



2025 LAW ENFORCEMENT CALENDAR



END OF WATCH

LINE OF DUTY

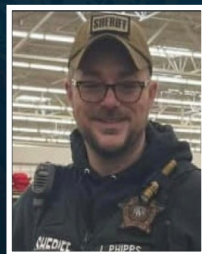


Sergeant

**WILLIAM MARTY
JACKSON, II**

Winchester Police Department

EOW: Apr. 14, 2024



Deputy Sheriff

JOSH PHIPPS

Russell County Sheriff's Office

EOW: Sept. 16, 2024



KENTUCKY LEAGUE OF CITIES LOSS CONTROL STAFF



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JANUARY ROLL CALL TRAINING



HIGH-RISK CRITICAL TASK/RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE

Any review on law enforcement's use of force must begin by outlining the constitutional authority on the use of force by law enforcement officers. The basic rule governing the use of force is that all uses of force by a law enforcement officer against a free citizen must meet an objectively reasonable standard. In the case of *Graham v. Connor*, the U.S. Supreme Court devised a formula for reviewing all uses of force to determine the objective reasonableness of a particular use of force. The most important aspect of *Graham* is the three-factor test by which all uses of force are to be judged. First, how serious was the offense the officer suspected had been committed? Second, did the suspect pose a physical threat to the officer or some other person present at the scene? Third, was the suspect actively resisting or attempting to evade arrest by flight?

- ◆ Review Departmental Response to Resistance
 - Response to Resistance (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
 - Crowd Control (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
- ◆ Review Duty to Intervene policy
- ◆ Always document training and file documentation in departmental training records.

JANUARY 2025



sunday	monday	tuesday	wednesday	thursday	friday	saturday
			1 West Training - Shepherdsville (Dec. 5, 2024 - Jan. 6, 2025) Central Training - St. Matthews (Dec. 27, 2024 - Jan. 23, 2025) East Training - Florence (Dec. 20, 2024 - Jan. 20, 2025) Prestonsburg	2 4th Simulator - Hazard (Jan. 2 - Jan. 30)	3	4
5 West - Shepherdsville	6 West Training - Leitchfield (Jan. 6 - Jan. 27)	7	8	9	10	11
12 West Training - Leitchfield	13	14	15	16	17	18
19 West Training - Leitchfield	20	21	22	23	24	25
26 West - Leitchfield	27	28	29	30	31	

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FEBRUARY ROLL CALL TRAINING



HIGH-RISK CRITICAL TASK/EMERGENCY VEHICLE OPERATION/PURSUIT

The purpose of the pursuit policy is to provide guidelines and directions for the establishment of responsibility for the safe operation of police vehicles during a pursuit. Officers should attempt to anticipate flight and utilize tactics to prevent a pursuit. If tactics to prevent a vehicle pursuit fail, tactics should be utilized to minimize the duration of the pursuit. The department recognizes its responsibility to apprehend criminals and lawbreakers, but it also recognizes a higher responsibility to protect and foster the safety of all persons in the operation of police vehicles under pursuit conditions.

Officers operating under pursuit conditions shall be constantly aware that no assignment is too important and no task is to be expedited with such emphasis that any of the basic principles of safety are jeopardized. Therefore, officers shall only engage in pursuits when the need for apprehension outweighs the risk to the officer and the public. In initiating any pursuit, the officer shall carefully consider the facts, the driving environment, the seriousness of the offense, the need for apprehension, all the possible consequences, and the safety of all persons. The vehicle operations policy provides guidelines for officer response to various types of service calls.

- ◆ Review Departmental Policies:
 - Vehicle Pursuit Policy (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
 - Vehicle Operations (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
 - Traffic Safety Checkpoints (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
- ◆ KLC Insurance Forms for Review: Driver Tip Sheet & Supervisor Evaluation Form
- ◆ KLC Insurance videos on the website for all officers to view: Vehicle Operations Video
- ◆ Always document training and file documentation in departmental training records.

MARCH ROLL CALL TRAINING



HIGH-RISK CRITICAL TASK/ARREST, SEARCH, AND SEIZURE

The provisions of the Constitution restrict the power of government officials, including the police, over the people that government officials come into contact with. The amount of power a police officer can exercise over an individual is often controlled by the level of proof or the level of suspicion the officer has regarding the individual. The policy of this department is to protect and serve while preserving the constitutional rights of all citizens when stopping, arresting, or searching individuals while balancing the needs of law enforcement in solving crime for the protection of the community. Probable cause to arrest is defined as facts and circumstances based upon observation or information that would lead a reasonable law enforcement officer to believe that a crime has been or is being committed, and the person to be arrested is the one who is about to or has committed the crime.

Items that may support reasonable suspicion to frisk are listed below.

- ◆ The type of crime on which the stop is based is one that would lead a reasonable officer to conclude that it generally involves a weapon.
- ◆ The officer observes a bulge in the subject's clothing that has the appearance of a weapon.
- ◆ The officer has information (anonymous tip merely providing description and location is not enough) indicating the person is armed.
- ◆ The officer is aware of the subject's history of carrying weapons.
- ◆ The officer observes the subject reaching for a weapon or reaching to hide a weapon (furtive movements).

- ◆ Review Departmental Policies:
 - Confidential Informants (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
 - Suspect Identification Procedures (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
 - Search and Seizure Residence (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
 - Stop, Arrest, and Seizure of Persons (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
 - Video and Filming Officers (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
- ◆ KLC Insurance videos on the website for all officers to view: Terry Stop & Vague Description 2016 by Jack Ryan and Filming Officers 2016 by Jack Ryan
- ◆ Always document training and file documentation in departmental training records.

MARCH 2025



sunday	monday	tuesday	wednesday	thursday	friday	saturday	
<p>KLC Insurance Risk & Safety Conference Somerset (March 4-7)</p> <p>KLC Safety Grant application period opens March 3.</p>						<p>1</p> <p>Henderson</p> <p>Frankfort</p> <p>Maysville</p> <p>Corbin</p>	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	West Training - Henderson						
	Central Training - Frankfort (Feb. 27 - March 24)						
	East Training - Maysville						
4th Simulator Training - Corbin (Feb. 27 - March 27)							
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
West - Henderson		West Training - Morganfield (March 10 - April 7)					
Central Training - Frankfort							
East Training - Maysville		East Training - Paris (March 10 - March 31)					
4th Simulator Training - Corbin							
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
West Training - Morganfield							
Central Training - Frankfort							
East Training - Paris							
4th Simulator Training - Corbin							
23/30	24/31	25	26	27	28	29	
West Training - Morganfield							
Central - Frankfort		Central Training - Georgetown (March 24 - Apr. 14)					
East Training - Paris							
4th Simulator Training - Corbin				4th - Nicholasville (March 27 - May 1)			

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APRIL ROLL CALL TRAINING



HIGH-RISK CRITICAL TASK/CARE, CUSTODY, RESTRAINT, AND TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS

Transportation and restraint by law enforcement agencies of persons who are in custody is a constant requirement and a frequent activity. Two general time periods are involved. The first is immediately after arrest when the arrestee is taken to the agency's holding facility of booking, processing, and short-term holding. The second concerns the movement of prisoners from the holding facility to a hospital or other medical facility, to court, to attend a funeral, or for other reasons. Regardless of the reason for the transportation of prisoners, potential hazards are always present. Therefore, it is the policy of this agency to establish uniform procedures that provide adequate safety and security of prisoners, transporting officers, and the public during prisoner transport. There is a duty to protect prisoners who are in the custody of the agency because persons who are involuntarily held cannot protect themselves.

- ◆ Review Departmental Policies:
 - Model Policy Motor Vehicle Stop & Search (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
 - Model Policy Transportation & Restraint of Prisoner (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
 - Model Policy Foot Pursuit (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
- ◆ All officers can watch the KLC Insurance Handcuffing Review video on the website.
- ◆ Always document training and file documentation in departmental training records.

APRIL 2025

sunday	monday	tuesday	wednesday	thursday	friday	saturday
KLC Safety Grant application period closes April 11.		1	2	3	4	5
		West Training - Morganfield				
		Central Training - Georgetown				
		East Training - Mt. Sterling (March 31 - April 21)				
		4th Simulator Training - Nicholasville (March 27 - May 1)				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
West - Morganfield		West Training - Marion (April 7 - April 28)				
Central Training - Georgetown						
East Training - Mt. Sterling						
4th Simulator Training - Nicholasville						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
West Training - Marion						
Central - Georgetown		Central Training - Winchester (April 14 - May 5)				
East Training - Mt. Sterling						
4th Simulator Training - Nicholasville						
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
West Training - Marion						
Central Training - Winchester						
East - Mt. Sterling		East Training - Morehead (April 21 - May 12)				
4th Simulator Training - Nicholasville						
27	28	29	30			
West - Marion		West - Calvert City (April 28 - May 19)				
Central Training - Winchester						
East Training - Morehead						
4th Simulator Training - Nicholasville						



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MAY ROLL CALL TRAINING



OFF-DUTY AND SECONDARY EMPLOYMENT

The purpose of this month's training is to adopt safety directives and guidelines for dealing with the carrying of firearms while in an off-duty status and for dealing with an officer's duty and responsibility to take action in response to criminal activity while in an off-duty status. A member of the police department who becomes aware of an incident that poses a threat of serious bodily harm or death to some individual shall take "action" to minimize the risk of serious bodily harm or death. "Action" under this provision is fulfilled by reporting the incident and shall not require the officer to place himself or herself in a position of peril.

An officer who is faced with such a circumstance should act in accordance with the guidelines as spelled out in departmental policy. A number of circumstances may impact your decision to get involved in any situation. First, you may be alone, with family members, or with other non-law enforcement personnel. Second, it is unlikely that you will have all of the necessary law enforcement service equipment while off duty (e.g., pepper spray, baton, handcuffs, radio). It must be recognized that the force continuum and threat assessment are changed due to this lack of equipment.

You may be faced with multiple suspects or unaware of hidden suspects. There may also be environmental factors working against you such as lack of cover, crowds of civilians, darkness, etc. Your intervention may actually spark an escalation of violence. This is also a great time to ensure all your sworn personnel have their green "off-duty/plain clothes" armbands accessible.

- ◆ Review Departmental Policies:
 - Model Policy Off-Duty Action (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
 - Model Policy Secondary Employment (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
- ◆ Always document training and file documentation in departmental training records.

MAY 2025



sunday	monday	tuesday	wednesday	thursday	friday	saturday
National Police Week (May 11-17)				1 West Training - Calvert City Central Training - Winchester East Training - Morehead	2 4th Simulator Training - Franklin	3
	4 West Training - Calvert City Central - Winchester East Training - Morehead 4th Simulator Training - Franklin (May 1 - June 16)	5 Central Training - Versailles (May 5 - May 27)	6	7	8	9
	10	11 West Training - Calvert City Central Training - Versailles East Training - Morehead 4th Simulator Training - Franklin	12	13 East Training - Ashland (May 12 - June 9)	14	15
	16	17	18 West - Calvert City Central Training - Versailles East Training - Ashland 4th Simulator Training - Franklin	19 West Training - Paducah City Schools (May 19 - May 28)	20	21
	22	23	24	25 West Training - Paducah City Schools Central Training - Versailles East Training - Ashland 4th Simulator Training - Franklin	26 West Training - Fulton (May 28 - June 18)	27 Central Training - Lawrenceburg (May 27 - June 16)
28	29	30	31			

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JUNE ROLL CALL TRAINING



HIGH-RISK CRITICAL TASK/PROPERTY AND EVIDENCE

The policy of this department is to provide for the reasonable safekeeping of all property that comes into the possession of this agency. With respect to evidentiary items, this agency shall maintain a proper chain of custody and secure such items in a manner that will ensure that the evidence is available to be admitted at trial.

Members of this department shall only seize items under the following conditions:

1. An officer has probable cause to believe that an item is contraband. Contraband is an item that, by the very nature of the item, is illegal to possess (e.g., illegal narcotics, child pornography).
2. An officer has probable cause to believe, at the moment of seizure, that the item to be seized is stolen.
3. An officer has probable cause, at the moment of seizure, to believe that the item is evidence of a crime.

- ♦ Review Departmental Policies:
 - Model Policy Property and Evidence (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
 - Model Policy Audits and Inspections (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
- ♦ Always document training and file documentation in departmental training records.

JUNE 2025



sunday	monday	tuesday	wednesday	thursday	friday	saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Training - Fulton						
Central Training - Lawrenceburg						
East Training - Ashland						
4th Simulator Training - Franklin						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
West Training - Fulton						
Central Training - Lawrenceburg						
East - Ashland		East Training - West Liberty (June 9 - June 27)				
4th Simulator Training - Franklin						
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
West Training - Fulton			West - Mayfield (June 18 - July 16)			
Central - Lawrenceburg		Central Training - Bardstown (June 16 - July 14)				
East Training - West Liberty						
Franklin		4th Simulator Training - Brandenburg (June 16 - July 11)				
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
West Training - Mayfield						
Central Training - Bardstown						
East Training - West Liberty					East Training - Jackson	
4th Simulator Training - Brandenburg						
29	30					
West Training - Mayfield						
Central Training - Bardstown						
East - Jackson (June 27 - July 14)						
4th Simulator - Brandenburg						

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JULY ROLL CALL TRAINING



HIGH-RISK CRITICAL TASK/SELECTION, HIRING, AND RETENTION

The policy of this agency is to hire only those persons qualified for employment in law enforcement. This agency seeks the highest level of professionalism and integrity by its members and recognizes that this commitment begins with the selection of candidates for this agency. Members of this department have been subjected to a rigorous selection process, and only those qualified candidates were chosen.

It is the policy of this department to provide officers with continuous training on recurring, high-risk, critical tasks that officers will face. It is the mission of this department to protect and serve the community by retaining highly qualified officers to respond to the ever-growing needs of the community and to deliver professional and courteous service while enforcing the laws and ordinances within the jurisdiction.

A comprehensive personnel early intervention system is an essential component of good discipline in a well-managed law enforcement agency. The early intervention system is a supervisory tool and not a disciplinary process. The early identification of employees exhibiting symptoms of stress or other behavior that could pose a liability to the community, the department, or the officer must be detected as soon as possible. When appropriate, an intervention consisting of a menu of remedial actions can increase agency accountability and offer employees a better opportunity to meet the agency's values and mission statement.

The system should identify patterns of behavior that might be symptomatic that an individual employee requires an intervention.

The system should review at a minimum: complaints, domestic misconduct incidents, incidents involving the use of force, civil litigation, shooting incidents, performance evaluation, use of sick leave, commendations, and preventable accidents.

- ◆ Review Departmental Policies:
 - Model Policy Early Intervention (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
 - Model Policy Ethics (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
- ◆ Review your department's mission statement.
- ◆ Always document training and file documentation in departmental training records.

JULY 2025



sunday	monday	tuesday	wednesday	thursday	friday	saturday
		1 West Training - Mayfield Central Training - Bardstown East Training - Jackson 4th Simulator Training - Brandenburg	2	3	4	5
6 West Training - Mayfield Central - Bardstown East Training - Jackson 4th Simulator Training - Brandenburg	7	8	9	10	11	12 4th Simulator - Radcliff
13 West Training - Mayfield Central - Bardstown East Training - Jackson 4th Simulator Training - Radcliff (July 11 - Aug. 7)	14 Central Training - Campbellsville PD (July 14 - Aug. 5) East Training - Pikeville (July 14 - Aug. 6)	15	16 West Training - Murray (July 16 - Aug. 13)	17	18	19
20 West Training - Murray Central Training - Campbellsville PD East Training - Pikeville 4th Simulator Training - Radcliff	21	22	23	24	25	26
27 West Training - Murray Central Training - Campbellsville PD East Training - Pikeville 4th Simulator Training - Radcliff	28	29	30	31		

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AUGUST ROLL CALL TRAINING



HIGH-RISK CRITICAL TASK/SEXUAL HARASSMENT, DISCRIMINATION, AND MISCONDUCT

1. It is the policy of this agency to prohibit sexual harassment or sexual discrimination in any form and to provide employees with a mechanism for reporting and resolving allegations of sexual harassment and discrimination.

Sexual harassment includes any unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct when:

- a. Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment.
- b. Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting such individual.
- c. Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment. Examples include:
 - ◆ Nonphysical: pressure for dates, sexual jokes, and teasing;
 - ◆ Physical/nonphysical intimidation: sexual favors, touching, pinching, blocking/cornering, sending materials of sexual nature; and
 - ◆ Physical bodily harm: sexual assault.
- d. Supervisors and all employees have an obligation to provide a work environment free of all harassment. This includes taking steps to ensure that the agency is in a position to control prohibited harassment, whether it is done by supervisors, coworkers, or nonemployees (such as vendors working with the agency or supplying services). All employees within the agency have an obligation to report violations of this policy promptly. This would include sexual harassment, sexual discrimination, or indicators of a hostile, offensive

work environment the employee experiences, witnesses, or otherwise has knowledge of.

2. Sexual Misconduct: Law enforcement officers are empowered with authority by their government to protect the public from criminal activity. When an officer abuses this authority for sexual purposes and violates another person, the officer not only commits a crime against the victim, but also damages the credibility and trust of the entire law enforcement community with the public. All officers are cautioned that any violation of the public trust involving sexual misconduct will result in severe consequences, including prosecution to the fullest extent possible.
 - ◆ Review Departmental Policies:
 - Model Policy Sexual Harassment/Sexual Discrimination (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
 - Model Policy Biased-Based Policing (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
 - Model Policy Sexual Misconduct (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
 - Model Policy Social Networking (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
 - ◆ Always document training and file documentation in departmental training records.

AUGUST 2025



sunday	monday	tuesday	wednesday	thursday	friday	saturday
	KY Association of Chiefs of Police Conference, Northern KY (Aug. 10-14)				1 West Training - Murray Central Training - Campbellsville PD East Training - Pikeville 4th Simulator Training - Radcliff	2
3 West Training - Murray Central Training - Campbellsville PD East Training - Pikeville 4th Simulator Training - Radcliff	4	5 Central Training - Greensburg (Aug. 5 - Aug. 22)	6 East Training - Harlan (Aug 6. - Aug. 20)	7	8 4th Simulator - Lyndon (Aug. 7 - Sept. 10)	9
10 West Training - Murray Central Training - Greensburg East Training - Harlan 4th Simulator Training - Lyndon	11	12	13 West Training - Cadiz (Aug. 13 - Sept. 3)	14	15	16
17 West Training - Cadiz Central Training - Greensburg East Training - Harlan 4th Simulator Training - Lyndon	18	19	20 East Training - Barbourville (Aug 20. - Sept. 10)	21	22 Central - Columbia	23
24/31 West Training - Cadiz Central Training - Columbia (Aug. 22 - Sept. 8) East Training - Barbourville 4th Simulator Training - Lyndon	25	26	27	28	29	30

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SEPTEMBER ROLL CALL TRAINING



HIGH-RISK CRITICAL TASK/OFFICER-INVOLVED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

KRS 456.010 defines the parameters of expanded protection orders and powers of arrest to individuals determined to be in a dating relationship under KRS Chapter 456.

A dating relationship is a relationship between individuals who have or have had a relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. The dating relationship does not include a casual acquaintanceship or ordinary fraternization in a business or social context.

Factors that will establish a dating relationship include, but are not limited to:

- Declarations of romantic interest
- The relationship was characterized by the expectation of affection
- Attendance at social outings together as a couple
- Frequency and type of interaction, including whether persons have been involved together over a period of time and on a continuous basis during the course of the relationship
- Length and recency of relationship
- Other indications of a substantial connection that would lead a reasonable person to understand that a dating relationship existed

There is no set number of factors that must be met.

There is no requirement for a mutual reciprocation of the declaration of romantic interest or expectation of intimacy.

Dating violence and abuse means:

- Physical injury
- Stalking

- Sexual assault
- Strangulation

Or the infliction of fear of:

- Imminent physical injury
- Serious physical injury
- Sexual abuse
- Strangulation
- Assault occurring between persons who are or have been in a dating relationship

A family member is:

- Spouse, including a former spouse
- Grandparent
- Grandchild
- Parent
- Child
- Stepchild
- Any other person living in the same household as a child if the child is the alleged victim

Member of an unmarried couple means each member of an unmarried couple who allegedly has a child in common, any children of that couple, or a member of an unmarried couple who are living together or have formerly lived together.

Law enforcement is protected by good faith in applying the factors. Officers should apply good judgment and common sense in applying these factors.

If a dating relationship is established, an individual may obtain a temporary interpersonal order (TIPO). The TIPO and an emergency protective order (EPO) are the same in form and enforcement with some minor differences.

Similar to an EPO and TIPO, a domestic violence order (DVO) and an interpersonal order (IPO) are effectively the same. An IPO will be valid for three years and shall have the same conditions imposed, absent child custody, vacating a shared residence, and support.

Victims of sexual assault and stalking are able to obtain TIPOs and IPOs. The respondent does not have to be convicted or charged, nor does the petitioner have to report the offense to law enforcement for the court to grant a TIPO or IPO.

KRS 431.015 mandates that a peace officer with probable cause to believe a violation of a protective order has occurred after service on the respondent, or the respondent has been given notice, shall arrest the respondent without a warrant. The TIPO is immediately enforceable after it is served and the same arrest powers for EPO/DVO violations apply to TIPO/IPO violations. There is no requirement that the violations be committed in the officer's presence to be subject to arrest.

The legislature has also simplified protection orders. KRS 403 applies to family members and unmarried couples. Specifically, domestic violence and abuse are under KRS 403.720(1), EPOs are under KRS 403.730, and DVOs are under KRS 403.740.

Protective orders under KRS 456.010(6), (7), and (8) apply to persons in a dating relationship who are victims of sexual assault, strangulation, and stalking as well.

If an officer has probable cause to believe a violation of a protective order took place, the officer shall arrest. KRS 431.015(1)(c).

SEPTEMBER 2025



sunday	monday	tuesday	wednesday	thursday	friday	saturday
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	West Training - Cadiz		West Training - Elkton (Sept. 3 - Sept. 22)			
	Central Training - Columbia					
	East Training - Barbourville					
	4th Simulator Training - Lyndon					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
West Training - Elkton						
Central - Columbia		Central Training - Somerset (Sept. 8 - Oct. 13)				
East Training - Barbourville			East Training - London (Sept. 10 - Oct. 3)			
4th Simulator Training - Lyndon			4th Simulator Training - Covington (Sept. 10 - Oct. 30)			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
West Training - Elkton						
Central Training - Somerset						
East Training - London						
4th Simulator Training - Covington						
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
West Training - Elkton		West Training - Russellville (Sept. 22 - Oct. 15)				
Central Training - Somerset						
East Training - London						
4th Simulator Training - Covington						
28	29	30				
West Training - Russellville			<div style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> KLC Liability Grant application period opens Sept. 15. </div>			
Central Training - Somerset						
East Training - London						
4th Simulator Training - Covington						

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OCTOBER ROLL CALL TRAINING



HIGH-RISK CRITICAL TASK/INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMPLAINTS

It is imperative that the agency operates in a degree of transparency and is responsive to complaints alleging employee misconduct and external concerns regarding the operation of the agency. Members of the public should be provided with a reasonable avenue for any redress of grievances they may have with the service received by agency employees or the conduct of the agency. The agency will accept and document all complaints alleging employee or agency misconduct for the following principle reasons:

- a. To ensure that complaints alleging employee or agency misconduct are accepted and investigated in a consistent and reasonable manner to uncover the truth of the allegations.
- b. To identify areas of misunderstanding by the complaining citizen.
- c. To identify employees whose attitude, behavior, and/or performance are in need of correction and supervisory intervention.
- d. To protect agency employees and the agency from erroneous complaints.
- e. To identify department policies, training, and/or practices in need of reevaluation, clarification, and/or correction.

There has been a recent court ruling relating to internal affairs investigations. It is recommended that any actions be consulted with your legal advisor, such as a city attorney, county attorney, or the KLC Legal Department.

- ◆ Review Departmental Policies:
 - Model Policy Body-Worn Video and/or Mobile Recorders (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
 - Model Critical Incident Investigation & Review (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
 - Model Internal Affairs Citizen Complaints (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
- ◆ Always document training and file documentation in departmental training records.

OCTOBER 2025



sunday	monday	tuesday	wednesday	thursday	friday	saturday
			1 West Training - Russellville Central Training - Somerset East Training - London 4th Simulator Training - Covington	2	3 East Training - Berea	4
5 West Training - Russellville Central Training - Somerset East Training - Berea (Oct 3. - Oct. 24) 4th Simulator Training - Covington	6	7	8	9	10	11
12 West Training - Russellville Central - Somerset East Training - Berea 4th Simulator Training - Covington	13 Central Training - Danville (Oct. 13 - Nov. 10)	14	15 West Training - Scottsville (Oct. 15 - Nov. 5)	16	17	18
19 West Training - Scottsville Central Training - Danville East Training - Berea 4th Simulator Training - Covington	20	21	22	23	24 East - Richmond	25
26 West Training - Scottsville Central Training - Danville East - Richmond (Oct. 24 - Dec. 1) 4th Simulator Training - Covington	27	28	29	30 Newport	31	

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Review Agencies:**



**WEAR YOUR VEST, WEAR
YOUR SEATBELT, AND
SLOW DOWN.**

NOVEMBER ROLL CALL TRAINING



HIGH-RISK CRITICAL TASK/SPECIAL OPERATIONS

Law enforcement experience has demonstrated that there are police service demands which require specialized units that are equipped and trained to successfully handle these demands. SWAT (Special Weapons and Tactics Team), ERT (Emergency Response Team), and SRT (Specialized Response Team) are such units. The mission of these highly trained and specially equipped units is to bring under control police incidents involving highly volatile situations, including persons with weapons, barricaded and/or hostage incidents, suicidal calls, and high-risk warrant service operations. These types of units are the most heavily armed within any police agency and demand deliberative decision making and oversight. The specialized equipment and training of these units provide for greater safety of the subjects being confronted, police employees directly involved, and the community. The police agency will use these specialized units only in situations warranting the need for enhanced weaponry and training.

This type of specialized unit is designed to operate as a team. When deployed, the team shall be at full complement. Individual members, however, may be used in other police field incidents to enhance the police operation by virtue of his or her specialized equipment. In any case where the use of an individual member is considered, the SWAT commander shall be notified for assessment and approval.

Not every department needs its own SWAT unit. Many utilize the services of the Kentucky State Police or have an interlocal agreement with another agency. Either way, have a plan in place prior to any event. All members should attend specialized training upon assignment and train a minimum of 16 hours per month. Kentucky Tactical Officers Association is an excellent resource for guidance.

- ◆ Review Departmental Policies:
 - Model Policy SWAT (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
 - Model Policy Canines (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
- ◆ View KLC Insurance Slip & Fall Video - Inclement weather is approaching.
- ◆ Always document training and file documentation in departmental training records.

NOVEMBER 2025

sunday	monday	tuesday	wednesday	thursday	friday	saturday
KLC Liability Grant application period closes Nov. 7.						1 Scottsville Danville Richmond Newport
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	West Training - Scottsville			West Training - Glasgow (Nov. 5 - Dec. 1)		
	Central Training - Danville					
	East Training - Richmond					
4th Simulator Training - Newport (Oct. 30 - Dec. 1)						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
West Training - Glasgow						
Central - Danville		Central Training - Harrodsburg (Nov. 10 - Dec. 1)				
East Training - Richmond						
4th Simulator Training - Newport						
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
West Training - Glasgow						
Central Training - Harrodsburg						
East Training - Richmond						
4th Simulator Training - Newport						
23/30	24	25	26	27	28	29
West Training - Glasgow						
Central Training - Harrodsburg						
East Training - Richmond						
4th Simulator Training - Newport						



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DECEMBER ROLL CALL TRAINING



HIGH-RISK CRITICAL TASK/PERSON OF DIMINISHED CAPACITY

Every community can expect its law enforcement officers to encounter persons of diminished capacities. This group of special needs persons presents field officers with different and often complex issues. These types of persons, whether from intoxication, suicidal potentials, medical complications, or mental illness, present field officers with a wide range of behaviors usually different than those exhibited by other members of the community or persons involved in criminal activities. Persons of diminished capacities may display conduct that is bizarre, irrational, unpredictable, and threatening. They may not receive or comprehend commands or other forms of communication in the manner that the officer would expect. They often do not respond to authoritative persons or the display of force. It is the primary task of the field officers confronting these special needs persons to resolve the encounter in the safest manner. It is the officer's task to bring these types of persons to professional resources when necessary. It is not the mission of the field officer to diagnose the root cause of the person's behavior. Every officer can expect to encounter these types of special needs persons while performing their official duties. Officers are expected to control the incident.

Proper tactical and intervention techniques can assist in resolving the immediate field implications of the encounter and hasten the intervention by professional resource persons. The ultimate mission of law enforcement when encountering a person of diminished capacity is to control the encounter and then determine the best course of action for the person. This field tactical response can be segmented into four distinct tactical responses: containment, coordination, communication, and time.

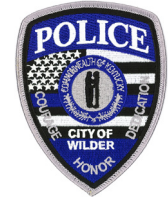
- ◆ Containment: Before any reasonable control and defusing techniques can be used, the subject must be contained.
- ◆ Coordination: This is essential for control of the encounter and is the foundation for the development of an effective plan and use of personnel and resources.
- ◆ Communication with the person of diminished capacity should be planned and controlled.
- ◆ Time is the concept of elongating the encounter, rather than hastening it.
- ◆ Review Departmental Policies:
 - Model Policy Dealing with Diminished Capacity (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
 - Model Policy Persons with Disabilities (KLC Insurance provides a model policy on the website.)
- ◆ View KLC Insurance Diminished Capacity video
- ◆ Always document training and file documentation in departmental training records.

DECEMBER 2025



sunday	monday	tuesday	wednesday	thursday	friday	saturday
	1 Glasgow Harrodsburg Richmond Newport	2 Ti Simulator Trainer Class Elizabethtown (Dec. 2-3)	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

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2025 TI RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE TRAINING SIMULATOR SCHEDULE



EAST RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE TI SIMULATOR TRAINING

Cynthiana: Dec. 5 - Dec. 20, 2024

Chief: Interim Eric Kendall
Instructor Contact: Assistant Chief Robert Peak
859.588.2949
robert.peak@cynthianaky.gov

- ♦ Williamstown
- ♦ Falmouth
- ♦ Carlisle

Florence: Dec. 20, 2024 - Jan. 20, 2025

Chief: Jeff Mallery
Instructor Contact: Officer Rick St Blancard
859.240.2617
rick.saint-blancard@florence-ky.gov

- ♦ Alexandria
- ♦ Bellevue
- ♦ Dayton
- ♦ Southgate
- ♦ Butler
- ♦ Taylor Mill
- ♦ Highland Heights

Erlanger: Jan. 20 - Feb. 18, 2025

Chief: Kyle Rader
Instructor Contact: Doug Eagler
859.393.5378
douglas.eagler@erlangerpd.com

- ♦ Elsmere
- ♦ Fort Mitchell
- ♦ Lakeside Park/Crestview Hills
- ♦ Warsaw
- ♦ Edgewood
- ♦ Villa Hills
- ♦ Independence
- ♦ Park Hills
- ♦ Wilder
- ♦ Ludlow

Maysville: Feb. 18 - March 10, 2025

Chief: Mike Palmer
Instructor Contact: Sgt. Kelly Prater
606.584.1674
kprater@maysvilleky.net

- ♦ Flemingsburg
- ♦ Brooksville
- ♦ Vanceburg

Paris: March 10-31, 2025

Chief: Myron Thomas
Instructor Contact: Austin Short
859.588.7343
ashort@paris.ky.gov

Mt. Sterling: March 31 - April 21, 2025

Chief: Terry Landrum
Instructor Contact: Sgt. Joey Keeney
859.274.6373
j.keeney@mtsterlingpd.com

Morehead: April 21 - May 12, 2025

Chief: Derrick Blevins
Instructor Contact: Officer Jody Grigsby
859.537.7188
jgrigsby@cityofmorehead.net

- ♦ Olive Hill

Ashland: May 12 - June 9, 2025

Chief: Todd Kelley
Instructor Contact: Maj. Ryan Conley
606.923.2356
ryanconley@ashlandkypd.org

- ♦ FIVCO Area Drug Task Force
- ♦ Louisa
- ♦ Russell
- ♦ Flatwoods
- ♦ Grayson

West Liberty: June 9-27, 2025

Chief: Wayne Lewis
Instructor Contact: Officer Robby Perry
606.495.1525
robbyperry@westlibertykypolice.gov

2025 TI RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE TRAINING SIMULATOR SCHEDULE



Jackson: June 27 - July 14, 2025

Chief: Brian Haddix
Instructor Contact: Chief Brian Haddix
606.568.3364
jacksonpolice404@gmail.com

- ♦ Booneville
- ♦ Beattyville

Pikeville: July 14 - Aug. 6, 2025

Chief: Mike Riddle
Instructor Contact: Capt. Russell Blankenship
606.616.0108
russell.blankenship@pikevilleky.gov

- ♦ Jenkins
- ♦ Elkhorn City

Harlan: Aug. 6-20, 2025

Chief: Winston Yeary
Instructor Contact: Mitch Alford
606.273.0588
mitcha753@gmail.com

- ♦ Lynch
- ♦ Benham
- ♦ Evarts
- ♦ Loyall
- ♦ Cumberland

Barbourville: Aug. 20 - Sept. 10, 2025

Chief: Winston Tye
Instructor Contact: Josh Lawson
606.545.3355
josh.lawson@barbourville.com

London: Sept. 10 - Oct. 3, 2025

Chief: Chuck Johnson
Instructor Contact: Detective Dillon Blair
606.312.3499
dillon.blair@londonky.gov

- ♦ Williamsburg

Berea: Oct. 3-24, 2025

Chief: Jason Hays
Instructor Contact: Lonny Sams
859.302.5080
lsams@bereaky.gov

Richmond: Oct. 24 - Dec. 1, 2025

Chief: Rodney Richardson
Instructor Contact: BJ O'Donnell
859.661.2080
wodonnell@richmond.ky.us

- ♦ Ravenna

Ti Simulator Trainer Class

Elizabethtown, KY
Dec. 2-3, 2025

2025 TI RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE TRAINING SIMULATOR SCHEDULE



CENTRAL **RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE** **TI SIMULATOR TRAINING**

Jeffersontown: Contact Department Instructor to Schedule Personnel

Chief: Rick Sanders
Instructor Contact: Officer Adam Strange
502.457.1658
astrange@jtownkypd.org

- ♦ Hurstbourne Acres
- ♦ Meadow Vale
- ♦ Heritage Creek
- ♦ Middletown

Mount Washington: Contact Department Instructor to Schedule Personnel

Chief: Vacant
Instructor Contact: Lt. Jeremy Schmidt
502.689.7371
jschmidt@mwpd.org

Shively: Dec. 5-27, 2024

Chief: Emery Frye
Instructor Contact: Corey Martin
502.377.8963
corey.martin@shivelyky.gov

- ♦ Audubon Park

St. Matthews: Dec. 27, 2024 - Jan. 23, 2025

Chief: Barry Wilkerson
Instructor: Sgt. John Sanders
502.817.1397
john.sanders@stmatthewsky.gov

- ♦ Prospect
- ♦ Lincolnshire
- ♦ Woodlawn Park
- ♦ Strathmoor Village
- ♦ Bancroft

Shelbyville: Jan. 23 - Feb. 13, 2025

Chief: Bruce Gentry
Instructor Contact: Sgt. Kelly Cable
502.633.2326
kcable@shelbyvillekypd.com

- ♦ Campbellsburg
- ♦ Taylorsville
- ♦ Simpsonville
- ♦ Eminence

La Grange: Feb. 13-27, 2025

Chief: Greg Collett
Instructor Contact: Officer Kyle Taylor
502.758.1680
ktaylor@lagrangepoliceky.org

- ♦ Carrollton
- ♦ Pewee Valley

Frankfort: Feb. 27 - March 24, 2025

Chief: Dustin Bowman
Instructor Contact: Shane Music
502.299.5120
smusic@frankfort.ky.gov

- ♦ Owenton

Georgetown: March 24 - April 14, 2025

Chief: Darin Allgood
Instructor Contact: Sgt. Joe Payton
859.983.1460
joseph.payton@georgetownpolice.org

- ♦ Sadieville
- ♦ Stamping Ground
- ♦ Dry Ridge
- ♦ Millersburg

Winchester: April 14 - May 5, 2025

Chief: James Hall
Instructor Contact: Officer Steve Charles
859.749.7896
scharles@winchesterky.com

Versailles: May 5-27, 2025

Chief: Mike Murray
Instructor Contact: Nathan Craig
859.608.2471
ncraig@vpd.versaillesky.com

Lawrenceburg: May 27 - June 16, 2025

Chief: Chris Beach
Instructor Contact: Chief Chris Beach
502.320.7732
cbeach@lawrenceburgky.org

2025 TI RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE TRAINING SIMULATOR SCHEDULE



Bardstown: June 16 - July 14, 2025

Chief: Kim Kraeszig
Instructor Contact: Officer Matt Thomerson
502.664.2649
matt.thomerson@bardstownky.gov

- ◆ Bloomfield
- ◆ Springfield
- ◆ New Haven

Campbellsville PD: July 14 - Aug. 5, 2025

Chief: Mitch Bailey
Instructor Contact: Brian Morgan
270.299.1057
brian.morgan@campbellsville.us

- ◆ Lebanon
- ◆ Hodgenville

Greensburg: Aug. 5-22, 2025

Chief: Josh Judd
Instructor Contact: Officer Matt Matney
270.405.3731
mmatney655@greensburgonline.com

Columbia: Aug. 22 - Sept. 8, 2025

Chief: Charles Greer
Instructor Contact: Trevor Foster
270.250.9606
trevorfoster856@icloud.com

- ◆ Russell Springs
- ◆ Burkesville

Somerset: Sept. 8 - Oct. 13, 2025

Chief: Joshua Wesley
Instructor Contact: Capt. Randall Smith
606.307.1288
randall.smith@somersetpd.com

- ◆ Lake Cumberland Area Drug Task Force
- ◆ Brodhead
- ◆ Monticello
- ◆ Eubank
- ◆ Burnside
- ◆ Ferguson

Danville: Oct. 13 - Nov. 10, 2025

Chief: Anthony Gray, Jr.
Instructor Contact: Capt. Jonathan Mullins
859.516.1025
jmullins@danvilleky.gov

- ◆ Liberty
- ◆ Junction City
- ◆ Lancaster
- ◆ Hustonville
- ◆ Perryville
- ◆ Mount Vernon
- ◆ Crab Orchard
- ◆ Stanford

Harrodsburg: Nov. 10 - Dec. 1, 2025

Chief: Tim Hurt
Instructor Contact: Sgt. Scott Elder
859.613.1020
selder@harrodsburgpd.org

Ti Simulator Trainer Class

Elizabethtown, KY
Dec. 2-3, 2025

2025 TI RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE TRAINING SIMULATOR SCHEDULE



WEST RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE TI SIMULATOR TRAINING

Elizabethtown: Contact Department Instructor to Schedule Personnel

Chief: Jeremy Thompson
Instructor Contact: Chris Elam
270.317.7799

chris.elam@elizabethtownky.gov

- ◆ Vine Grove
- ◆ Hodgenville
- ◆ Brandenburg
- ◆ Irvington

Bowling Green: Contact Department Instructor to Schedule Personnel

Chief: Michael Delaney
Instructor Contact: Sgt. Erik Woodward
270.935.7875

erik.woodward@bgky.org

- ◆ Auburn
- ◆ Adairville
- ◆ South Central Drug Task Force
- ◆ Guthrie
- ◆ Smiths Grove

Madisonville: Contact Department Instructor to Schedule Personnel

Chief: Steve Bryan
Instructor Contact: Lt. Bill Strader
270.339.5467

wstrader@madisonvillepd.com

- ◆ Powderly
- ◆ Dawson Springs
- ◆ Uniontown

Paducah: Contact Department Instructor to Schedule Personnel

Chief: Brian Laird
Instructor Contact: Officer Chris Fearon
615.686.1784

cfearon@paducahky.gov

- ◆ LaCenter

Greenville: Contact Department Instructor to Schedule Personnel

Chief: Darren Harvey
Instructor Contact: Officer Wes Miller
270.820.8248

wesmiller@greenvillekypd.com

Owensboro: Contact Department Instructor to Schedule Personnel

Chief: Art Ealum, Jr.
Instructor Contact: Sgt. Courtney Yerington
270.314.5318

yeringtoncm@owensboro.org

Shepherdsville: Dec. 5, 2024 - Jan. 6, 2025

Chief: Steve Schmidt
Instructor Contact: Maj. Jason Paulley
502.938.5505

jpaulley@sheppolice.com

- ◆ Hillview
- ◆ Lebanon Junction

Leitchfield: Jan. 6-27, 2025

Chief: David Riley
Instructor Contact: Keith Harrell
270.287.3599

kharrell@leitchfieldpolice.org

- ◆ Clarkson
- ◆ Caneyville
- ◆ Brownsville

Beaver Dam: Jan. 27 - Feb. 10, 2025

Chief: Mike Allen
Instructor Contact: Lt. Tommy Phelps
270.256.1799

beaverdampolice@yahoo.com

- ◆ Pennyrile Drug Task Force

Henderson: Feb. 10 - March 10, 2025

Chief: Billy Bolin
Instructor Contact: Russell Stoner
270.993.4640

rmstoner@hendersonky.gov

2025 TI RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE TRAINING SIMULATOR SCHEDULE



Morganfield: March 10 - April 7, 2025

Chief: Geoffrey Deibler
Instructor Contact: Traci Steinhoff
270.285.2969
4235@morganfieldpolice.com

Marion: April 7-28, 2025

Chief: Bobby West
Instructor Contact: Chief Bobby West
270.704.1963
bwest@marionky.gov
♦ Sturgis

Calvert City: April 28 - May 19, 2025

Chief: Mike Canon
Instructor Contact: Wes Babcock
270.395.4545
wbabcock@calvertcity.com
♦ Eddyville
♦ Princeton

Paducah City Schools: May 19-28, 2025

Fulton: May 28 - June 18, 2025

Chief: Allen Poole
Instructor Contact: TJ Kirby
270.804.2583
tkirby@fultonky.police.org
♦ Clinton
♦ Hickman

Mayfield: June 18 - July 16, 2025

Chief: Nathan Kent
Instructor Contact: Nathan Young
270.556.5279
byoung@mayfieldky.gov
♦ Bardwell
♦ Benton

Murray: July 16 - Aug. 13, 2025

Chief: Sam Bierds
Instructor Contact: Mike Weatherford
270.227.5977
michael.weatherford2@murrayky.gov

Cadiz: Aug. 13 - Sept. 3, 2025

Chief: Tyler Thomas
Instructor Contact: Tyler Thomas
270.522.8369
tthomas@cityofcadiz.com

Elkton: Sept. 3-22, 2025

Chief: Rob Toombs
Instructor Contact: Chief Rob Toombs
270.847.5133
rtoombs@elktonky.com
♦ Trenton

Russellville: Sept. 22 - Oct. 15, 2025

Chief: Vacant
Instructor Contact: Sgt. Chad Eggleston
270.726.0183
ceggleston@russellvilleky.org
♦ Barren, Edmonson, Allen County Drug Task Force
♦ Lewisburg

Scottsville: Oct. 15 - Nov. 5, 2025

Chief: Darren Tabor
Instructor Contact: Sgt. Chadd Foster
270.622.9242
c.foster@scottsvillepolice.org
♦ Fountain Run
♦ Woodburn
♦ Franklin

Glasgow: Nov. 5 - Dec. 1, 2025

Chief: Guy Howie
Instructor Contact: Josh Hardin
270.634.8156
jhardin@glasgowpd.com
♦ Cave City
♦ Edmonton
♦ Horse Cave
♦ Munfordville
♦ Tompkinsville

Ti Simulator Trainer Class

Elizabethtown, KY
Dec. 2-3, 2025

2025 TI RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE TRAINING SIMULATOR SCHEDULE



4TH SIMULATOR RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE TI SIMULATOR TRAINING

Prestonsburg: Dec. 5, 2024 - Jan. 2, 2025

Chief: Ross Shurtleff
Instructor Contact: Officer Nick Bingham
606.339.0531
531@prestonsburgpd.com

- ♦ Wayland
- ♦ Wheelwright
- ♦ Paintsville
- ♦ Salyersville

Hazard: Jan. 2-30, 2025

Chief: Darren Williams
Instructor Contact: Tyler Day
606.594.3043
tyler.day@hazardpd.org

- ♦ Whitesburg

Middlesboro: Jan. 30 - Feb. 27, 2025

Chief: Virgil Gilbert
Instructor Contact: Officer Jake Partin
606.670.9110
c.partin@middlesboropd.com

- ♦ Pineville

Corbin: Feb. 27 - March 27, 2025

Chief: Rusty Hedrick
Instructor Contact: William Steward
606.515.3821
willstewart_25@icloud.com

- ♦ Williamsburg

Nicholasville: March 27 - May 1, 2025

Chief: Michael Fleming
Instructor Contact: Officer Sam Wade
859.519.5269
sam.wade@nicholasville.org

- ♦ Wilmore

Franklin: May 1 - June 16, 2025

Chief: Roger Soloman
Instructor Contact: Maj. John Thompson
270.791.1411
jthompson@franklinpolice.net

Brandenburg: June 16 - July 11, 2025

Chief: Brian Haag
Instructor Contact: Chief Brian Haag
502.664.6690
haag@brandenburgpolice.com

- ♦ Irvington

Radcliff: July 11 - Aug. 7, 2025

Chief: Jeff Cross
Instructor Contact: Kenneth Mattingly
270.268.6151
kenneth.mattingly@radcliffky.gov

Lyndon: Aug. 7 - Sept. 10, 2025

Chief: Robert Schroeder
Instructor Contact: Deputy Chief Chris Thomas
502.379.1289
chris.thomas@lyndonpd.org

Covington: Sept. 10 - Oct. 30, 2025

Chief: Brian Valenti
Instructor Contact: Sgt. Jeff Cook
jcook@covingtonky.gov

Newport: Oct. 30 - Dec. 1, 2025

Chief: Chris Fangman
Instructor Contact: Lt. Adam Brown
859.630.7087
abrown@police.newportky.gov

Ti Simulator Trainer Class

Elizabethtown, KY
 Dec. 2-3, 2025

PLEASE NOTE: Although we would like to follow the above schedule as closely as possible, unforeseen circumstances (firearms issue, inclement weather, system malfunction) could alter this schedule. You may contact other host sites directly to arrange attendance at an alternate location.

If you have any questions, please contact your law enforcement consultant:

Brian Nunn: bnunn@klc.org
502.664.8110 (East & Split Central)

John Clark: jclark@klc.org
270.792.9134 (West & Split Central)

Shannon West: shannonwest.cic@gmail.com
270.872.9431 (KLC Contractor)

Scotty Davis: sd232@comcast.net
270.201.6209 (KLC Contractor)

MONTHLY QUIZZES



JANUARY:

Scenario: A uniformed officer is dispatched to a local market for a report of a shoplifter. On arrival, the officer meets the store manager who points out a man who has stolen groceries. The officer approaches the suspect and informs him that he is under arrest for larceny and instructs him to turn around for purposes of searching and handcuffing prior to transporting him. The suspect does not comply but instead sits on the floor. The officer reaches down, takes hold of the suspect's arm, and orders him to stand. The suspect now complies and submits to the officer's authority. The officer handcuffs the suspect and transports him.

Questions (referring to the three-part test):
How serious was the offense the officer was investigating?

Answer: Shoplifting is a low-level misdemeanor that is not associated with violence, therefore it is not serious.

Question: What type of resistance did the suspect offer when informed he was under arrest and instructed to turn around?

Answer: Because the suspect sat down and did not have a physical confrontation with the officer this would be defined as passive resistance, posing no threat to the officer.

Question: Is the task of handcuffing considered a use of force?

Answer: Yes. Handcuffing is on the low end of the use of force continuum.

Question: Once the handcuffs are applied what precautions should the officer take to ensure the force is correctly applied?

Answer: The officer must check the tightness of the fit of the cuffs and double lock them to prevent the cuffs from tightening.

Question: Is it necessary for an officer to report the use of handcuffs?

Answer: The officer must document the use of handcuffs in his or her police report. The officer should describe the actions taken and document that the handcuffs were checked for fit and then double locked.

Note: When a handcuffed prisoner complains of discomfort due to the tightness and fit of handcuffs, the officer should respond to the complaint and make appropriate adjustments to prevent injury. Again, this must be documented in the officer's report.

1. True or False: In determining the appropriate level of force the officer should apply under the department's trained use of force continuum, the following three-factor test should be considered:
 - a. How serious was the offense the officer suspected at the time the particular force was used?
 - b. What was the physical threat to the officer or others?
 - c. Was the subject actively resisting or attempting to evade arrest by flight?
2. Which best describes when a police officer may use deadly force?
 - a. When a suspect is considered armed and dangerous
 - b. When there is imminent danger of loss of life or serious physical injury to him or her or others
 - c. When all other means to effect the arrest have failed
 - d. When the suspect has committed a felony in the officer's presence and is attempting to flee from apprehension
3. True or False: Electronic Control Device deployment shall not be considered for the passively resistant subject.
4. True or False: Officers who become involved in an incident that requires any degree of force are required to immediately notify their supervisor.

5. True or False: Chemical spray shall not be deployed as a compliance technique for a person who is passively or verbally noncompliant. Active resistance/active aggression shall be required.
6. True or False: The first officer(s) on the scene of a civil disturbance will observe the situation from a safe distance, notify the dispatch of the seriousness of the situation, notify a supervisor as soon as practicable, request the crowd management response team to respond, and attempt to identify, by observation, the leader of the group.
7. True or False: If an agency is faced with a crowd control event but lacks resources to effectively control the event, the Kentucky State Police will be notified immediately for assistance.

January Answer Key:

1. True
2. B
3. True
4. True
5. True
6. True
7. True

MONTHLY QUIZZES



FEBRUARY:

Scenario: An officer is in the process of transporting a prisoner to headquarters following an arrest. The officer observes a stolen vehicle in front of him which flees at a high rate of speed when the suspect observes the officer. The officer engages the stolen vehicle in a pursuit and notifies the dispatcher.

Question: Is this action within policy?

Answer: No. Officers shall not engage in a pursuit when they are transporting prisoners, witnesses, suspects, complainants, or any person who is not a member of the department. The offense is a property crime, not a violent felony.

Scenario: An officer has reason to believe that a vehicle operating in front of him is stolen. The suspect flees at a high rate of speed when the officer activates his overhead lights and siren and attempts to pull him over. The stolen vehicle is traveling in the direction of a nearby school which is releasing the children for the day. The officer notifies the dispatcher that he is in pursuit and identifies the driver of the stolen vehicle by name and the address where he resides.

Question: Should the officer continue in this pursuit?

Answer: No. A stolen vehicle is a property crime and policy requires "violent felony." Additionally, the risk conditions have increased and the subject's identity has been established to the point where later apprehension can be accomplished and there is no longer any need for immediate apprehension. The pursuit should be discontinued.

Question: How many vehicles are allowed to engage in the pursuit of a single vehicle with a single occupant unless authorization from a supervisor is sought and received for additional vehicles?

Answer: Only two emergency vehicles, a primary vehicle and a secondary vehicle, shall engage in a pursuit unless additional emergency vehicles are authorized specifically by the managing supervisor.

- Officers should engage in emergency (lights and sirens) when the totality of the circumstances outweighs the risk of the:
 - Officer and offender
 - Officer and bystanders
 - Officer and drivers
 - Officer and public
- True or False: Regulations requiring other vehicles to yield the right-of-way to any emergency vehicle do not relieve the emergency vehicle operator from the duty to drive with due regard.
- Incidents that should be considered nonemergency runs include:
 - Burglar alarms
 - Domestics (nonactive, no weapons involved)
 - Thefts
 - All of the above
- True or False: Units that have prisoners, witnesses, suspects, complainants, or other nonemergency personnel as passengers should not operate in the emergency mode.
- Reasons for discontinuation of emergency operation:
 - When ordered by a supervisor or any other high-ranking member of the department
 - When the officer believes there is no longer an emergency to authorize the emergency operation
 - When the officer believes the level of danger created by the emergency operation outweighs the necessity for emergency response
 - A and C
 - All of the above
- When considering site locations for a traffic safety checkpoint, supervisors should:
 - Consider road conditions, traffic flow, and number of lanes
 - Consider posted speed limits, road conditions, and visibility
 - Consider posted speed limits, traffic volume, and visibility
 - Consider visibility, number of lanes, and illumination
- True or False: When setting up a safety checkpoint, the agency will announce to the media that the traffic safety checkpoint will be conducted.
- Basic equipment that should be used in a traffic safety checkpoint include:
 - Warning signs placed in advance of the checkpoint
 - Safety cones or similar devices
 - Flares, fuses, or similar devices
 - All of the above
- True or False: During a traffic safety checkpoint every vehicle should be stopped.
- During a traffic safety checkpoint a law enforcement officer/deputy shall pay attention to any symptoms or indications of impairment including:
 - Ability to follow directions
 - Contents within the car
 - The driver's speech, coordination, appearance, eyes, and any odor of intoxicants
 - A and C
 - All of the above
- Authorization to continue a pursuit must be given by:
 - Verbal approval over the assigned radio channel by dispatch
 - Verbal approval over cell phone by supervisor
 - Verbal approval over the assigned radio channel by supervisor
 - Verbal approval by supervisor present at the time of the incident

MONTHLY QUIZZES



12. A violent felony includes:
 - a. Assault in the first, second, and third degree
 - b. Wanton endangerment in the first degree
 - c. Robbery in the first degree
 - d. A and C
 - e. All of the above
13. True or False: The driver of the primary pursuit vehicle must notify communications of his or her unit number, the location, direction of travel, and reason for the pursuit.
14. True or False: The use of road blocks, the pit maneuver, and tire deflation devices during a pursuit can be considered as deadly force.
15. Officers shall not shoot at or from a moving vehicle unless:
 - a. The officer has reasonable belief that an occupant of the vehicle poses an imminent threat of death or serious physical injury to the officer or another person
 - b. The officer has a reasonable belief that an occupant is using the vehicle in a manner that poses an imminent threat of death or serious physical injury to the officer or another person
 - c. A and B
16. True or False: Under Kentucky law, a peace officer may not continue a pursuit across corporate or county lines.
17. True or False: Escorts include funeral processions, oversized vehicle escorts, civic event escorts, motorcades, parades, funerals, and athletic celebrations.
18. True or False: All escorts should be approved by a direct supervisor.

19. Prior to the start of a funeral procession, the officer/deputy shall:
 - a. Determine the approximate number of vehicles in the procession
 - b. The most appropriate route taking into account the law enforcement resources available
 - c. The traffic conditions
 - d. All of the above
20. True or False: In an emergency, law enforcement personnel may escort a private individual attempting to get to the hospital.

February Answer Key:

1. D
2. True
3. D
4. True
5. E
6. C
7. True
8. D
9. False
10. D
11. C
12. E
13. True
14. True
15. C
16. False
17. True
18. False
19. D
20. False

MONTHLY QUIZZES

MARCH:

Scenario: A dispatcher notifies a patrol officer that an anonymous 911 call has been received and the caller stated a woman who is standing at a specific location wearing a red sweater and blue jeans has an illegal drug, cocaine, in her backpack. The officer is informed the call is anonymous, responds to that location, and observes the described woman standing at a bus stop in possession of a backpack.

Question: Based on the information provided to the officer is there probable cause to stop the woman and search her for drugs?

Answer: Anonymous tips that merely describe a person's location and physical/clothing description without providing a prediction of the subject's future actions that can be corroborated by the police prior to contact are insufficient to justify a stop or frisk. The officer would need to have more corroborated information or make observations of his or her own.

Scenario: An officer on patrol late at night in a high-crime area known for drug dealing observes several young men loitering on a street corner. As the officer approaches the group, the men begin to run. The officer chases one of the subjects who has a record for drug dealing and catches him.

Question: Is the stop justified, and if so, what information must the officer possess in order to conduct a Terry frisk/pat down?

Answer: The courts have ruled that unprovoked flight in a high-crime area may constitute reasonable suspicion to believe criminal activity is afoot. Therefore the stop may be justified. An officer may conduct a limited frisk/pat down of a person's outer clothing when the officer has reasonable suspicion to believe that a person who has been lawfully stopped is in possession of a weapon that poses a danger to the officer or others present.

1. True or False: Law enforcement action may be taken directly after information has been provided by an anonymous informant.
2. An informant includes:
 - a. Anonymous informant
 - b. Confidential informant
 - c. Juvenile
 - d. A and B
 - e. All of the above
3. True or False: A confidential informant's actions will be limited to crimes such as the purchase of contraband.
4. Informants should not:
 - a. Maintain confidentiality of law enforcement information
 - b. Carry a firearm
 - c. Commit crimes related to his or her function as a confidential informant
 - d. Pay taxes related to any payments made to the confidential informant by the department
5. A member of the department must confer with _____ before offering any person leniency.
 - a. Chain of command
 - b. Chief of police
 - c. Prosecutor
 - d. All of the above
6. True or False: If there are multiple witnesses, all identification procedures should be done separately with each individual witness.
7. During a show up or drive by:
 - a. The suspect should be standing outside of any law enforcement vehicle
 - b. The suspect should be in handcuffs
 - c. Any items used in the crime should be showing
 - d. The officer's radio traffic should be audible
8. The photo array must include ____ or more photographs.
 - a. 4
 - b. 5
 - c. 6
 - d. 7
9. True or False: During a double-blind presentation the officer who conducts the photo array should be aware which photo is the suspect.
10. During lineups:
 - a. The officer should complete the eye witnesses form prior to the identification procedure
 - b. All persons in the lineup must be the same race and sex of the suspect
 - c. The officer should not prompt the witness in any way
 - d. All of the above
11. True or False: A field view is the exposure of the witness to a group of people in a public place on the theory the suspect may be among the group.
12. Prior to forced entry, an officer should announce his or her identity or purpose unless:
 - a. The purpose is already known
 - b. The suspect may escape
 - c. Evidence may be destroyed
 - d. All of the above
13. The Supreme Court found ____ seconds to be a reasonable amount of time where the occupant had the ability to destroy evidence.
 - a. 10-15
 - b. 15-20
 - c. 25-30
 - d. 30-35

MONTHLY QUIZZES



14. Search incident to arrest includes:

- a. The room the suspect is arrested in
- b. Officers may go into adjoining rooms
- c. Officers may conduct a protective sweep
- d. A and C
- e. All of the above

15. True or False: When executing a search warrant the officer may reasonably detain any person at the time (limitations apply).

16. Exigent entry includes:

- a. Pursuit of a fleeing suspect
- b. Need to prevent the suspect's escape
- c. Risk of danger to officers or others inside and outside the dwelling
- d. All of the above

17. True or False: Any member of the public has the right to record officers in the public discharge of their duties.

18. True or False: Officers may discourage any individual from photographing or recording police activities.

19. The Supreme Court has held a properly trained officer may reasonably be expected to exercise a higher degree of _____ than the average citizen when it comes to reacting to insults or "fighting words."

- a. Control
- b. Restraint
- c. Discipline
- d. Restriction

20. True or False: It is reasonable to seize cameras or recording devices without a warrant.

March Answer Key:

- 1. False
- 2. E
- 3. True
- 4. B
- 5. D
- 6. True
- 7. A
- 8. C
- 9. False
- 10. D
- 11. True
- 12. D
- 13. B
- 14. D
- 15. True
- 16. D
- 17. True
- 18. False
- 19. B
- 20. False

MONTHLY QUIZZES



APRIL:

Scenario: An officer has been called to a family disturbance and the primary physical aggressor has been arrested. The subject resisted arrest and struggled with the officer. The officer handcuffed the subject behind the back and placed him in the rear of the car. After a short time the arrestee begins to complain of pain associated with the tightness and fit of the cuffs.

Question: How should the officer address the complaint?

Answer: The officer should immediately respond to the complaint of pain or injury. The handcuffs should be adjusted for proper fit. The officer shall document in his or her report "The subject was handcuffed, checked for proper fit, and double locked."

Scenario: A male officer has made an arrest of a female and is about to transport her to the agency for detention and charging. There are no female officers working at the time who can search the female prisoner.

Question: What measures should be undertaken prior to the transport?

Answer: In accordance with policy, prior to transport, the officer shall thoroughly search all prisoners for any weapons, tools of escape, or contraband. The transporting officer shall conduct a pat-down frisk for the purpose of seizing any weapons or tools of escape. The officer shall conduct a further search incident to the arrest for the purpose of seizing weapons, contraband, or evidence of the crime. In the event that the transporting officer and prisoner are of the opposite sex, the transporting officer may conduct a limited pat-down frisk. This search should be observed, if possible by a witness, law enforcement, civilian, or in front of the vehicle's mobile video recorder. The officer is advised to use the back of his hand or some object such as a pen. The procedure followed should be detailed in the written report.

1. A frisk includes these areas:
 - a. Inside of the subject's pockets
 - b. Those areas capable of holding a weapon and located within the subject's immediate area of control
 - c. Search of the entire subject to ensure no weapons or contraband are located on the subject
 - d. A and B
2. True or False: An officer may order any occupant of a lawfully stopped vehicle to exit the vehicle during a lawful stop.
3. The search of a vehicle incident to arrest is limited to the arrestee's:
 - a. Immediate area of control (passenger and driver compartment)
 - b. Immediate area of control (passenger compartment)
 - c. Immediate area of control and the trunk
 - d. Immediate area of control (passenger, driver compartment, and the trunk)
4. True or False: Under the rules of consent there is no requirement that officers inform a person of their rights to refuse the officer's request.
5. During the search of a vehicle a search dog may be used during the stop if:
 - a. The canine arrives within 30 minutes
 - b. The canine arrives within an hour of the stop
 - c. The canine arrives within a justifiable amount of time for the purpose of the stop
 - d. The canine arrives within the time a citation can be written
6. An inventory search is for:
 - a. Evidence
 - b. Contraband
 - c. Investigative purposes
 - d. The protection of property
7. Officers should consider the following alternatives to a foot pursuit:
 - a. Area containment
 - b. Additional officers
 - c. Surveillance until additional resources become available
 - d. All of the above
8. Once an officer engages in a foot pursuit the officer should:
 - a. Ask communications for supervisor approval
 - b. Notify communications of the officer's identity, location, and direction of travel
 - c. Notify communications of the suspect's description, reason for pursuit, and if the suspect is armed
 - d. B and C
9. True or False: In the absence of a supervisor, the consideration to use specialized units and personnel to aid in apprehension should not be taken by the involved officers.
10. Officers should terminate a foot pursuit if:
 - a. Ordered by a supervisor
 - b. The officer believes the danger to the pursuing officers or the public outweighs the necessity for immediate apprehension
 - c. A and B
11. To reduce the presence of weapons and contraband, every police vehicle shall be searched by the assigned officer:
 - a. At the beginning and end of the officer's shift, before and after transporting prisoners
 - b. At the beginning of the officer's shift
 - c. At the end of the officer's shift and after transporting prisoners
 - d. Prior to and after transporting prisoners
12. True or False: Although no one is exempt from the seat belt constraint, a supervisor can grant permission to exempt handcuffing individuals in special transport situations.

MONTHLY QUIZZES



13. Exemptions for handcuffing include:
 - a. Elderly or ill persons arrested for minor offenses
 - b. Juveniles who pose no apparent threat of violence or escape
 - c. Persons who are crippled or otherwise physically incapacitated and incapable of escape
 - d. All of the above
14. In instances where the individual cannot physically place his hands behind his back:
 - a. Officers can use two sets of handcuffs
 - b. Officers can handcuff in the front
 - c. Officers should use flex cuffs
 - d. Officers should use leg hobble restraints
15. True or False: Two officers transporting a single prisoner in an unscreened vehicle shall place the prisoner in the rear driver's side seat, handcuffed, and with the seat belt fastened.
16. If a prisoner becomes disorderly during transport and does not pose a threat to the safe operation of the vehicle, the officer:
 - a. Should stop the transport and call for backup
 - b. Should stop the transport and attempt leg hobble restraints
 - c. Continue to the detention center and notify communications
 - d. Continue to the detention center
17. True or False: Officers who are transporting a prisoner shall not become involved in a pursuit, roadblock, or other situation that might potentially cause harm to the prisoner.
18. When transporting a prisoner of the opposite sex the officer should notify communications of:
 - a. Current time and estimated time of arrival
 - b. Current mileage and estimated time of arrival
 - c. Current mileage and destination
 - d. Current time and current mileage

19. True or False: When prisoners are handcuffed together they shall be handcuffed right hand to right hand or left hand to left hand.
20. True or False: Transporting officers do not need to follow the detention facility's posted requirements pertaining to securing of firearms.

April Answer Key:

1. B
2. True
3. B
4. True
5. C
6. D
7. D
8. D
9. False
10. C
11. A
12. True
13. D
14. A
15. False
16. C
17. True
18. C
19. True
20. False

MONTHLY QUIZZES



MAY:

Scenario/Question: When observing a crime while in an off-duty status your best course of action might be to:

- A. Charge into the event and make an arrest as soon as possible.
- B. Go to a safe location and call 911, then gather intelligence like a good witness until uniformed, on-duty officers arrive.
- C. Pull your off-duty weapon and hold everyone until it can be sorted out by on-duty law enforcement officers when they arrive.

Answer: B

Go to a safe location and call 911, then gather intelligence like a good witness until uniformed, on-duty officers arrive. If you decide you must get involved what are some recommended safety procedures?

- ♦ Have someone call 911 and tell them you are an armed police officer. They should describe you and your clothing.
 - ♦ When on-duty officers arrive have your badge out and visible.
 - ♦ Verbally identify yourself as a police officer, not once and not in a normal tone of voice. Shout: "POLICE! DON'T SHOOT! OFF-DUTY OFFICER!"
 - ♦ When responding officers issue commands, follow them. Expect to be treated like a suspect until your law enforcement status is verified. The most important rule of all: If you have a gun in your hand, NEVER, EVER turn toward an on-duty officer.
1. True or False: It shall be necessary that a member who chooses to carry a firearm off duty carries his service weapon.
 2. True or False: Officers shall refrain from carrying firearms when contemplating the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

3. An off-duty/plain clothes wrist band should be worn on the _____ to identify you as a law enforcement officer to responding officers:
 - a. Gun-hand wrist
 - b. Left hand
 - c. Clothing
 - d. A and C
4. True or False: You have a legal and departmental obligation to intervene in a criminal situation when off duty.
5. When responding as an off-duty officer and officers arrive you should:
 - a. Place your badge next to your gun
 - b. Re-holster your gun when officers arrive
 - c. Make your hands visible
 - d. All of the above
6. True or False: You should only consider intervention when deadly force would be justified.
7. The department will assign a _____ to coordinate the Extra Duty Detail Program.
 - a. Chief
 - b. Commander
 - c. Supervisor
 - d. Assistant chief
8. Limitations for Extra Duty Detail include:
 - a. Officers are not permitted to work more than 24 additional hours per week
 - b. Officers who have received an unsatisfactory evaluation are not eligible
 - c. Officers who have not completed the FTO program
 - d. All of the above

9. Permits will not be issued for the following types of details:
 - a. Establishments where alcohol is served
 - b. Private clubs requiring bouncers
 - c. Body guard or escort services
 - d. All of the above
10. True or False: Approval to engage in any law enforcement-related employment must be submitted through the chain of command and requires final approval from the agency head.

May Answer Key:

1. False
2. True
3. D
4. False
5. D
6. True
7. C
8. D
9. D
10. True

MONTHLY QUIZZES



JUNE:

Scenario: An officer has been notified that his or her appearance is necessary in court on a drug case. The prosecutor has informed the officer that his or her presence and the narcotic evidence will be necessary for several consecutive days.

Question: Based on the departmental policy with respect to the drug evidence, the officer must follow what procedure in handling the drug evidence?

- A. Lock the drugs in the prosecutor's office at the end of the day as they will be needed for court the following morning.
- B. Secure the drugs in the trunk of the detectives take-home vehicle.
- C. Return the evidence to the property room and secure it every day as required.

Answer: C

- ♦ When evidence is returned from court it shall be returned to the custody of the evidence officer who shall initial the "drug locker log" indicating the return of the drugs. The evidence officer shall then return the narcotics to the drug locker accompanied by the keyholder designated by the chief of police. If the evidence officer is unavailable, the officer returning from court shall place the narcotics in the designated secure area/locker for overnight storage. A supervisor or second officer should witness this placement. In such cases the evidence officer shall retrieve the narcotics from the designated secure area/locker the next day and complete its return to the drug locker as outlined above.
- ♦ In cases where items of evidence are needed for court on several occasions but are not held by the court, officers must follow the above outlined procedure and sign the evidence out each day. In no case will drugs be stored in any other manner than outlined in this policy when held in the custody of this department and its members.

1. Members of the department shall only seize items under these probable cause conditions:
 - a. Officer has probable cause the item is contraband
 - b. Officer has probable cause the item to be seized is stolen
 - c. Officer has probable cause the item is evidence of a crime
 - d. All of the above
2. True or False: When seizing items of value (money, jewelry, precious metals, and electronics) officers shall make an electronic inventory of the items at the scene of the seizure.
3. Evidence shall be tagged or marked with:
 - a. The report number and date of seizure
 - b. The report number, date of seizure, and description of the item enclosed
 - c. The report number and description of the item
 - d. The report number, date of seizure, description of the item, arresting officer's name, and identification number
4. True or False: When an officer seizes drugs, there shall be a field test of all suspected narcotics.
5. True or False: Narcotics turned over to police as articles found are necessary to have a toxicology exam performed on the drugs.
6. True or False: Anytime a firearm is returned to a person a criminal history check must be completed.
7. Enhanced security measures for firearms include:
 - a. Segregation
 - b. Engage the safety
 - c. Not commingled with other property and evidence
 - d. A and C
 - e. B and C
8. Inspections and audits will be conducted in order to ensure:
 - a. Storage areas are clean and orderly
 - b. Integrity and property is maintained
 - c. Property is protected from damage and deterioration
 - d. All of the above
9. Inventories, audits, and inspections will be conducted as follows:
 - a. Annually
 - b. Biannually
 - c. Semiannually
 - d. Triannually
10. Each audit and inspection report that identified a deficiency or area of concern should result in a follow-up exam within _____ of the discovery.
 - a. Two weeks
 - b. One month
 - c. Three months
 - d. Six months

June Answer Key:

1. D
2. False
3. D
4. False
5. False
6. True
7. D
8. D
9. C
10. B

MONTHLY QUIZZES



JULY:

Scenario/Question: According to the department policy the early intervention system is best described as:

- A. A disciplinary process
- B. A supervisory tool
- C. An officer evaluation tool

Answer: B

The early intervention system is not designed as a disciplinary tool but rather to identify areas of officer performance that may require closer observation and adjustment with a goal of improving officer performance.

1. True or False: The Early Intervention System (EIS) is both a supervisory tool and a disciplinary tool.
2. The EIS should review at a minimum:
 - a. Complaints
 - b. Shooting incidents
 - c. Use of sick leave
 - d. All of the above
3. The EIS is maintained by (the) _____
 - a. Internal affairs
 - b. Human resources section
 - c. Backgrounds
 - d. A and B
4. It will be the responsibility of the identified officer's _____ to recommend, in writing, the appropriate action initiated to correct any deficiency.
 - a. Supervisor
 - b. Commander
 - c. Chain of command
 - d. Chief

5. Recommended actions through the EIS include:

- a. Supervisory counseling
- b. Peer counseling
- c. Reassignment
- d. All of the above

6. True or False: All department employees must recognize that they are held to a higher standard than the private citizen.

7. True or False: Ethical conduct means employees must conduct themselves in a manner that reflects the ethical standards of the agency while on duty only.

8. Abuse of position includes:

- a. Personal or financial gain
- b. Obtaining privileges beyond performance of official duty
- c. Avoiding consequences of illegal acts
- d. All of the above

9. True or False: Responsibility for proper performance of duty lies primarily with the officer.

10. True or False: All sworn employees will take and abide by an oath of office before assuming sworn status.

July Answer Key:

1. False
2. D
3. D
4. C
5. D
6. True
7. False
8. D
9. True
10. True

MONTHLY QUIZZES



AUGUST:

Scenario/Question: According to departmental policy, who has an obligation to report sexual harassment/discrimination/misconduct?

- A. Department heads
- B. Unit supervisors
- C. Victims
- D. All employees

Answer: D

All employees within the agency have an obligation to promptly report violations of the policy. This would include sexual harassment, sexual discrimination, sexual misconduct, or indicators of a hostile, offensive work environment the employee experiences, witnesses, or otherwise has knowledge of.

1. True or False: Quid pro quo harassment is a circumstance by which an employee is afforded a favorable employment action in exchange for a sexual favor.
2. This is an example of quid pro quo:
 - a. Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for an employment decision
 - b. Submission to conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment (sexual favors in exchange for hiring)
3. Physical/nonphysical intimidation includes:
 - a. Sexual favors
 - b. Remarks
 - c. Teasing
 - d. Questions
4. True or False: An employee who is uncomfortable with making a report to his or her immediate supervisor may bypass the chain of command.
5. All allegations of sexual harassment or sexual discrimination shall be documented and forwarded to the:
 - a. Direct supervisor
 - b. Commander
 - c. Chief of police
 - d. Assistant chief
6. The department shall conduct _____ training regarding sexual harassment and sexual discrimination.
 - a. Biannual
 - b. Annual
 - c. Quarterly
 - d. Monthly
7. True or False: Bias-based policing is using race, ethnicity, gender, or national origin as a reason to restrict a person's liberty where it is not a descriptive factor relating to a suspected criminal event.
8. True or False: Officers may continue contact with a subject for any time which is necessary to meet the objective which justified the stop initially.
9. A member of the department who separated from the department to serve on active duty for a period of _____ days.
 - a. 90
 - b. 120
 - c. 180
 - d. 200
10. True or False: You are not considered a veteran of the department if you were separated from uniformed service with a dishonorable discharge or bad conduct discharge.
11. An audit of required training needs and certifications will be conducted for voluntary officer reintegration program includes:
 - a. Competencies
 - b. Review of use of force policies
 - c. Certifications required by the Commonwealth of Kentucky
 - d. All of the above
12. True or False: When an officer abuses authority for sexual purposes and violates another person, the officer not only commits a crime against the victim, but also damages the credibility and trust of the entire community with the public.
13. True or False: Sexual misconduct includes any sexual activity while on duty.
14. The following sexual activity is prohibited on duty:
 - a. Any activity for sexual gratification
 - b. Any contact for the purpose of sexual gratification
 - c. Any engagement in sexual contact
 - d. All of the above
15. _____ is the most significant factor in high-level performance, which in turn builds the public confidence and trust.
 - a. Experience
 - b. Professionalism
 - c. Character
 - d. Moral code

MONTHLY QUIZZES



16. True or False: Employees are permitted to use agency computers for any purpose.
17. Employees are prohibited from posting:
 - a. Photographs relating to any investigation
 - b. Video or audio files related to any investigation
 - c. Symbols associated with the agency
 - d. All of the above
18. True or False: All candidates seeking employment with this agency shall be required to complete an affidavit indicating their participation in any social networking sites.

August Answer Key:

1. True
2. B
3. A
4. True
5. C
6. B
7. True
8. False
9. C
10. True
11. D
12. True
13. True
14. D
15. B
16. False
17. D
18. True

MONTHLY QUIZZES



SEPTEMBER:

Scenario: A citizen calls 911 and reports a domestic disturbance is occurring at the home of a police officer of this agency in this jurisdiction.

Question: According to policy, what actions must be taken by the agency and the investigating officers when notified?

Answer:

- ♦ The call must be assigned to two uniformed officers and a supervisor.
 - ♦ The supervisor will assure that all violence is curtailed, all parties are protected, and required medical treatment is provided.
 - ♦ The supervisor will request a domestic violence investigator.
 - ♦ The criminal investigator is responsible for the investigation.
 - ♦ The decision to arrest an agency employee shall be the responsibility of the supervisor consulting with internal affairs.
1. A domestic relationship involves:
 - a. Anyone who has been married to the other party
 - b. Any person living in the same household as a child if the child is the alleged victim
 - c. Anyone who has had a child with the involved party
 - d. All of the above
 2. True or False: A domestic relationship includes another party you have had an intimate relationship with even if you did not share a residence at any point in time.

3. Misconduct within a domestic relationship includes:
 - a. Stalking
 - b. Physical abuse
 - c. Vandalism
 - d. A and B
 - e. All of the above
4. True or False: An employee may wait until judicial proceedings begin to notify the agency they are being complained upon or the victim of domestic misconduct.
5. Once the incident of domestic misconduct is contained, the supervisor shall call on response by an agency's:
 - a. Human resources department
 - b. Sexual abuse investigator
 - c. Police chief
 - d. Domestic violence investigator
6. _____ shall take immediate steps to ensure that there is no continuation of domestic violence.
 - a. Internal affairs
 - b. Domestic violence investigator
 - c. Direct supervisor to the employee
 - d. Human resources department
7. True or False: When an incident involving domestic misconduct occurs outside of agency jurisdiction, internal affairs/chief should be notified immediately.
8. True or False: When a sworn employee is convicted of a crime of domestic violence the employee shall be terminated.
9. True or False: It is the ultimate mission of the agency to assist the employee to resolve these family/relationship problems in order to provide the agency with a safe work environment.

10. The decision to arrest an agency employee involved in domestic conduct shall be the responsibility of the:
 - a. Internal affairs
 - b. On-scene supervisor
 - c. Police chief
 - d. Human resources department

September Answer Key:

1. D
2. True
3. E
4. False
5. D
6. A
7. True
8. True
9. True
10. B

MONTHLY QUIZZES



OCTOBER:

Police Employee Responsibilities:

Scenario/Question: According to the department policy, whenever an agency employee becomes aware of a citizen's complaint or becomes aware of misconduct of another agency employee, he or she shall:

- A. Instruct the complainant that internal affairs is located at headquarters and they should report there to file a complaint.
- B. Immediately notify an on-duty supervisor and ensure that follow-up to the complaining person will not be delayed. If a supervisor cannot be made available or the party making the complaint refuses to wait for the supervisor, the employee will gather all available information and contact numbers regarding the complaint.
- C. Conduct a preliminary investigation on your own to determine if you feel the complaint is valid and only forward the valid complaint to internal affairs.

Answer: B

The agency will accept and document all complaints alleging employee or agency misconduct. Complaints can be made in person, by telephone, by letter, or by email. Failure to follow acceptance provisions will result in disciplinary action against the involved employee.

- 1. It is the responsibility of each officer to _____ the body-worn cameras (BWC) equipment before each shift.
 - a. Test and use
 - b. Test and charge
 - c. Charge and use
 - d. Test and record

- 2. True or False: Officers assigned body-worn cameras will wear them at all times on duty in any type of uniform.
- 3. It is the policy of this agency to record with audio and video during the following incidents:
 - a. All traffic stops
 - b. All foot pursuits
 - c. All citizen transports
 - d. All of the above
- 4. True or False: An example of a recorded incident includes seizure of any evidence.
- 5. True or False: The recording shall continue until the event or citizen contact is completed and the citizen involved departs.
- 6. An incident you do not need to record:
 - a. When an officer is on break
 - b. Encounters with undercover officers or confidential informants
 - c. During conversations between officers and supervisors
 - d. All of the above
- 7. True or False: Nonevidentiary video and audio recordings may be discarded at the end of the shift.
- 8. The first step in a critical incident investigation is:
 - a. Provide immediate medical attention
 - b. Secure the scene
 - c. Neutralize the scene
 - d. Assign sufficient personnel to set up a perimeter
- 9. The incident commander in a critical incident investigation is the:
 - a. First responding officer
 - b. First responding supervisor
 - c. Commander on scene
 - d. On-duty supervisor
- 10. True or False: The involved officer shall be allowed to sleep before making any statements and compiling reports.
- 11. The involved officer's statements and reports should be scheduled within:
 - a. 48 hours
 - b. 60 hours
 - c. 72 hours
 - d. 90 hours
- 12. True or False: Each supervisor is responsible for monitoring the behavior of unit members for behavioral changes after an officer has been involved in a critical incident.
- 13. A complaint directed to internal affairs can originate from the following sources:
 - a. An aggrieved person
 - b. A third party
 - c. An agency employee
 - d. All of the above
- 14. When a police employee becomes aware of a citizen's complaint or misconduct of another employee's misconduct they shall contact:
 - a. Internal affairs
 - b. Human resources
 - c. On-duty supervisor
 - d. Direct supervisor

MONTHLY QUIZZES



15. True or False: Whenever a supervisor becomes aware of a person requesting to make a complaint, the supervisor shall conduct an immediate preliminary investigation.

October Answer Key:

1. B
2. False
3. D
4. True
5. True
6. D
7. False
8. C
9. B
10. True
11. C
12. True
13. D
14. C
15. True

MONTHLY QUIZZES



NOVEMBER:

Scenario: Officers have been conducting an undercover narcotics operation which has targeted a number of individuals who have been selling crack cocaine from a single-family home. A search warrant, along with arrest warrants for the suspects, have been signed and the officers request the Special Operations Team do the entry.

Question: Before the team commander agrees to execute the warrant and prior to the execution, what type of information must he obtain and what planning must take place?

Answer:

- ♦ Use of a Risk Assessment Matrix. Before the actual deployment of the specialized tactical unit, the agency shall evaluate the necessity for this deployment by using a risk-assessment tool. This tool is a guide to evaluate the need to deploy the most heavily armed unit within the agency to ensure that it meets the risk potential of the incident. Are there weapons on the premises? How many people are in the home; do they have warrants; are they violent? Is the property fortified? Are there children in the home? Are there dogs present? Are there counter-surveillance measures being taken by the suspect?
- ♦ Written Operational Plan. Before deployment of the specialized tactical unit, an operational planning session shall be conducted and include, but not be limited to:

Written plan with assignments, reading aloud of the warrant, visual verification of address, verification of suspects believed to be at the target location, stationing of medical support when necessary, and descriptions of violent and armed suspects.

1. Example police incidents requiring the Emergency Response Team (ERT) and Specialized Response Team (SRT) include:
 - a. Barricaded incidents
 - b. Suicidal calls
 - c. High-risk warrant operations
 - d. All of the above
2. True or False: ERT and SRT units are the most heavily armed within any police agency.
3. Training requirements for the SWAT team includes an initial _____-hour training course:
 - a. 40
 - b. 80
 - c. 90
 - d. 120
4. All SWAT firearm courses must be completed with a minimum passing score of _____.
 - a. 80%
 - b. 85%
 - c. 90%
 - d. 95%
5. When it is determined it is necessary to use the SWAT team for a tactical situation, the Kentucky State Police _____ shall be notified.
 - a. Commander
 - b. Post commander
 - c. Supervisor
 - d. On-duty supervisor
6. True or False: The SWAT team is a specialized unit designed to operate as a team. When deployed, the team shall be at full complement.
7. True or False: In cases where the canine may bite a suspect it is not considered a use of force.
8. Places where canines are allowed off a leash include:
 - a. Searches of public buildings
 - b. Searches of commercial buildings
 - c. A residence
 - d. All of the above
9. True or False: Canine handlers shall not allow a canine to bite a suspect except where the suspect poses a risk of immediate danger.
10. True and False: The use of drug-detecting canines for purposes of sniffing an inanimate object in a public place does constitute a search for Fourth Amendment purposes.

November Answer Key:

1. D
2. True
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. True
7. False
8. D
9. True
10. False

MONTHLY QUIZZES



DECEMBER:

Scenario: Patrol officers have been called by family members to a home where a member of the family is irrational and unpredictable. He has threatened suicide. He is unarmed and has locked himself in his upstairs bedroom alone.

Question: Under the policy's tactical response, what are some of the tactics officers would be expected to utilize in successfully resolving the event?

Answer: History has shown that the longer the encounter is allowed to occur, the better the chance for a successful and safe resolution. Increasing the time of the encounter and defusing techniques allows the subject to reflect upon his predicament. Creating time allows for field units to be supported by deployment of additional police personnel, specialized equipment, and medical support personnel. Time encourages the ability to communicate and create a relationship.

1. True or False: Persons with mental illness exhibit unusual behaviors commonly referred to as irrational, bizarre, unpredictable, or weird.
2. True or False: Persons of diminished capacity may exhibit behaviors outside the norm in which a person poses a danger to themselves or others.
3. _____ officer(s) shall be dispatched to an incident involving a person of diminished capacity:
 - a. One
 - b. Two
 - c. Three
 - d. Four
4. True or False: Responding officers should avoid the use of emergency lights and sirens when responding to a call involving a person of diminished capacity.
5. True or False: History has shown the shorter the encounter with a person of diminished capacity is allowed to occur, the better the chance for a successful and safe resolution.
6. Any officer who has reason to believe that an individual is mentally ill and presents a danger to self, family, or others shall take the individual into custody and transport them to a:
 - a. Hospital
 - b. Psychiatric facility
 - c. Jail
 - d. A and B
 - e. All of the above
7. Possible causes of excited delirium are:
 - a. Drug use
 - b. Stroke
 - c. Hyperthermia
 - d. All of the above
8. True or False: In an excited delirium case do not take the subject to jail. Transfer them to medical personnel as soon as possible.
9. True or False: In cases where the conduct is a manifestation of a disability, officers should consider a medical or mental health referral as opposed to arrest.
10. In cases where a person indicates that they have some recognized or other disability, officers shall call for a _____ to take steps to verify the disability.
 - a. Medical personnel
 - b. Psychiatric personnel
 - c. Supervisor
 - d. Contact officer

December Answer Key:

1. False
2. False
3. B
4. True
5. False
6. D
7. D
8. True
9. True
10. C



Kentucky
League
of Cities

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