KEEPING WATCH
THE MASSIVE EFFORT THAT GOES INTO PROTECTING THE GREATEST TWO MINUTES IN SPORTS
PAGE 8
ARE YOU ON OUR MAILING LISTS?

To be notified as soon as a new story is published, go to:
klemagazine.com/kle-magazine-email-list

To receive our monthly newsletter, go to:
klemagazine.com/kle-dispatches-newsletter

ON THE COVER:
Louisville Metro SWAT officers
Christopher Kitchin, right, and
Michael Cheeseman use local courts of law
enforcement officers who help
keep the Kentucky Derby Safe.
LMPD partners with several
agencies to ensure top-notch
security for Kentucky's largest
event. (Photo by Jim Robertson)

KENTUCKY LAW ENFORCEMENT
JULY/AUGUST 2019 | VOL. 18, NO. 4
MATTHEW G. BEVIN
Governor
JOHN C. TILLEY
Justice and Public Safety
Cabinet Secretary
WM. ALEX PAYNE
DOCJT Commissioner

STAFF:
Art Director | KEVIN BRUMFIELD
Public Information Officer | KELLY FOREMAN
Public Information Officer | CRITLEY KING-SMITH
Public Information Officer | MICHAEL A. MOORE
Photographer | JIM ROBERTSON

CONTRIBUTORS:
RACHEL LINGENFELTER
PATRICK MILLER
SHAWN HERRON

Kentucky Law Enforcement is published by the
Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, and is
distributed free to the Kentucky law enforcement and
criminal justice community. Current and past articles
are available online at: www.klemagazine.com

LIKE US AT
facebook.com/klemagazine
FOLLOW US AT
twitter.com/klemagazine
instagram.com/klemagazine

WE NEED THE BEST
TO TRAIN THE BEST
PUT YOUR EXPERIENCE TO WORK AS A
CERTIFIED LAW ENFORCEMENT INSTRUCTOR
SEARCH FOR OPENINGS AT PERSONNEL.KY.GOV

PUT YOUR EXPERIENCE TO WORK AS A
CERTIFIED LAW ENFORCEMENT INSTRUCTOR
SEARCH FOR OPENINGS AT PERSONNEL.KY.GOV

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

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

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

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

LEGAL
24 2019 New Kentucky Legislation

PROFILE
20 St. Matthews
Police Department
Homegrown heart meets
city policing

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

FOR MORE INFORMATION
GO TO WWW.KYPWPCIS.COM
OR CALL 1-844-559-7247

KYPWPCIS
AMERICAN POST CRITICAL INCIDENT TEAM

NOT ALL TRAUMA HAPPENS IN THE FIELD

8

24
KENTUCKY HONORED TO LEAD ON RAPID DNA TESTING

Yet again, Kentucky is receiving national recognition for innovation and leadership in criminal justice. This time it’s for a new technology project that could radically enhance investigations into sexual assault and speed up justice for victims of these heinous crimes. Kentucky State Police Forensics Laboratories announced the pilot project – called Rapid DNA – in April, making Kentucky the first state in the nation to use this testing approach for evidence in sexual assault cases. KSP partnered with ANDE Corporation, which pioneered the rapid DNA technology and provided it to the lab. So far, results are promising.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KENTUCKY POST-CRITICAL INCIDENT SEMINAR

YOU ARE NOT ALONE

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

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

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

FOR MORE INFORMATION
GO TO WWW.KYPCIS.COM
OR
CALL 1-844-559-7247

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

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

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

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

Of the names honored at the memorial, six were officers who died in 2018. Among them were Hickman Police Officer Rodney S. Smith, end of watch March 3; Pikeville Police Officer Scotty Hamilton, end of watch March 13; Barren County Sheriff’s Deputy Rusty Anderson, end of watch March 18; Hopkinsville Police Officer Phillip L. Meacham, end of watch March 29; Jefferson County Sheriff’s Deputy Devin A. Meriwether, Sr., end of watch Nov. 12; and Louisville Metro Police Officer Deidre I. Mengedoht, end of watch Dec. 24. This marks the most names added to the memorial wall for a single year since the memorial foundation was established in 1999.

Lt. Gov. Jenean Hampton presented opening remarks for the ceremony. She extended her thanks to all law enforcement, whom she called extraordinary. “You stand between us and chaos,” she said. “You run toward danger. You go out every day, not knowing if you will even return home. And the families that you have, especially the families of the fallen, you have a special change and a special sacrifice that I truly appreciate.”

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

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

This year’s historical recognitions range from 1889 to 1999. Historical honorees added to the memorial include U.S. Marshal Service Deputy Marshall Russell Wierman, Johnson County Sheriff’s Deputy Dolce C. Harmon, Fayette County Police Officer Clifford Hall, Kentucky Fish and Wildlife Officer Bernard D. Ratliff, and Lexington Police Force Officers Preston Patton and John T. Calhoun.

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

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

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

LMPD, Partners Find Ways to Keep the Traffic Flow Going

No matter the size of a community, when a festival comes to town, traffic often becomes an issue that law enforcement must address. When traffic is out of control, it affects many things, including event security.

The same holds true for the Louisville Metro Police Department during events surrounding the Kentucky Derby. Annually, approximately 100,000 people visit Derby City for the big race and the events leading up to it.

Traffic control and security go hand-in-hand, LMPD Lt. Brent Routzahn said. “The biggest obstacle is having people in traffic positions,” he explained. “Security is important, but to get everyone out, it’s pivotal to have (officers) in the right place.”

To do that, LMPD and its partner agencies must be singing from the same sheet of music, Routzahn said. “We all have to be together at every meeting because if we do one thing, it could affect (Derby officials) negatively,” he said. “If they do something, it could affect us negatively, so we have to make sure everybody is on the same page.”

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

Shuttle Buses

In recent years, shuttle buses have been used to facilitate traffic flow as Derby goers are urged to utilize parking further away from Churchill Downs, and the change has worked out well, LMPD Sgt. Ronald Fry said. “Some of the good things we’ve done here recently is to displace some of the parking out to the fairgrounds,” he explained. “These fairgrounds have 22,000-parking spots, and it is located more than a mile away from the track. Therefore, when traffic disperses, it exits away from the track, so it doesn’t impact track traffic.”

The buses are directed to Central Avenue, which is right outside Churchill Downs, LMPD Lt. Jill Hume said. “We also have a large area for the buses,” she said. “There are 262 buses that shuttle people back and forth. We completely shut down Central Avenue of all (vehicle) traffic except for those buses and emergency vehicles.”

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

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

Of course, bus traffic and pedestrians don’t mix well when hundreds of people are trying to cross a busy roadway at the same time. In 2018, temporary bridges were utilized to eliminate foot traffic on the roadway, but the results were less than desirable.

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

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

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

Alternate Transportation

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

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

An added problem regarding ride-share services is that drivers are unfamiliar with the area, Fry continued. “Many of these drivers from Uber and Lyft are not local people,” he explained. “Therefore, they don’t know the area well, and they’re not following the instructions we give them. That does cause problems.”

In 2018, temporary bridges were utilized to eliminate foot traffic on the roadway, but the results were less than desirable.
Near Churchill Downs, residents and businesses set up golf cart rentals and drive people from a makeshift parking area, such as a person’s residence, to the venue for a fee.

“These are dangerous because they don’t have the same occupancy protections, and they’re not legal to be operated on the roadways, and they’re not licensed to be operated for compensation,” Fey said.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“There was a non-injury accident at Central Avenue and Crittenden Drive, which slowed things down for a short time until the road was clear,” she said. “(By comparison), the traffic detail cleared (from the traffic detail) about 30 minutes earlier than last year.”
The Kentucky Derby
The name alone evokes visions of the power and grace of Secretariat, Seattle Slew, Alysheba, American Pharaoh and the many other winners of the event that dates back to 1875. Every first Saturday in May, and the weeks leading up, hundreds of thousands of people across the globe visit Louisville, as the city’s population during the event typically swells from roughly 650,000 to more than 800,000. The 2019 event saw nearly 151,000 people visit Churchill Downs on Derby Day to watch the 145th edition of the race, and all told, more than 300,000 people visited Derby City during the related events and festivals, such as Thunder Over Louisville and the Kentucky Oaks.

CONTINUOUS PLANNING
For an event of this scope, painstaking planning happens virtually every day, but it really ramps up a few months out, Louisville Metro Police Department Lt. Jill Hume said. “It’s ongoing, but we really start looking at the Derby in February, unless there are some major changes (that need to be addressed),” Hume said.

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

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

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

Recently, Churchill Downs underwent a renovation, which created some issues in 2018 that LMPD has since ironed out. “Last year, our biggest challenge was the new lots and name changes at the gates,” Hume said. “One of the things we faced last year was where Churchill remodeled. They did all of these renovations, and they...
moved Gate 1 and Gate 17. (Those gates) became the Paddock gates, and it went from having no magnetometers (metal detectors) to having magnetometers at every entrance."

**MANPOWER**
Without adequate staffing, the execution of any game plan is futile. To pull off an event such as the Derby, the biggest challenge LMFD faces is manpower. LMFD employs roughly 1,300 sworn officers, and it’s all hands on deck Thursday, Friday and Saturday of Derby week.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**RELATIONSHIP BUILDING**
"One of the key things, having constant and clear communication is critical with all parties involved. In order to provide security and traffic control for such a large-scale international event, LMFD has cultivated fruitful partnerships with the ATP, FBI, Secret Service, Kentucky State Police, University of Louisville Police Department, Louisville International Airport police, Lexington Police Department/consolidated unit, Jefferson County Sheriff’s Office and the Kentucky Air National Guard.

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

After many years of interagency cooperation and teamwork, Routzahn said the process works seamlessly. (Continued on page 16)
In the wake of the Boston Marathon bombing, changes were immediate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

An example of the new strategies is creating landing marks on tall buildings, Hume continued. “(New York) marks every true 10th floor of every building,” she explained. “We took that idea. For Thunder Over Louisville, we had placards in the window, so we knew the true 10th floor.”

Often, when a high-rise is erected, there is an aversion to labeling the 10th floor, so that number is skipped, and it can create confusion during an emergency situation among law enforcement and other first responders.

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

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

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

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

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

LESSONS LEARNED

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

“We are constantly studying what is going on in the world and around the U.S.” Hume said.

“When something happens, we’re looking and asking ourselves, ‘What could we have done differently, and what can we do better?’ We want to learn from it. What can we do to better our safety or identify our vulnerabilities?”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMPORTANCE OF VIPs

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

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

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

The VIPs turn out in force during the Derby and help feed thousands of officers and military service members. They “cook and do meal prep for our major events, as well as assist with clean up,” Hume continued. “They have different locations to ensure all the officers are well fed. They arrive before any of our officers do to begin preparations.”

MISSION ACCOMPLISHED

In the wake of the 2017 Kentucky Derby, Hume said things went smoothly, and everyone involved stuck to the plan and adjusted accordingly.

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

Overall, Derby week was successful in terms of law enforcement responsibilities, Hume said. There were a few minor things such as the weather, which created some delays and issues. However, unlike the Kentucky Derby make of 2023 which had a catastrophic ending, that was not the case from a policing point of view, as traffic and security plans came together seamlessly.
The appropriateness of a law enforcement presence in tactical gear at crowded events has been debated extensively since Ferguson, Mo., riots in 2014 led to new scrutiny and characterization as a “militarized” appearance.

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

“I think it kind of happened organically,” said Lt. Paul Humphrey, commander of LMPD’s SWAT unit. “We were talking with command about increasing our presence around the same time some of these large-scale attacks happened. We were already in tune with that type of [terrorism] and making plans to have an increased presence as a deterrence.”

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

“In the past, we have been there (at the Derby) no matter what,” said Sgt. Brandon Hogan, who has served LMPD’s SWAT team for eight years. “We always had snipers on the roof, but the main part of our team was in an infield bunker. We were just in green pants and polo shirts that said SWAT. We had our duty gear on in an infield bunker. We were more focused on possible active shooters from within the infield and anything happening out to the paddock.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

The plan should also include details such as gear, tools and medics. For example, when LMPD’s team operated primarily out of a Derby bunker, the equipment they needed was housed there. When the team became mobile, their gear had to become portable. The goal is for every group of SWAT members—regardless of their location on event grounds—to be fully mission capable, Humphrey said. That means they need access to all the tools necessary to respond to any threat. The team learned from the Dallas, Texas ambush—which began as an outdoor protest and became an indoor search after the suspect fled into an office building—that breaching tools are something officers need to carry with them. If there are tools that can’t be carried, like ladders and fire extinguishers, a plan must be made for how to access them in an emergency when minutes matter.

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

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

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

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

LEFT: LMPD Sniper John Seymour, better known to most as Gunny, watched over the 2019 Derby. Seymour retired just a few weeks after this year’s Derby following 42 years of service to his country and LMPD.

BOTTOM: LMPD officers Matt Bunkett, left, and Daniel Weedman check the Paddock Tunnel at Churchill Downs as jockeys and horses enter the track for an early race.

2019 check the, KLEMAGAZINE.COM PRESENCE TO 18 JIM ROBERTSON Photography By KELLY FOREMAN Written By KENTUCKY LAW ENFORCEMENT | JULY/AUGUST 2019 58

LMPD SHIFTS FROM PRESENCE TO VISIBLE ROLE

SWAT FOCUSING ON HARDENING THE TARGET AT DERBY
HOMETOWN HEART MEETS BIG-CITY POLICING

J ust over 4-square miles and situated east of Louisville, the city of St. Matthews boasts a small-town feeling while being near the heart of Kentucky’s largest metropolis. “It’s a unique place,” said Barry Wilkerson, chief of the St. Matthews Police Department. “You are right in the hub of everything…You can get to anywhere you want rather quickly. But, it’s a true neighborhood feel.”

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

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

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

KEEPING CITIZENS SAFE

Though St. Matthews has a small hometown feel, the fifth and eighth divisions of LMPD border it. “Ultimately, criminals don’t stop at (city) lines,” noted Wilkerson. “They cross over any time they wish.”

However, the chief said his agency, comprised of 40 law enforcement officers and 17 civilian employees, is fortunate to have a great rapport with LMPD, as communication is vital in mitigating crime. Often the agencies find themselves working details together, specifically regarding shoplifting.

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

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

MEETING THE MARK

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

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

“We try to be very service oriented and proactive,” he explained. “We do that by trying to get the extra step on every run we make. We don’t just take a missing person’s report and leave…In larger agencies, where many of us came from, sometimes it’s a hard habit to break because they go from run to run. Here some days, many of us came from, sometimes it’s a hard habit to many of us to change…In larger agencies, where many of us came from, sometimes it’s a hard habit to break because they go from run to run. Here some days, many of us to change. We try to step on every run we make. We don’t just take a missing person’s report and leave…In larger agencies, where many of us came from, sometimes it’s a hard habit to break because they go from run to run. Here some days, many of us came from, sometimes it’s a hard habit to change…In larger agencies, where many of us came from, sometimes it’s a hard habit to break because they go from run to run. Here some days, many of us came from, sometimes it’s a hard habit to break because they go from run to run. Here some days, many of us to change.”

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

In 2018, SMPD’s annual report shows violent crimes only comprised 5 percent of crimes, and the number of homicides was zero in 2018.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Under Cobaugh’s supervision, the agency has incorporated several in-house training components to enhance what officers receive at the Kentucky Department of Criminal Justice Training. Some skills covered are use of force and firearms, first aid, CPR and Automated External Defibrillator. Nine out of 12 months, the agency offers a practice day at the range to officers.
High School, is also being tasked with an increasing community resource role. "I try to show them that not every interaction with the police is going to be negative," he said of his SRO responsibilities. "They can see us as people and know when we talk to them in school, they aren’t necessarily in trouble. I try to talk to them in the halls and go to sporting events. They see me outside of the school and can continue to build that trust. It makes (law enforcement) a little more approachable."

In the community, Armstrong visits area businesses, assists with creating and instructing active-shooter training and conducts block watches. "The community supports us so greatly," Armstrong said, adding that often officers will report to work and find treats made by local schools and churches. "At least in our department, in our little city, it’s unlike what you hear or read about the negative parts of policing. Everybody here seems to appreciate us, and that’s refreshing with some of the climate that’s out there."

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

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

SPECIAL RESPONSE TEAM

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

“It is a necessary evil, because so much money, time and training has to be spent there,” Wilkinson said. “But guess what, when things go bad, you want the best to do the best. That’s why you have to sink some money, time and effort (into preparation) so that you don’t have a team that’s not qualified or experienced.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMUNITY MATTERS

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

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

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

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

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

SENATE BILL 1: SCHOOL SAFETY
EMERGENCY - This bill changes the definition of a School Resource Officer (SRO). It also increases reporting for schools, establishes a school safety coordinator training program and requires every district to have a school safety coordinator. It establishes the position of school security marshal under DOCJT, who will oversee school security risk assessments and mandates specialized training for SROs. It requires hiring SROs (as funds allow) and increases building security for schools, including active-shooter training for staff and suggests law enforcement training for student-involved trauma. It further requires the Kentucky Department of Homeland Security to develop a reporting tool for the anonymous reporting of threats.

SENATE BILL 162: KSP / SCHOOLS
This bill provides a mechanism for KSP to allow troopers to work as SROs for schools and outlines the policies and procedures for such employees. It adds relevant definitions for all SROs.

HOUSE BILL 328: FIREARMS / SCHOOLS
This bill prohibits 18-year-old students from having a firearm in a vehicle parked on school premises.

PENAL CODE

SENATE BILL 67: SEX CRIMES INVOLVING ANIMALS
This bill creates a new offense in KRS 525 entitled sexual crimes against an animal and provides animal control officers the authority to conduct investigations. It is a Class D felony.

SENATE BILL 70: STRANGULATION
This bill creates new offenses in KRS 508 for strangulation (as a crime separate from assault). It has two degrees, with the only difference being whether it is done intentionally or wantonly, and both degrees are felonies.

HOUSE BILL 130: TERRORISTIC THREATENING
This bill adds public events and places of worship to locations covered under terrorist threatening in both the first and second degrees.

HOUSE BILL 470: MANSLAUGHTER / NALOXONE
This bill provides for an additional element to be added to second-degree manslaughter, if it can be proven the defendant has sold a drug that is the proximate cause of death.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

SENATE BILL 85: DUI / IGNITION INTERLOCK
This bill updates Ignition Interlock devices to require cameras and creates penalties for violating conditions of Ignition Interlock use for both drivers and anyone who assists them with false statements, etc. It also changes the sentencing and aggravating circumstances for first-time offenders, including the option of requiring the surrender of license plates, unless the offender qualifies for an Ignition Interlock or hardship license. It allows law enforcement to record refusal and tweaks use of blood tests for controlled substances if taken more than two hours after cessation.
**FIREARMS**

**SENATE BILL 150: FIREARMS**
This bill removes the requirement for a Concealed Carry Deadly Weapon permit for those 21 years of age or older and otherwise qualified to carry a firearm, but they may carry only in the areas covered under the existing CCDW law.

**EMPLOYMENT**

**SENATE BILL 18: PREGNANCY ACCOMMODATIONS**
This bill provides employment protection for pregnant women, including the provision of reasonable accommodations before and after childbirth, and while breastfeeding.

**MISSING PERSONS**

**SENATE BILL 55: GREEN ALERT**
This bill creates a Green Alert for “veteran at risk” — someone known to have physical or mental conditions, including PTSD, related to their service.

**SHERIFFS**

**SENATE BILL 103: IMPOUND**
This bill increases fees for impound and storage of vehicles allowed to sheriff’s offices.

**HOUSE BILL 201: SERVICE OF PROCESS**
This bill changes nonresident service of process.

**HOUSE BILL 337: RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR DEPUTY SHERIFFS**
This bill allows the hiring of deputy sheriffs who live in another state.

**HOUSE BILL 397: INCREASE IN SERVICE FEES FOR SHERIFFS**
This bill increases the service fees allowed to sheriff’s offices.

**PEACE OFFICERS**

**SENATE BILL 121: SEXUAL ASSAULT TRAINING**
This bill tweaks requirements for law enforcement agencies to obtain sexual assault training.

**HOUSE BILL 191: PEACE OFFICER REVOCATION**
This bill establishes a process to revoke the certification of a Kentucky peace officer under specific circumstances. Revocation will be mandated upon conviction of a state or federal felony, a prohibition on possessing a firearm and receipt of a dishonorable or bad conduct discharge from the military, as well as when the certification is as the result of an administrative error. The bill also provides for an appeal and hearing process.

**FORFEITURE**

**HOUSE BILL 141: FORFEITURE**
This bill requires restricted accounts for forfeiture proceeds.

**JUVENILES**

**HOUSE BILL 158: JUVENILES**
This bill expands abuse categories to fictive kin, persons in positions of special trust and of authority.

**ARREST**

**HOUSE BILL 248: BOATING DUI**
This bill amends 431.005 to allow for a warrantless arrest for a BUI that involves an accident and increases fines.

**OTHER OFFENSES**

**HOUSE BILL 254: UNIVERSITY FREEDOM OF SPEECH**
This bill emphasizes free-speech rights on college campuses and criminalizes disruption of a speaker in specific circumstances.

**HOUSE BILL 257: AMUSEMENT PARK RIDES**
This bill provides for new offenses under KRS 247 for conduct at amusement rides and attractions, including hazardous conduct in or around rides.

**ALCOHOL SALES**

**HOUSE BILL 256: ALCOHOL SALES (EMERGENCY)**
This bill allows the consumption of alcoholic beverages in dry and moist counties if legally purchased elsewhere, and at public and private events, so long as no “sales” are made. Caterers may serve at events in dry counties if the caterer has a licensed premises elsewhere in the state.

**CELL PHONE**

**HOUSE BILL 375: WIRELESS COMMUNICATION**
This bill mandates carriers to provide location information to Public-Safety Answering Point and law enforcement agencies when needed. It also requires other public responders (such as fire, EMS and rescue) to work through those entities to obtain the information, should it be needed.

**ANIMALS**

**HOUSE BILL 411: ASSISTANCE ANIMALS**
This bill clarifies who may sign off on an emotional-support animal in Kentucky and provides a criminal penalty for fraud, deceit or dishonesty in assistance animals (service animals under federal law).

**TRAFFIC / DRIVING**

**SENATE BILL 77: OPERATOR’S LICENSE DELAYED ENACTMENT (JAN. 1, 2020)**
This bill creates a process to include information on donor status for operator’s licenses and identification cards.

**HOUSE BILL 244: TRAFFIC (WORK ZONES)**
This bill clarifies work zone fines and when the fine will be doubled. Enforcement requires signage and the presence of at least one worker for the fine to apply.

**HOUSE BILL 258: SCOOTERS**
This bill defines low-speed electric scooters and motor scooters (as defined in KRS 186.010) and provides for when and where they may be legally operated. It also provides that low-speed electric scooters are not motor vehicles under KRS 189.010 and that motor scooters must be registered.

**HOUSE BILL 154: ROADWORTHY GOLF CARTS**
This bill requires that golf carts on public roads meet certain safety requirements (headlights, reflectors, etc.).
Put More On Your Plate!

KENTUCKY KLEMF
Fallen Officers Trust

KLEMF.org

KENTUCKY LAW ENFORCEMENT MEMORIAL FOUNDATION