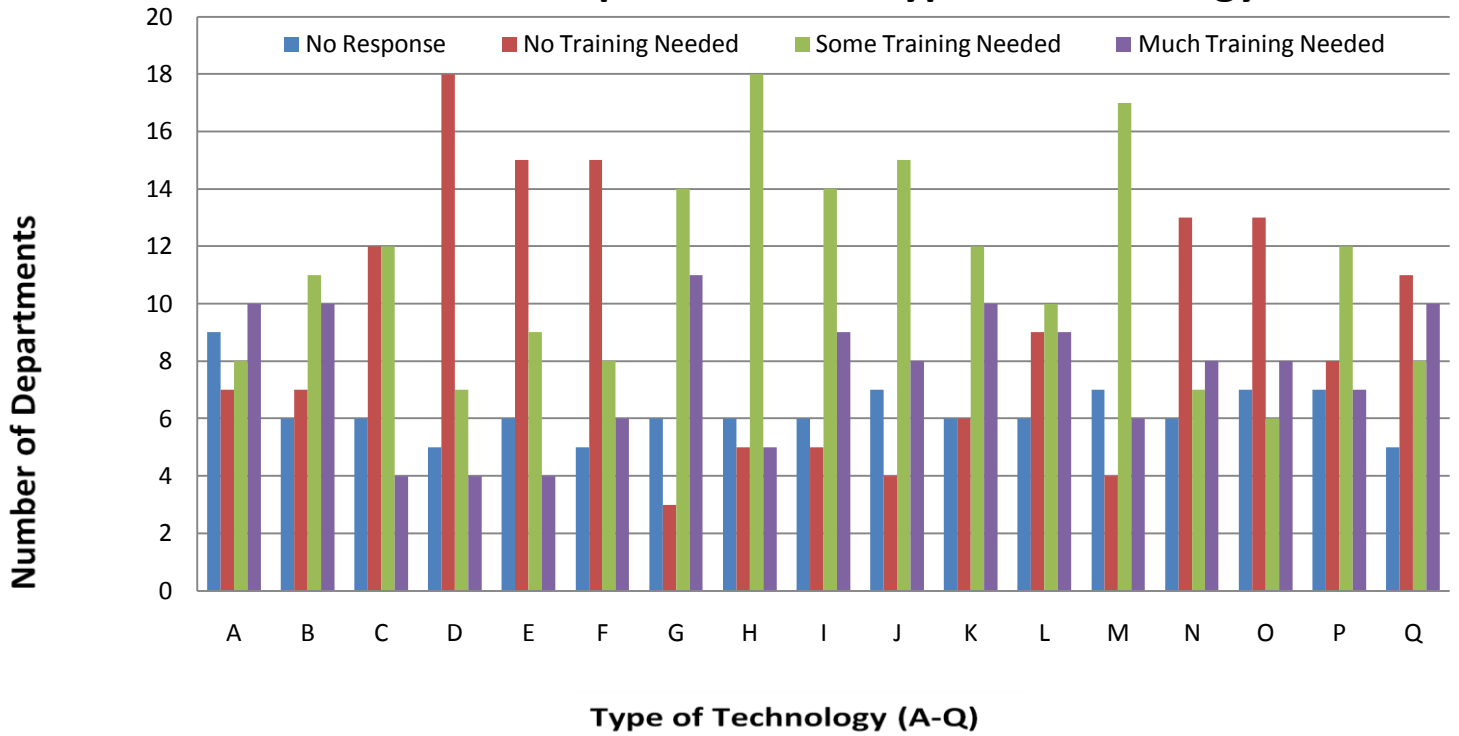
### **Types of Technology (Continued)**

AA	Night Vision/ Electro-optic (laser range finders)
BB	Personal Computer (PC/Microcomputer)
CC	Video Camera (In Patrol Car)
DD	Video Camera (Mobile Surveillance)
EE	Video Camera (Fixed-site Surveillance)
FF	Vehicle (Tire deflation spikes)
GG	Vehicle (Electrical/ engine disruption)
HH	Vehicle (Stolen Vehicle Tracking)

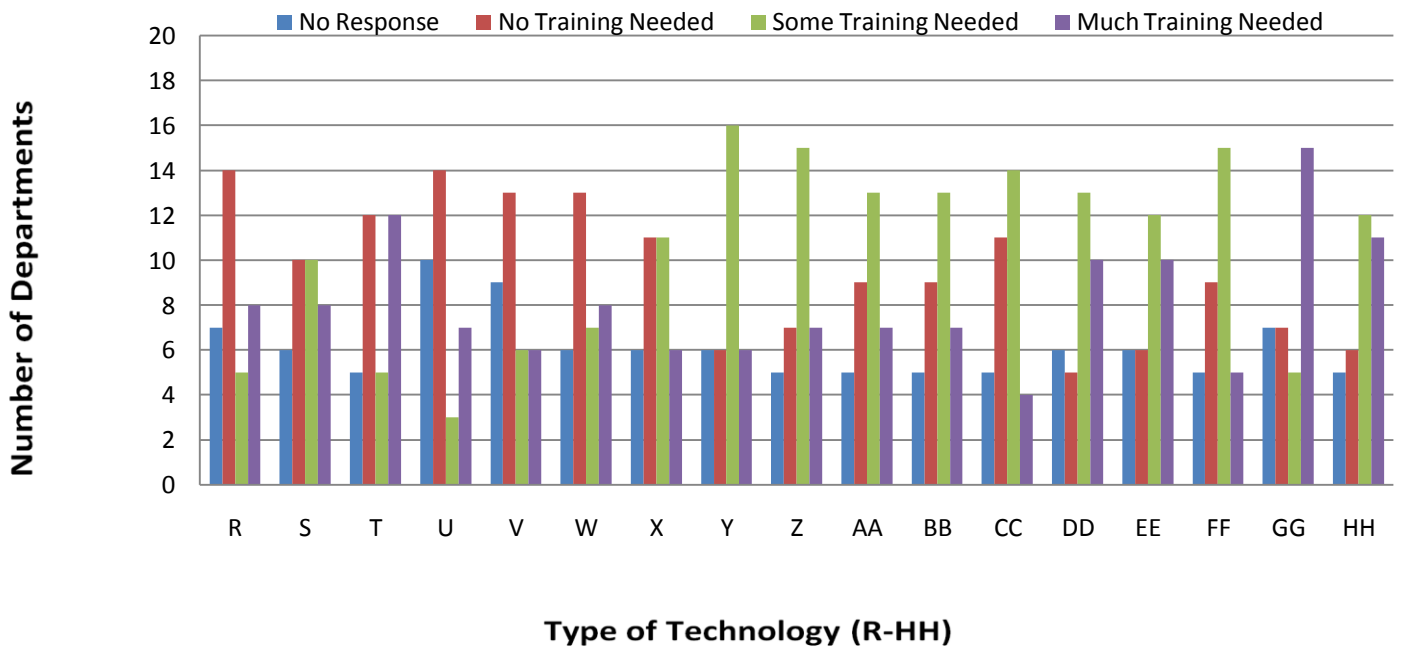
*Number of Departments that indicated training needs*

	No Response	No Training Needed	Some Training Needed	Much Training Needed	Total
A	9	7	8	10	34
B	6	7	11	10	34
C	6	12	12	4	34
D	5	18	7	4	34
E	6	15	9	4	34
F	5	15	8	6	34
G	6	3	14	11	34
H	6	5	18	5	34
I	6	5	14	9	34
J	7	4	15	8	34
K	6	6	12	10	34
L	6	9	10	9	34
M	7	4	17	6	34
N	6	13	7	8	34
O	7	13	6	8	34
P	7	8	12	7	34
Q	5	11	8	10	34
R	7	14	5	8	34
S	6	10	10	8	34
T	5	12	5	12	34
U	10	14	3	7	34
V	9	13	6	6	34
W	6	13	7	8	34
X	6	11	11	6	34
Y	6	6	16	6	34
Z	5	7	15	7	34
AA	5	9	13	7	34
BB	5	9	13	7	34
CC	5	11	14	4	34
DD	6	5	13	10	34
EE	6	6	12	10	34
FF	5	9	15	5	34
GG	7	7	5	15	34
HH	5	6	12	11	34

### Number of Departments v.s Type of Technology



### Number of Departments v.s Type of Technology



## Departments that indicated training needs

### A: Car-Mounted Mobile Digital/ data terminal

	Some Training Needed	Much Training Needed
<b>Department</b>	Stillwater Co. Sheriff, MT Fletcer P.D, NC Dover P.D, TN Rockwall Co. Sheriff, TX Moscow P.D, IA Gulf Breeze P.D, FL Tipton P.D, IN Showcow P.D, AZ	Warren Co. Sheriff, MO West Tisbury PD, MA Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS Douglas Co. Sheriff, NV Dyersville P.D, IA Cass Co. Sheriff, NE Mountrail Sheriff, ND Forrest Park P.D, OK Lamb Co. Sheriff, TX Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA

### B: Car-Mounted Mobile Digital/ data computer

	Some Training Needed	Much Training Needed
<b>Department</b>	Stillwater Co. Sheriff, MT Auburn P.D, CA Dover P.D, TN Cass Co. Sheriff, NE Nerminston P.D, OR Rockwall Co. Sheriff, TX Showcow P.D, AZ Heber P.D, UT Vermont P.D, VT Gulf Breeze P.D, FL Tipton P.D, IN	Ripon P.D, CA Warren Co. Sheriff, MO West Tisbury PD, MA Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS Dyersville P.D, IA Moscow P.D, IA Mountrail Sheriff, ND Forrest Park P.D, OK Lamb Co. Sheriff, TX Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA

### **C: Communication-Base station Radios**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
	Ripon P.D, CA	Douglas Co. Sheriff, NV
	Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS	Dyersville P.D, IA
	Dover P.D, TN	Cass Co. Sheriff, NE
	Nerminston P.D, OR	Mountrail Sheriff, ND
	Euduala P.D, OK	
	Palmeto Punes Police, SC	
	Heber P.D, UT	
	Vermont P.D, VT	
	Gulf Breeze P.D, FL	
	Forrest Park P.D, OK	
	Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA	
	Showcow P.D, AZ	

### **D: Communication- Cellular Phones**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
	Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS	Douglas Co. Sheriff, NV
	Dover P.D, TN	Dyersville P.D, IA
	Cass Co. Sheriff, NE	Mountrail Sheriff, ND
	Vermont P.D, VT	Forrest Park P.D, OK
	Gulf Breeze P.D, FL	
	Sharonville Police, OH	
	Showcow P.D, AZ	

### **E: Communication-Mobile Radios**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
	Ripon P.D, CA	Douglas Co. Sheriff, NV
	Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS	Dyersville P.D, IA
	Dover P.D, TN	Mountrail Sheriff, ND
	Cass Co. Sheriff, NE	Forrest Park P.D, OK
	Palmeto Punes Police, SC	
	Heber P.D, UT	
	Vermont P.D, VT	
	Gulf Breeze P.D, FL	
	Showcow P.D, AZ	

## **F: Communication- Portable Radios**

	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
<b>Department</b>	Ripon P.D, CA	Douglas Co. Sheriff, NV
	Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS	Dyersville P.D, IA
	Dover P.D, TN	Cass Co. Sheriff, NE
	Palmeto Punes Police, SC	Mountrail Sheriff, ND
	Heber P.D, UT	Forrest Park P.D, OK
	Vermont P.D, VT	Tipton P.D, IN
	Gulf Breeze P.D, FL	
	Showcow P.D, AZ	

## **G: Digital Imaging-Fingerprints**

	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
<b>Department</b>	Ripon P.D, CA	Stillwater Co. Sheriff, MT
	Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS	West Tisbury PD, MA
	Dover P.D, TN	Fletcer P.D, NC
	Dyersville P.D, IA	Auburn P.D, CA
	Cass Co. Sheriff, NE	Douglas Co. Sheriff, NV
	Nerminston P.D, OR	Euduala P.D, OK
	Belvidere P.D, IL	Palmeto Punes Police, SC
	Rockwall Co. Sheriff, TX	Kronenwetter P.D, WI
	Vermont P.D, VT	Heber P.D, UT
	Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA	Mountrail Sheriff, ND
	Lamb Co. Sheriff, TX	Forrest Park P.D, OK
	Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA	
	Sharonville Police, OH	
	Showcow P.D, AZ	



## **H: Digital Imaging- Mug Shots**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
	Stillwater Co. Sheriff, MT	West Tisbury PD, MA
	Ripon P.D, CA	Douglas Co. Sheriff, NV
	Fletcer P.D, NC	Heber P.D, UT
	Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS	Mountrail Sheriff, ND
	Auburn P.D, CA	Forrest Park P.D, OK
	Dover P.D, TN	
	Dyersville P.D, IA	
	Cass Co. Sheriff, NE	
	Nerminston P.D, OR	
	Belvidere P.D, IL	
	Rockwall Co. Sheriff, TX	
	Palmeto Punes Police, SC	
	Kronenwetter P.D, WI	
	Vermont P.D, VT	
	Gulf Breeze P.D, FL	
	Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA	
	Sharonville Police, OH	
	Showcow P.D, AZ	

## **I: Digital Imaging- Suspect Composites**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
	Stillwater Co. Sheriff, MT	Ripon P.D, CA
	Fletcer P.D, NC	Warren Co. Sheriff, MO
	Auburn P.D, CA	West Tisbury PD, MA
	Dover P.D, TN	Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS
	Oceanview P.D, DE	Douglas Co. Sheriff, NV
	Nerminston P.D, OR	Heber P.D, UT
	Belvidere P.D, IL	Mountrail Sheriff, ND
	Rockwall Co. Sheriff, TX	Forrest Park P.D, OK
	Palmeto Punes Police, SC	Showcow P.D, AZ
	Kronenwetter P.D, WI	
	Moscow P.D, IA	
	Lamb Co. Sheriff, TX	
	Sharonville Police, OH	
	Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA	

#### **J: Global Positioning System-Mobile Surveillance**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
	Stillwater Co. Sheriff, MT	Fletcer P.D, NC
	Ripon P.D, CA	Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS
	Warren Co. Sheriff, MO	Palmeto Punes Police, SC
	West Tisbury PD, MA	Kronenwetter P.D, WI
	Auburn P.D, CA	Moscow P.D, IA
	Dover P.D, TN	Mountrail Sheriff, ND
	Oceanview P.D, DE	Forrest Park P.D, OK
	Dyersville P.D, IA	Showcow P.D, AZ
	Nerminston P.D, OR	
	Belvidere P.D, IL	
	Euduala P.D, OK	
	Heber P.D, UT	
	Lamb Co. Sheriff, TX	
	Sharonville Police, OH	
	Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA	

#### **K: Global Positioning System- Vehicle Location**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
	Stillwater Co. Sheriff, MT	Warren Co. Sheriff, MO
	Ripon P.D, CA	West Tisbury PD, MA
	Auburn P.D, CA	Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS
	Dover P.D, TN	Euduala P.D, OK
	Oceanview P.D, DE	Kronenwetter P.D, WI
	Dyersville P.D, IA	Moscow P.D, IA
	Nerminston P.D, OR	Mountrail Sheriff, ND
	Belvidere P.D, IL	Forrest Park P.D, OK
	Palmeto Punes Police, SC	Showcow P.D, AZ
	Heber P.D, UT	Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA
	Lamb Co. Sheriff, TX	
	Sharonville Police, OH	

### **L: Hand-Held Digital Terminal**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
	Stillwater Co. Sheriff, MT	West Tisbury PD, MA
	Ripon P.D, CA	Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS
	Warren Co. Sheriff, MO	Auburn P.D, CA
	Dover P.D, TN	Euduala P.D, OK
	Belvidere P.D, IL	Heber P.D, UT
	Rockwall Co. Sheriff, TX	Moscow P.D, IA
	Palmeto Punes Police, SC	Lamb Co. Sheriff, TX
	Mountrail Sheriff, ND	Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA
	Sharonville Police, OH	Forrest Park P.D, OK
	Showcow P.D, AZ	

### **M: Laptop Computer (in field)**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
	Ripon P.D, CA	Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS
	Warren Co. Sheriff, MO	Dyersville P.D, IA
	West Tisbury PD, MA	Douglas Co. Sheriff, NV
	Fletcer P.D, NC	Heber P.D, UT
	Auburn P.D, CA	Forrest Park P.D, OK
	Dover P.D, TN	Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA
	Cass Co. Sheriff, NE	
	Nerminston P.D, OR	
	Belvidere P.D, IL	
	Rockwall Co. Sheriff, TX	
	Palmeto Punes Police, SC	
	Euduala P.D, OK	
	Moscow P.D, IA	
	Gulf Breeze P.D, FL	
	Mountrail Sheriff, ND	
	Lamb Co. Sheriff, TX	
	Showcow P.D, AZ	

**N: Less than Lethal Force- Capture Net**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
	Auburn P.D, CA	West Tisbury PD, MA
	Dover P.D, TN	Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS
	Belvidere P.D, IL	Douglas Co. Sheriff, NV
	Lamb Co. Sheriff, TX	Nerminston P.D, OR
	Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA	Palmeto Punes Police, SC
	Sharonville Police, OH	Kronenwetter P.D, WI
	Showcow P.D, AZ	Moscow P.D, IA
		Forrest Park P.D, OK

**O: Less than Lethal Force- Choke carotid hold or neck restraint**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
	Ripon P.D, CA	Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS
	Auburn P.D, CA	Nerminston P.D, OR
	Dover P.D, TN	Belvidere P.D, IL
	Dyersville P.D, IA	Palmeto Punes Police, SC
	Euduala P.D, OK	Vermont P.D, VT
	Showcow P.D, AZ	Forrest Park P.D, OK
		Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA
		Tipton P.D, IN

**P: Less than Lethal Force- flash/bang grenade**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
	Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS	Ripon P.D, CA
	Auburn P.D, CA	West Tisbury PD, MA
	Dover P.D, TN	Douglas Co. Sheriff, NV
	Oceanview P.D, DE	Palmeto Punes Police, SC
	Dyersville P.D, IA	Kronenwetter P.D, WI
	Nerminston P.D, OR	Forrest Park P.D, OK
	Belvidere P.D, IL	Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA
	Euduala P.D, OK	
	Heber P.D, UT	
	Lamb Co. Sheriff, TX	
	Sharonville Police, OH	
	Showcow P.D, AZ	

**Q: Less than Lethal Force- Hand held electrical device**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
	Fletcer P.D, NC	Ripon P.D, CA
	Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS	West Tisbury PD, MA
	Auburn P.D, CA	Douglas Co. Sheriff, NV
	Dover P.D, TN	Dyersville P.D, IA
	Nerminston P.D, OR	Belvidere P.D, IL
	Rockwall Co. Sheriff, TX	Vermont P.D, VT
	Palmeto Punes Police, SC	Mountrail Sheriff, ND
	Showcow P.D, AZ	Forrest Park P.D, OK
		Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA
		Tipton P.D, IN

**R: Less then Lethal Force- Rubber Bullets**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
	Ripon P.D, CA	West Tisbury PD, MA
	Dover P.D, TN	Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS
	Nerminston P.D, OR	Palmeto Punes Police, SC
	Belvidere P.D, IL	Kronenwetter P.D, WI
	Lamb Co. Sheriff, TX	Heber P.D, UT
		Vermont P.D, VT
		Forrest Park P.D, OK
		Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA

**S: Less then Lethal Force- Soft projectiles**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
	Ripon P.D, CA	West Tisbury PD, MA
	Warren Co. Sheriff, MO	Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS
	Auburn P.D, CA	Douglas Co. Sheriff, NV
	Dover P.D, TN	Kronenwetter P.D, WI
	Nerminston P.D, OR	Heber P.D, UT
	Belvidere P.D, IL	Vermont P.D, VT
	Palmeto Punes Police, SC	Forrest Park P.D, OK
	Gulf Breeze P.D, FL	Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA
	Lamb Co. Sheriff, TX	
	Showcow P.D, AZ	

**T: Less than Lethal Force- Stun Devices**

	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
<b>Department</b>	Fletcher P.D, NC Auburn P.D, CA Dover P.D, TN Nerminston P.D, OR Showcow P.D, AZ	Ripon P.D, CA West Tisbury PD, MA Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS Douglas Co. Sheriff, NV Dyersville P.D, IA Belvidere P.D, IL Palmeto Pines Police, SC Heber P.D, UT Vermont P.D, VT Forrest Park P.D, OK Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA Tipton P.D, IN

**U: Less than Lethal Force- Three-pole trip**

	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
<b>Department</b>	Auburn P.D, CA Dover P.D, TN Nerminston P.D, OR	West Tisbury PD, MA Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS Belvidere P.D, IL Palmeto Pines Police, SC Forrest Park P.D, OK Lamb Co. Sheriff, TX Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA

**V: Less than Lethal Force- Tranquilizer darts**

	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
<b>Department</b>	Ripon P.D, CA Dover P.D, TN Nerminston P.D, OR Heber P.D, UT Lamb Co. Sheriff, TX Showcow P.D, AZ	Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS Belvidere P.D, IL Palmeto Pines Police, SC Kronenwetter P.D, WI Forrest Park P.D, OK Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA

### **W: Mainframe Computer**

	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
<b>Department</b>	Dover P.D, TN Nerminston P.D, OR Palmeto Punes Police, SC Heber P.D, UT Gulf Breeze P.D, FL Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA Sharonville Police, OH	West Tisbury PD, MA Fletcer P.D, NC Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS Douglas Co. Sheriff, NV Vermont P.D, VT Mountrail Sheriff, ND Forrest Park P.D, OK Lamb Co. Sheriff, TX

### **X: Mini-Computer**

	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
<b>Department</b>	West Tisbury PD, MA Fletcer P.D, NC Auburn P.D, CA Dover P.D, TN Nerminston P.D, OR Rockwall Co. Sheriff, TX Palmeto Punes Police, SC Gulf Breeze P.D, FL Mountrail Sheriff, ND Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA Sharonville Police, OH	Ripon P.D, CA Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS Douglas Co. Sheriff, NV Dyersville P.D, IA Forrest Park P.D, OK Lamb Co. Sheriff, TX

**Y: Night Vision/Electro-optic (image intensifiers)**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
	Ripon P.D, CA	Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS
	Warren Co. Sheriff, MO	Douglas Co. Sheriff, NV
	West Tisbury PD, MA	Euduala P.D, OK
	Fletcer P.D, NC	Moscow P.D, IA
	Auburn P.D, CA	Mountrail Sheriff, ND
	Dover P.D, TN	Forrest Park P.D, OK
	Dyersville P.D, IA	
	Rockwall Co. Sheriff, TX	
	Palmeto Punes Police, SC	
	Kronenwetter P.D, WI	
	Heber P.D, UT	
	Vermont P.D, VT	
	Lamb Co. Sheriff, TX	
	Gulf Breeze P.D, FL	
	Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA	
	Showcow P.D, AZ	

**Z: Night Vision/Electro-optic (infrared- thermal images)**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
	Ripon P.D, CA	West Tisbury PD, MA
	Warren Co. Sheriff, MO	Auburn P.D, CA
	Fletcer P.D, NC	Douglas Co. Sheriff, NV
	Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS	Kronenwetter P.D, WI
	Dover P.D, TN	Moscow P.D, IA
	Dyersville P.D, IA	Mountrail Sheriff, ND
	Nerminston P.D, OR	Forrest Park P.D, OK
	Rockwall Co. Sheriff, TX	
	Euduala P.D, OK	
	Palmeto Punes Police, SC	
	Heber P.D, UT	
	Vermont P.D, VT	
	Lamb Co. Sheriff, TX	
	Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA	
	Showcow P.D, AZ	



**AA: Night Vision/ Electro-optic (laser range finders)**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
	Ripon P.D, CA	West Tisbury PD, MA
	Warren Co. Sheriff, MO	Auburn P.D, CA
	Fletcer P.D, NC	Nerminston P.D, OR
	Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS	Moscow P.D, IA
	Dover P.D, TN	Mountrail Sheriff, ND
	Dyersville P.D, IA	Forrest Park P.D, OK
	Rockwall Co. Sheriff, TX	Lamb Co. Sheriff, TX
	Euduala P.D, OK	
	Palmeto Punes Police, SC	
	Kronenwetter P.D, WI	
	Heber P.D, UT	
	Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA	
	Showcow P.D, AZ	

**BB: Personal Computer (PC/Microcomputer)**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
	West Tisbury PD, MA	Ripon P.D, CA
	Fletcer P.D, NC	Dyersville P.D, IA
	Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS	Mountrail Sheriff, ND
	Dover P.D, TN	Forrest Park P.D, OK
	Auburn P.D, CA	Tipton P.D, IN
	Douglas Co. Sheriff, NV	Showcow P.D, AZ
	Cass Co. Sheriff, NE	Lamb Co. Sheriff, TX
	Heber P.D, UT	
	Vermont P.D, VT	
	Moscow P.D, IA	
	Gulf Breeze P.D, FL	
	Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA	
	Sharonville Police, OH	

**CC: Video Camera (In Patrol Car)**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
	Ripon P.D, CA Fletcer P.D, NC Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS Auburn P.D, CA Dover P.D, TN Cass Co. Sheriff, NE Rockwall Co. Sheriff, TX Heber P.D, UT Vermont P.D, VT Gulf Breeze P.D, FL Lamb Co. Sheriff, TX Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA Tipton P.D, IN Showcow P.D, AZ	West Tisbury PD, MA Dyersville P.D, IA Mountrail Sheriff, ND Forrest Park P.D, OK

**DD: Video Camera (Mobile Surveillance)**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
	Fletcer P.D, NC Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS Auburn P.D, CA Dover P.D, TN Rockwall Co. Sheriff, TX Palmeto Punes Police, SC Vermont P.D, VT Moscow P.D, IA Gulf Breeze P.D, FL Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA Sharonville Police, OH Showcow P.D, AZ	Ripon P.D, CA Warren Co. Sheriff, MO West Tisbury PD, MA Douglas Co. Sheriff, NV Dyersville P.D, IA Cass Co. Sheriff, NE Heber P.D, UT Mountrail Sheriff, ND Forrest Park P.D, OK Lamb Co. Sheriff, TX

**EE: Video Camera (Fixed-site Surveillance)**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
	Fletcer P.D, NC	Ripon P.D, CA
	Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS	West Tisbury PD, MA
	Auburn P.D, CA	Dyersville P.D, IA
	Dover P.D, TN	Kronenwetter P.D, WI
	Cass Co. Sheriff, NE	Heber P.D, UT
	Belvidere P.D, IL	Moscow P.D, IA
	Rockwall Co. Sheriff, TX	Mountrail Sheriff, ND
	Palmeto Punes Police, SC	Forrest Park P.D, OK
	Gulf Breeze P.D, FL	Lamb Co. Sheriff, TX
	Vermont P.D, VT	Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA
	Sharonville Police, OH	
	Showcow P.D, AZ	

**FF: Vehicle (Tire deflation spikes)**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
	Stillwater Co. Sheriff, MT	West Tisbury PD, MA
	Ripon P.D, CA	Douglas Co. Sheriff, NV
	Fletcer P.D, NC	Palmeto Punes Police, SC
	Auburn P.D, CA	Mountrail Sheriff, ND
	Dover P.D, TN	Forrest Park P.D, OK
	Dyersville P.D, IA	
	Cass Co. Sheriff, NE	
	Nerminston P.D, OR	
	Euduala P.D, OK	
	Heber P.D, UT	
	Vermont P.D, VT	
	Lamb Co. Sheriff, TX	
	Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA	
	Tipton P.D, IN	
	Showcow P.D, AZ	

### **GG: Vehicle (Electrical/ engine disruption)**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
	Stillwater Co. Sheriff, MT	Ripon P.D, CA
	Fletcer P.D, NC	West Tisbury PD, MA
	Dover P.D, TN	Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS
	Belvidere P.D, IL	Auburn P.D, CA
	Vermont P.D, VT	Dyersville P.D, IA
		Nerminston P.D, OR
		Euduala P.D, OK
		Palmeto Punes Police, SC
		Heber P.D, UT
		Moscow P.D, IA
		Mountrail Sheriff, ND
		Forrest Park P.D, OK
		Lamb Co. Sheriff, TX
		Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA
		Showcow P.D, AZ

### **HH: Vehicle (Stolen Vehicle Tracking)**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
	Stillwater Co. Sheriff, MT	West Tisbury PD, MA
	Ripon P.D, CA	Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS
	Fletcer P.D, NC	Nerminston P.D, OR
	Auburn P.D, CA	Euduala P.D, OK
	Dover P.D, TN	Kronenwetter P.D, WI
	Oceanview P.D, DE	Heber P.D, UT
	Dyersville P.D, IA	Moscow P.D, IA
	Belvidere P.D, IL	Mountrail Sheriff, ND
	Palmeto Punes Police, SC	Forrest Park P.D, OK
	Vermont P.D, VT	Lamb Co. Sheriff, TX
	Sharonville Police, OH	Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA
	Showcow P.D, AZ	

**Percentage of items answered with type of training needed**

<b>Department</b>	<b>No Training Needed</b>	<b>Some Training Needed</b>	<b>Much Training Needed</b>
Stillwater Co. Sheriff, MT	67.6%		
Ripon P.D, CA	14.7%	29.4%	2.9%
Warren Co. Sheriff, MO	64.7%	55.9%	29.4%
Fletcer P.D, NC	38.2%	20.6%	14.7%
Coffey Co. Sheriff, KS	2.9%	50.0%	8.8%
Auburn P.D, CA	17.6%	41.2%	55.9%
Dover P.D, TN	0.0%	61.8%	14.7%
Douglas Co. Sheriff, NV	35.3%	100.0%	0.0%
Oceanview P.D, DE	82.3%	2.9%	58.9%
Dyersville P.D, IA	23.5%	14.7%	0.0%
Cass Co. Sheriff, NE	61.8%	32.3%	44.1%
Nerminston P.D, OR	26.5%	26.5%	11.8%
Belvidere P.D, IL	41.2%	55.9%	14.7%
Rockwall Co. Sheriff, TX	55.9%	44.1%	14.7%
Euduala P.D, OK	55.9%	44.1%	0.0%
Palmeto Punes Police, SC	14.7%	23.5%	20.5%
Kronenwetter P.D, WI	50.0%	53.0%	32.4%
Heber P.D, UT	20.5%	8.8%	35.3%
Vermont P.D, VT	2.9%	0.4%	35.1%
Moscow P.D, IA	44.1%	47.0%	17.6%
Gulf Breeze P.D, FL	52.9%	17.6%	32.4%
Mountrail Sheriff, ND	23.5%	47.0%	0.0%
Forrest Park P.D, OK	0.0%	8.8%	67.6%
Lamb Co. Sheriff, TX	23.5%	2.9%	97.1%
Monroe Co. Sheriff, GA	8.8%	41.2%	35.2%
Sharonville Police, OH	44.1%	44.1%	47.0%
Showcow P.D, AZ	11.8%	44.1%	0.0%
Tipton P.D, IN	2.9%	17.6%	14.7%
Pratt Count Sheriff's office, KS	35.00%	11.7%	14.7%
		0.0%	0.0%

## **Appendix**

### **B**

## THE NEEDS OF RURAL AND SMALL-TOWN POLICE

A national survey of municipal chiefs and sheriffs in nonmetropolitan counties to determine their problems and their training needs.

This study is being conducted by Illinois State University for the National Center for State, Local, & Internat. Law Enforcement Training  
The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center  
Glynco, Georgia.

Please return the questionnaire to:

Dr. Ralph Weisheit, Department of Criminal Justice  
Campus Box 5250, Illinois State University  
Normal, IL 61790-5250

### GENERAL PROBLEM AREAS

1. We are interested in the crime problems you face in your jurisdiction. For each problem area listed below, please circle whether you believe the problem is a SERIOUS PROBLEM, a MINOR PROBLEM, or NONE. (Circle your answer).

EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM IN YOUR AREA			
	SERIOUS	MINOR	NONE
A. Drinking and Driving . . . . .			
B. Drug Use . . . . .			
C. Drug Trafficking . . . . .			
D. Drug Production . . . . .			
E. Spouse Abuse . . . . .			
F. Child Abuse . . . . .			
G. Elder Abuse . . . . .			
H. Burglary . . . . .			
I. Juvenile Offenses . . . . .			
J. Gangs . . . . .			
K. Crime in Schools . . . . .			
L. Vandalism . . . . .			
M. Dumping Waste & Trash . . . . .			
N. Gambling and Related Crime . . . . .			
O. Crimes from Interstate Highways . . . . .			
P. Anti-government Violence . . . . .			
Q. Other serious problems? Please list: _____			

2. Which of the items listed above would you consider the most serious or pressing problem in your jurisdiction. Put the letter of the item in the blank: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Is there an issue that is not a serious problems now, but is likely to be within the next 10 years? (Write in the letter from the list of items above): \_\_\_\_\_

#### POLICE TRAINING ISSUES

4. Departments differ in the kinds of training they need. For each crime issue listed below, indicate if there is a need for more training for your officers. (Circle your answer).

	NEED MORE TRAINING?	
A. Drinking and Driving. ....	YES	NO
B. Drug Use. ....	YES	NO
C. Drug Trafficking. ....	YES	NO
D. Drug Production. ....	YES	NO
E. Spouse Abuse. ....	YES	NO
F. Child Abuse. ....	YES	NO
G. Elder Abuse. ....	YES	NO
H. Burglary. ....	YES	NO
I. Juvenile Offenses. ....	YES	NO
J. Gangs. ....	YES	NO
K. Crime in Schools. ....	YES	NO
L. Vandalism. ....	YES	NO
M. Dumping Waste & Trash. ....	YES	NO
N. Gambling and Related Crime. ....	YES	NO
O. Crimes from Interstate Highways. ....	YES	NO
P. Anti-government Violence. ....	YES	NO
Q. Another areas in which more training is needed? Please list:		

5. Which of the items listed above would you consider the most serious or pressing training need in your agency? Put the letter of the item in the space: \_\_\_\_\_

#### TRAINING IN POLICE OPERATIONS

6. In addition to training related to specific crimes, there is also training related to police operations. For each of the following indicate whether you believe more training is needed for you or your officers? (Circle your answers).

	NEED MORE TRAINING?	
A. Recruiting and Using Volunteers/Reserves. ....	YES	NO
B. Evasive & High Speed Driving Skills. ....	YES	NO
C. Evidence Handling & Storage. ....	YES	NO
D. Finding and Sharing Resources. ....	YES	NO
E. Managing Informants. ....	YES	NO
F. Forming & Maintaining Task Forces. ....	YES	NO
G. Forming & Maintaining Tactical Units. ....	YES	NO
H. Crisis Management. ....	YES	NO
I. Crime Analysis. ....	YES	NO
J. Search & Rescue Operations. ....	YES	NO
K. Using New Communications Technology. ....	YES	NO
L. Computers in Rural & Small-Town Departments. ....	YES	NO
M. Community Policing. ....	YES	NO
N. Asset Forfeiture. ....	YES	NO
O. Civil Liability. ....	YES	NO
P. Other Legal Updates. ....	YES	NO
Q. Grant Writing. ....	YES	NO
R. Other areas in which more training is needed? Please list:		

7. What is your single greatest training need concerning police operations? Put the letter of the item in the space: \_\_\_\_\_



### PROBLEMS IN GETTING TRAINING

8. Next are problems you may have in getting training to your officers. For each of the issues listed below, indicate if it is a **SERIOUS** concern, a **MINOR** concern, or **NO CONCERN** to your department.

	EXTENT OF PROBLEM		
	SERIOUS	MINOR	NONE
A. Cost of Training.....	SERIOUS	MINOR	NONE
B. Relevance of Training Content for Small Towns & Rural Areas.....	SERIOUS	MINOR	NONE
C. Lack of Interest Among Officers.....	SERIOUS	MINOR	NONE
D. Distance to Training.....	SERIOUS	MINOR	NONE
E. Freeing Up Officers' Time.....	SERIOUS	MINOR	NONE
F. Overall Quality of Training.....	SERIOUS	MINOR	NONE
G. Community Leaders Don't See Training As Important.....	SERIOUS	MINOR	NONE
H. Retaining Officers After They Have Been Trained.....	SERIOUS	MINOR	NONE

I. Other areas which are a problem for training? Please list: \_\_\_\_\_

9. Which of the items listed above would you consider the most serious or pressing problem regarding training in your agency? Put the letter of the item in the space: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Does your department provide training beyond the minimum required by the state?

- 1 NO  
2 YES

11. Does your department have a separate budget for in-service training?

- 1 NO  
2 YES -->

11A About how much money is available per year for each officer?

- 1 LESS THAN \$100  
2. \$100 to \$500  
3. \$501 to \$1,000  
4. MORE THAN \$1,000

12. What is the maximum number of consecutive days that individual officers could be released for training out of your jurisdiction?

- 1 ONE  
2 TWO  
3 THREE  
4 FOUR  
5 FIVE  
6 SIX OR MORE

13. Does your department have a computer with a CD-ROM drive?

- 1 NO  
2 YES

14. Does your department have a computer with access to the internet?

- 1 NO  
2 YES

15. If it were available at low cost, which of the following methods of delivering training to your officers would you seriously consider using? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1 A CORRESPONDENCE COURSE  
2 VIDEO TAPE  
3 INTERNET  
4 CD-ROM  
5 FACE-TO-FACE AT REGIONAL SITES

16. Which of the above would you consider the best or most desirable option and which would you consider the worst or least desirable option? (WRITE THE NUMBERS OF YOUR CHOICE IN THE BLANKS)

\_\_\_\_\_ BEST OR MOST DESIRABLE OPTION

\_\_\_\_\_ WORST OR LEAST DESIRABLE OPTION

17. Do you believe the federal government should play a role in providing training to small-town and rural police?

- 1 NO  
2 YES -->

17A What should they be doing regarding training for rural and small-town police?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## SPECIAL ISSUES

### Domestic Violence

18. Is there a shelter for battered women in your jurisdiction?
- 1 YES
  - 2 NO --> 18A How far from your agency headquarters is the nearest women's shelter? \_\_\_\_\_ MILES
19. In a given month, about how many domestic disturbance calls can your department typically expect? \_\_\_\_\_ CALLS PER MONTH
20. About what percent of your domestic violence calls will be responded to by a one-officer unit? (Circle the number of your answer).
- NONE | 10% | 20% | 30% | 40% | 50% | 60% | 70% | 80% | 90% | ALL
21. How much time is taken up by a typical domestic violence call? \_\_\_\_\_ HOURS
22. Have your officers received special training in handling domestic violence calls?
- 1 NO
  - 2 YES

### Drugs

23. Is your agency currently a member of a drug task force?
- 1 NO
  - 2 YES
24. Is your agency involved in drug education and prevention programs for juveniles?
- 1 NO
  - 2 YES
25. In your opinion, about what percent of the property crimes in your jurisdiction in some way involve illegal drug use? (Circle the number of your answer).
- NONE | 10% | 20% | 30% | 40% | 50% | 60% | 70% | 80% | 90% | ALL

26. In your opinion, about what percent of the violent crimes in your jurisdiction in some way involve illegal drug use? (Circle the number of your answer).

NONE | 10% | 20% | 30% | 40% | 50% | 60% | 70% | 80% | 90% | ALL

27. Who makes most drug-related arrests in your jurisdiction?

- 1 UNIFORMED OFFICERS
- 2 SPECIAL NARCOTICS OFFICERS
- 3 OTHER (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

### Community Policing

28. Is your agency involved in an organized program of community policing?

- 1 NO --> 28A Are you interested in developing such a program?
  - 1 NO
  - 2 YES

- 2 YES --> 28B In the future, do you think your agency's involvement in community policing will EXPAND, BE REDUCED, or STAY AT THE SAME level?
  - 1 EXPAND COMMUNITY POLICING
  - 2 REDUCE COMMUNITY POLICING
  - 3 KEEP AT SAME LEVEL

29. Have officers in your agency received special training in community policing?

- 1 NO
- 2 YES --> 29A In which of the following areas have they received training? (Circle All That Apply)
  - 1 INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNITY POLICING
  - 2 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND PARTNERSHIPS
  - 3 PROBLEM SOLVING
  - 4 STRATEGIC PLANNING IN COMMUNITY POLICING
  - 5 EVALUATING COMMUNITY POLICING

- 29B Was the training you received specifically designed for small towns and rural areas?

- 1 NO
- 2 YES

### YOUR JURISDICTION

Next, we have a few questions about the jurisdiction within which your agency operates.

30. What is the size of your jurisdiction in square miles? \_\_\_\_\_ SQUARE MILES
31. Is there a community college or a university in your county?  
1 NO  
2 YES
32. Is there a hospital in your county?  
1 YES  
2 NO --> 32A How many miles from your agency headquarters is the nearest hospital?  
\_\_\_\_\_ MILES
33. Does a major highway or interstate run through or very near your jurisdiction?  
1 YES --> 33A Does the highway INCREASE, DECREASE, or have NO  
2 NO IMPACT on your crime rate?  
1 INCREASES CRIME  
2 NO IMPACT ON CRIME  
3 DECREASES CRIME
34. Is there an adult jail or lockup in your jurisdiction?  
1 YES  
2 NO --> 34A In a typical arrest, how many miles must your officers travel to lock up an adult?  
\_\_\_\_\_ MILES
35. Is there a facility for detaining juveniles in your jurisdiction?  
1 YES  
2 NO --> 35A How far from your agency headquarters is the nearest juvenile detention facility?  
\_\_\_\_\_ MILES
36. Is there a drug treatment facility in your jurisdiction?  
1 YES  
2 NO --> 36A How far from your agency headquarters is the nearest drug treatment facility?  
\_\_\_\_\_ MILES

### YOUR AGENCY

Next, there are a few questions about your agency.

37. For each of the following, indicate about how many people you have in each category, including yourself. (DO NOT INCLUDE jail or detention staff.)  
\_\_\_\_\_ FULL-TIME SWORN OFFICERS  
\_\_\_\_\_ PART-TIME SWORN OFFICERS  
\_\_\_\_\_ FULL-TIME CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES  
\_\_\_\_\_ PART-TIME CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES  
\_\_\_\_\_ VOLUNTEERS OR RESERVES
38. Are your sworn full-time officers unionized?  
1 NO  
2 YES
39. Is your agency involved in gang education and prevention programs for juveniles?  
1 NO  
2 YES
40. Is your agency involved in any other programs for youth?  
1 NO  
2 YES
41. Is your agency involved in any programs for senior citizens?  
1 NO  
2 YES
42. How important is it for you and your officers to be actively involved in community organizations?  
1 VERY IMPORTANT  
2 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT  
3 NOT IMPORTANT
43. Have you heard of the "Small Town and Rural Training Series" (STAR) presented by the National Center for State, Local, and International Law Enforcement?  
1 NO  
2 YES

CONCLUDING QUESTIONS

44. In your opinion, what is the biggest misperception that people have about rural and small-town police work?

45. What is the biggest disadvantage of doing police work in a small town or rural area as opposed to in a large city?

46. What is the biggest advantage of doing police work in a small town or rural area as opposed to in a large city?

*If you have any comments about the survey or about the issues raised in the survey, please write them on the survey or on a separate sheet.*

Thank you for your assistance.

This study is being conducted by Dr. Ralph Weisheit at Illinois State University. If you would like a summary of the results, please print your name on the back of the return envelope (NOT ON THIS QUESTIONNAIRE). A postage-paid envelope has been provided for returning this questionnaire.