



# El Puente

National Latino Peace Officers Association



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September 2008

Honoring Family, Education, and Community through Service and Mentorship since 1972.

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*Message from the Roy Garivey, National NLPOA President [ricrobro@yahoo.com](mailto:ricrobro@yahoo.com)*

*Dear Members and Friends:*

**As we prepare for our 35<sup>th</sup> Annual National Training Institute and Convention in Denver, Colorado**, I am reminded of the First [N]LPOA Constitutional Convention held on November 23, 1974, in Fresno, California.

The [N]LPOA First Constitutional Convention was historic and meaningful. Our Organization continues to have the values that applied in 1974, as they continue to apply today. The NLPOA has become “part of the fabric of America” through our scholarships, mentoring, educational programs, working with senior citizens, all while at the same time recruiting more minorities into law enforcement. We have been able to accomplish these goals together and with your individual passion for your communities. **I salute each of you today in appreciation and recognition for your commitment.**

For those of you that have never attended our NLPOA National Training Institute and Convention, I invite you today to listen to the premier experts in all fields of police, corrections, probation, leadership and law enforcement executives.

The dates for the 35<sup>th</sup> National NLPOA Training Institute and Convention are: October 29, through November 1, 2008. I want to thank all of the NLPOA Colorado Chapter members for their assistance in creating a remarkable experience. Thank you again and we will see you in Denver!

*Roy Garivey*, National NLPOA President

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## 35<sup>th</sup> National Training Institute and Conference



### Grand Hyatt Hotel, Denver, Colorado

Reservations call (303) 295-5995 or directly at (303) 295-1234 **\$129 - Room Rate Cut Off Date October 3, 2008 at this price.**

Register now for the **35<sup>th</sup> NLPOA National Training Institute and Conference in Beautiful Denver, Colorado.** The Colorado Chapter has also scheduled Firearms Shooting Competition on October 30, 2008.

**EXHIBIT SHOWCASE...** An exposition offering attendees an excellent look at new products, services, and law enforcement recruiters.

**OPENING PLENARY SESSION...** Is offered as a featured presentation by leading political figures that make and influence policy. This session is designed to set the tone for the captivated training that follows.

**NATIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE...** 16-plus hours of meaningful and informative workshops on key issues that affect Law Enforcement in America. The presentations are offered through panel presentations, workshops and seminars.

### National FBI Instructors

SSA Steve Smith from the FBI Leadership Development Institute will instruct *Management for Law Enforcement* on October 30, 2008 and *Executive Leadership* on Friday October 31, 2008.

SSA Kathleen Canning from the FBI Behavioral Analysis Unit will instruct *Criminal Profiling/Crimes Against Children* on October 30, 2008.

SSA Ann Atanasio from the FBI Law Enforcement Communications Unit will instruct Seminar *Investigative Interviewing & Interrogation* on Friday October 31, 2008.

**ANNUAL AWARDS BANQUET...** "Officer of The Year Award and Leadership Awards" are offered as a featured presentation showcasing the best in Law Enforcement today.

**Rufino Trujillo, Chair (303) 478-3323**  
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**MATTER OF HONOR CAMPAIGN**

The National Latino Peace Officers Association Voted to Donate \$100,000 to the **National Law Enforcement Museum MATTER OF HONOR CAMPAIGN**, Washington, D.C. over the next four years.

The National Latino Peace Officers Association is also asking individual NLPOA Chapters buy 10 benches at a cost of \$15,000 each (payable over a four year period). The benches will be located inside and as soon you walk into the National Museum. The Memorial Benches will have the individual chapter's names on it only.

Let me first congratulate the NLPOA Wisconsin Chapter for being the first NLPOA Chapter for making the commitment to purchase one bench inside the National Law Enforcement Memorial Museum. We need all ten benches sold by December 2008.

All other groups and organizations have made other commitments and this is our commitment to our NLPOA friends, coworkers, and partners who have paid the price in Keeping America Safe! The National Law Enforcement Museum will cost \$80,000,000 and it is our goal to be participants in the endeavor.

There will also be a Living Memorial Section. A current officer can call email their information start date, ending date, and a picture. The information will be digitized and cataloged.

When your family, children or grandchildren visit the National Law Enforcement Museum they can key in your name and there will be a permanent record (a picture) of your years of service as a law enforcement officer forever etched in history.

Hispanics/Latinos in Law Enforcement have had a long history in America! We have been challenged to raise monies. Please visit [www.nlpoa.org](http://www.nlpoa.org) in the middle of the center page you donate. Thank you for your commitment.

Sincerely,  
**Roy Garivey**,  
National NLPOA President



**Boulder Police Department, Colorado**  
**Police Officer**  
Starting Salary-\$45,455 per year



NLPOA San Diego County Chapter held the Annual Battle of the Badges August 3, 2008.





**Jeff Mallow**  
**National El PUENTE Editor & National Webmaster**

National Latino Peace Officers Association® invites you to become a part of El Puente! El Puente is the official publication of the National Latino Peace Officers Association (NLPOA) and is published three times a year. The El Puente is distributed to more than 20,000 individuals and over 2,500 institutions and has been published continuously since 1976.

About the NLPOA: The National Latino Peace Officers Association is the largest Latino Law Enforcement Organization in the United States. With membership exceeding 20,000, NLPOA covers officers in almost every state and at all career levels.

The National Latino Peace Officers Association does not discriminate in its membership. As such, a percentage of our members are non-Latinos and have joined with us in supporting our goals and objectives.

NLPOA's goal is to promote equality and professionalism in law enforcement. We accomplish by providing our members, and members of the community, with career training, conferences and workshops and by promoting education, career advancement, mentoring, and a strong commitment to community service in all of our activities.

Why El Puente Newsletter: El Puente readers are members of the largest minority group in the country. By 2020 it is estimated that one out of every five U.S. residents will be Hispanic! El Puente is a fantastic source to cost-effectively target Latino law enforcement professionals and Latino members in the U.S. military and university systems.

We look forward to creating an El Puente advertising program for you. Contact [nlpoa@comcast.net](mailto:nlpoa@comcast.net) or 305-934-8525 to coordinate your advertising and to obtain current specials and advertising opportunities.

*Jeff Mallow*  
**National NLPOA El Puente Editor**  
[nlpoa@comcast.net](mailto:nlpoa@comcast.net)

## NLPOA New Jersey State Chapter News!



The New Jersey State Police recently graduated 161 Troopers at the Ritacco Center in Toms River, NJ; seventeen of these Troopers were Latinos. This reflects the largest percentage of Latinos in a State Police Class, in the history of the New Jersey State Police. Recent data reveals Latinos account for the fastest growing group in the New Jersey State Police.

"I want to thank each and every one of you that have in one capacity or another has assisted with recruiting or outreach initiatives throughout the state. Specifically, I want to thank New Jersey State Police Director Julian Castellanos, for his great efforts in this regard."



**Hector Ramos, NLPOA New Jersey State President and his son NLPOA New Jersey State Chapter**



## HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH: A TIME TO HONOR SOME SPECIAL AMERICAN HEROES

- By: Kevin Morrison (Reprinted with permission of the author and AMERICAN POLICE BEAT Magazine)

**September 2, 2008** - Mario Moreno's life ambition was to give back to his beloved community of San Antonio. Born and raised there, he enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps after graduating from McCollum High School and served in Operation Desert Shield/Storm. But after four years of honorable military service, he chose to return home.

While completing his bachelor's degree in Criminal Justice at Wayland Baptist University, Mario in 1996 joined the San Antonio Police Department. He excelled as an officer and was promoted to detective in June 2007, landing an assignment with the elite Repeat Offender Task Force, which targets some of the most violent recidivists in the city.

On September 21, 2007, Detective Moreno and other Task Force members went to an apartment complex to serve an arrest warrant on a suspect wanted for murder.



The suspect was known to be hiding there, but the officers managed to lure him into the parking lot. He immediately fled on foot, with officers in pursuit. As Detective Moreno closed in, the suspect turned, drew a handgun and shot Detective Moreno in the face, mortally wounding the devoted husband and father of two. San Antonio Police Detective Brian Peters, a fellow Task Force member, summed up Mario Moreno's life and legacy this way: "You put your life on the line for me and the rest of the team."

Detective Moreno's tragic death came during a time, from September 15 through October 15 each year, when our nation celebrates Hispanic Heritage Month, focusing on the contributions of people of Hispanic heritage to the history of the United States. For Hispanic Heritage Month 2008, the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund pays special tribute to the 637 Hispanic American law enforcement officers who have made the supreme sacrifice and whose names are engraved on the National Memorial in Washington, D.C.

These brave men and women embody the proud tradition of law enforcement service by Hispanic Americans dating back more than 150 years.

The first Hispanic American law enforcement officer to die in the line of duty was Joaquin DeLaTorre, a deputy sheriff with the Monterey County (CA) Sheriff's Department. On November 10, 1855, Deputy DeLaTorre, and two other members of his department, was shot and killed while attempting to make an arrest. Research files maintained by the NLEOMF show that there would be only two other Hispanic officers to die in the line of duty during the remainder of the 19th Century.

During the first half of the 20th Century, a total of 90 Hispanic American officers made the ultimate sacrifice. One of them was Dimmit County (TX) Deputy Sheriff Candelario Ortiz. On September 11, 1913, Deputy Ortiz was part of a posse hunting down a group of nearly 20 men believed to be smuggling weapons and ammunition from the United States into Mexico. The arms smugglers were spotted by the posse, and a fierce gun battle erupted. When he ran out of ammunition, Deputy Ortiz was captured and forced by his captors to carry a heavy load of supplies as they fled. When he became exhausted, the 20-year law enforcement veteran was brutally shot and killed.

As the Hispanic American population of the United States grew as a whole, so did the number of Hispanics serving in law enforcement. Sadly, the sacrifices endured by these brave men and women would increase as well. From 1950 through 1999, 407 Hispanic officers died in the line of duty. **Since the year 2000, another 137 Hispanic Americans have made the ultimate sacrifice. Over the last decade, 1 in 10 law enforcement fatalities in the United States has involved a Hispanic American officer.**

Thirty Hispanic officers died during 2001, the deadliest year for Hispanic officers. Among them were six heroes who perished during the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center: Chief James Romito and Officers Antonio Rodrigues and Richard Rodriguez of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey Police Department, and Officers Jerome Dominguez, Ramon Suarez and Santos Valentin Jr., of the New York City Police Department.

**NLEOMF records show that just over half (321) of the Hispanic officers killed in the line of duty have served in Puerto Rico.** One of them was Agent Yesenia Nieves Ruiz. On August 31, 2002, Agent Nieves Ruiz had just left work at the Puerto Rico Police Department and, while still in uniform, escorted her uncle to a nearby automated teller machine. A band of masked suspects followed the agent and her uncle from the bank to her residence, at which point time they produced weapons and announced a robbery. As Agent Nieves Ruiz attempted to stop the robbery, she was shot and killed. She is one of 15 female Hispanic officers from across the U.S. whose names are inscribed on the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial.

After Puerto Rico, the jurisdictions with the most Hispanic law enforcement fatalities throughout U.S. history are Texas, with 91, California, with 57, and New Mexico, with 22.

Some of our nation's fallen officers came to the United States to pursue the American Dream-and found their calling in law enforcement. Such was the case with Washington, D.C. Metro Transit Police Officer Marlon Morales. He was 15 years old when his family emigrated from Guatemala to the United States. In May 2000, he joined the Metro Transit Police. Just over a year later, on the night of June 10, 2001, Officer Morales was questioning a "fare jumper" in the subway. Suddenly, without warning, the man pulled a gun and shot the 32-year-old officer in the head.

Officer Morales's service and sacrifice — and the service and sacrifice of all fallen Hispanic law enforcement officers — are remembered throughout the year at the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, but especially so during Hispanic Heritage Month.



**SFPCU Proud Partner of the NLPOA**

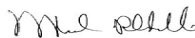
***Message from PRESIDENT/ CEO MICHAEL R. SORDELLI***

SFPCU is excited as we approach the one year anniversary of our partnership with the NLPOA. We are proud of this partnership and are pleased to be selected for our expertise in Financial Services. We salute NLPOA members across the country for their passion, commitment and dedication to the well-being of the communities they live in.

Over the past year our partnership has made both the NLPOA Visa Card and membership at the SF Police Credit Union available to all NLPOA members. The NLPOA Visa Card offers a low fixed-rate, no annual fee, no balance transfer fees and most importantly each time the NLPOA Visa is used to make a purchase, a percentage will be contributed back to the NLPOA.

As many of you know membership at SFPCU opens the door to many exclusive privileges, promotions, low-cost loans and above average dividends on your deposits. Once you join the SFPCU family, you'll be eligible for a lifetime of benefits. We started back in 1953, and have grown to over 25,000 members and over \$500 million in assets through a commitment to meeting the needs of our members. With steady membership, share and loan growth, I'm happy to say that our outlook is positive.

We hope that you will take advantage of the NLPOA Visa Card and membership at SFPCU. All of us here at SFPCU are looking forward to another year of providing quality financial services to NLPOA members and the continuation of a prosperous partnership.

Sincerely,  
  
 Michael R. Sordelli  
 President, CEO

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**Show your support and pride, and get the credit you deserve!**

- Each time the NLPOA Visa is used to make a purchase, a percentage will be contributed back to the NLPOA!
- Low, Fixed Annual Percentage Rate
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**If your chapter needs help getting the NLPOA Visa Card program launched, or would like more information about your NLPOA Visa or SFPCU, please contact:**

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**FALLEN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS  
REMEMBERED DURING HISPANIC  
HERITAGE MONTH CEREMONY — (MEDIA**

CONTACT: Kevin Morison, 202.737.7134)

**Washington, D.C. September 15, 2008** - In honor of Hispanic Heritage Month, leaders of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund (NLEOMF) and the Hispanic law enforcement community gathered Monday in Washington, D.C., to pay tribute to the 637 Hispanic law enforcement officers who have died in the line of duty throughout U.S. history. The ceremony took place at the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, where the names of all law enforcement officers who have made the ultimate sacrifice are engraved.



Joining NLEOMF Chairman and CEO Craig W. Floyd in placing a wreath at the Memorial's center medallion were Plainfield (NJ) Police Detective Edwin Maldonado, East Coast Vice President of the National Latino Peace Officers Association (NLPOA); DC Metropolitan Police Lieutenant Juan Espinal, President of the NLPOA Washington, DC, Metro Chapter; and Special Agent Zinnia James of the U.S. Air Force Office of Special Investigations, representing the Hispanic American Police Command Officers Association (HAPCOA).

"The walls of this Memorial are inscribed with the names of law enforcement officers of myriad races, ethnicities and national origins — all of them heroes who made their communities safer and our nation more secure," said Mr. Floyd. "Today, as our country begins its observance of Hispanic Heritage Month, we come to this sacred ground to pay our respects to the 637 Hispanic law enforcement officers who died in service to the community."

Added Detective Maldonado, "*The NLPOA and our National President Roy Garivey* is honored to partner with the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund. We come to Washington, D.C., to Honor not only the service and sacrifice of Latino and Hispanic officers at the beginning of Hispanic Heritage Month, but to honor all American law enforcement officers who have given *the ultimate sacrifice to keep our communities safe.*"

As a demonstration of its commitment to the law enforcement profession, the NLPOA recently pledged \$100,000 to the capital campaign to build the first-ever National Law Enforcement Museum, adjacent to the National Memorial in the nation's capital.



NLEOMF research records indicate that the first Hispanic American law enforcement officer to die in the line of duty was Joaquin De La Torre, a deputy sheriff with the Monterey County (CA) Sheriff's Department. On November 10, 1855, Deputy De La Torre and two other members of his department were shot and killed while attempting to make an arrest. He was one of only three Hispanic Law Enforcement Officers to die in the line of duty during the 19th Century.

During the first half of the 20th Century, a total of 90 Hispanic officers made the ultimate sacrifice. As the Hispanic American population of the United States grew as a whole, so did the number of Hispanics serving in law enforcement — and the sacrifices endured by these brave men and women. From 1950 through 1999, 407 Hispanic officers died in the line of duty.

**Since the year 2000, more than 140 Hispanic American officers have made the ultimate sacrifice, including 20 in 2007.** Over the last decade, 1 in 10 law enforcement fatalities in the United States has involved a Hispanic American officer.



## ***STUDY of Deaths Following Electro Muscular Disruption: Interim Report***

By: USDOJ-Office of Justice Programs, NIJ 222981

**June 2008** - During the three years from 2003 through 2005, 47 states and the District of Columbia reported 1,095 arrest-related deaths proximal to law enforcement's use of force. For many years police leaders have sought alternatives to lethal force and better methods to subdue individuals to limit injuries and death.

Less lethal technologies have been used in law enforcement for this purpose extensively since the early 1990s. In recent years, electro-muscular-disruption (EMD) technology, also known as conducted energy devices (CEDs), have become the less-lethal weapon of choice for a growing number of law enforcement agencies. CED uses a high voltage, low power charge of electricity to induce involuntary muscle contractions that cause temporary incapacitation.

Industry reports suggest some 11,500 law enforcement agencies have acquired CEDs. Approximately 260,000 EMD devices are deployed in the operational environments of law enforcement agencies. Studies undertaken by law enforcement agencies deploying CED indicate reduced injuries to officers and suspects resulting from use of force encounters and reduced use of deadly force. However, a significant number of individuals have died after exposure to a CED. Some were normal healthy adults; others were chemically dependent or had heart disease or mental illness.

The leading manufacturer of CEDs is TASER® International of Scottsdale, Ariz. In 2003 TASER International introduced the TASER X26®. The X26 model is the prevailing conducted energy device being acquired by law enforcement today. Other CEDs have been used in incidents in which a death occurred, including the TASER M26®, other stun guns and shields. These deaths have given rise to questions from law enforcement and the public regarding the safety of CEDs. Because many gaps remain in the body of knowledge with respect to the effects of CEDs, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the research, development and evaluation agency of the U.S. Department of Justice, has undertaken a study, Deaths Following Electro Muscular Disruption, to address whether CEDs can contribute to or cause mortality and if so, in what ways.

***Although exposure to CED is not risk free, there is no conclusive medical evidence within the state of current research that indicates a high risk of serious injury or death from the direct effects of CED exposure. Field experience with CED use indicates that exposure is safe in the vast majority of cases. Therefore, law enforcement need not refrain from deploying CEDs, provided the devices are used in accordance with accepted national guidelines.*** (For

example: Electronic Control Weapons, a model policy of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.)

The potential for moderate or severe injury related to CED exposure is low. However, darts may cause puncture wounds or burns. Puncture wounds to an eye by a barbed dart could lead to a loss of vision in the affected eye. Head injuries or fractures resulting from falls due to muscle incapacitation may occur.

CEDs can produce secondary or indirect effects that may result in death. Examples include deploying a device against a person who is in water, resulting in drowning, or against a person on a steep slope resulting in a fall, or ignition risk resulting from deployment near flammable materials such as gasoline, explosives or flammable pepper spray that may be ignited by a spark from a device.

***There is currently no medical evidence that CEDs pose a significant risk for induced cardiac dysrhythmia when deployed reasonably.*** Research suggests that factors such as thin stature and dart placement in the chest may lower the safety margin for cardiac dysrhythmia. There is no medical evidence to suggest that exposure to a CED produces sufficient metabolic or physiologic effects to produce abnormal cardiac rhythms in normal, healthy adults.

Research shows that human subjects maintain the ability to breathe during exposure to CED. Although there is evidence of hyperventilation in human subjects immediately following CED exposure, there is no medical evidence of lasting changes in respiratory function in human subjects following exposure to CED. CED technology may be a contributor to "stress" when stress is an issue related to cause of death determination.

All aspects of an altercation (including verbal altercation, physical struggle or physical restraint) constitute stress that may represent a heightened risk in individuals who have pre-existing -cardiac or other significant disease. Current medical research suggests that CED deployment is not a stress of a magnitude that separates it from the other components of subdual.

***Excited delirium is one of several terms that describe a syndrome characterized by psychosis and agitation and may be caused by several underlying conditions.*** It is frequently associated with combativeness and elevated body temperature. In some of these cases, the individual is medically unstable and in a rapidly declining state that has a high risk of mortality in the short term even with medical intervention or in the absence of CED deployment or other types of subdual.

Excited delirium that requires subdual carries with it a high risk of death, regardless of the method of subdual. Current human research suggests that the use of CED is not a life-threatening stressor in cases of excited delirium beyond the generalized stress of the underlying condition or appropriate subdual.

In many cases of excited delirium, high body temperature is the primary mechanism of death. There is no medical evidence that exposure to CED has an effect on body temperature. The purported safety margins of CED deployment on normal healthy adults may not be applicable in small children, those with diseased hearts, the elderly, those who are pregnant and other at-risk individuals. The effects of CED exposure in these populations are not clearly understood and more data are needed. The use of a CED against these populations (when recognized) should be avoided but may be necessary if the situation excludes other reasonable options.

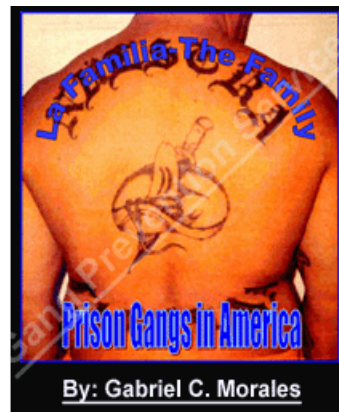
Studies examining the effects of extended exposure in humans to CED are very limited. Preliminary review of deaths following CED exposure indicates that many are associated with continuous or repeated discharge of the CED. The repeated or continuous exposure of CED to an actively resisting individual may not achieve compliance, especially when the individual may be under drug intoxication or in a state of excited delirium. The medical risks of repeated or continuous CED exposure are unknown and the role of CEDs in causing death is unclear in these cases. There may be circumstances in which repeated or continuous exposure is required but law enforcement should be aware that the associated risks are unknown. Therefore, caution is urged in using multiple activations of CED as a means to accomplish subdual.

All CED use should conform to agency policies. The decision to use a CED or another force option is best left to the tactical judgment of trained law enforcement at the scene.

**NLPOA Las Vegas/Clark County Chapter  
September 26, 2008 - Co-Sponsors  
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*Gabe Morales will be one of our National Trainers at our 35<sup>th</sup> National Training Institute in Denver, Colorado, on October 31, 2008.*

**NLPOA GREATER DALLAS TEXAS  
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Left to Right – Gil Cerda, Roque Ramos, Mike Ramirez, Richard Santiesteban, George Aranda-President, Rene Sigala, Not pictured, Alejandra Coss, Raul Galvan, Ed Lujan, and Patricia Mora.

***U.S. Department of Justice Announces Final National Guidelines for Sex Offender Registration and Notification***

By: The Office of Justice Programs, Acting Assistant Attorney General Jeffrey L. Sedgwick

Washington, D.C.—July 1, 2008 - D.O.J. today announced the final guidelines for Title I of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA). The Guidelines provide necessary tools for states, the District of Columbia, territories and certain federally recognized Indian tribes to incorporate SORNA minimum requirements into their sex offender registration and notification programs <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/smart..>

"The Department is pleased to provide guidance to states and other covered jurisdictions in complying with the Adam Walsh Child Safety and Protection Act," said Acting Assistant Attorney General Jeffrey Sedgwick of the Office of Justice Programs. "These Guidelines will provide valuable implementation strategies to enhance their abilities to respond to crimes against children and adults and prevent sex offenders who have been released back into the community from victimizing others."

Today's final guidelines provide direction and assistance to all jurisdictions in their efforts to meet the minimum standards of the Adam Walsh Act. Since the enactment of the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act in 1994, all states, the District of Columbia and two territories currently have some form of a sex offender registration and notification program. On July 27, 2006, President Bush signed into law the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act which dramatically enhanced the effectiveness of current programs by establishing a new comprehensive set of minimum standards for sex offender registration and notification throughout the United States.

The Department of Justice published proposed guidelines for the SORNA provisions of the Adam Walsh Act in the Federal Register on May 30, 2007, and available for public comment until August 1, 2007. More than 275 comments were received from criminal justice professionals, sex offender registration officials, state and local governments, tribal communities, Congress and the general public. Based on the comments received, the final guidelines provide general principles for jurisdictions working to implement SORNA and further clarification on several topics including the treatment of juveniles, retroactivity, tribal issues, information subject to Web site posting and duration of registration.

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**NLPOA Minnesota State Chapter  
St. Paul Police Members**



**National NLPOA Membership cards  
[Edwin Maldonado](#), National East Coast Vice President**

**Please send your rosters to Edwin Maldonado on Excel or Word - Front of card same for all.**



**Chapters send in list ASAP to:  
[njstatenlpoa@aol.com](mailto:njstatenlpoa@aol.com) 1-908-623-9452**

***Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Georgia*** by the Barton Law and Child Policy Clinic - Emory University {Reprinted With Permission}

**January 2008** - Hundreds of children are commercially sexually exploited through prostitution in Georgia each month. The average age of these children is 14.5 years old, and most of them started prostitution at age 13 or 14. Atlanta is a hub for this activity, and has been identified by federal law enforcement officials as one of the fourteen U.S. cities with the highest rates of child prostitution. However, the problem is not limited to the Atlanta area; children are being commercially sexually exploited throughout the state.

While some argue that adult prostitution is a victimless crime, the same cannot be said about child prostitution. Research studies show that child prostitutes are victims at a number of levels.

***First, most have been victimized before ever engaging in prostitution. Common risk factors for child prostitution include:*** conflicts at home, parental neglect, physical or sexual abuse, homelessness, poverty, housing instability, educational failure, emotional problems, and running away from home. Local professionals who treat commercially sexually exploited children in Georgia note that early sexual abuse is the most common risk factor.

***Second, abusive practices are employed to lure children into prostitution.*** Many commercially sexually exploited youth are psychologically manipulated and physically coerced into [the] 'occupation' by pimps, drug dealers, or gangs.

***Finally, once they have been exploited, these children face many ongoing consequences.*** They are often trapped in a cycle of violence, facing repeated beatings and degradation at the hands of pimps and johns. In addition, they face a high risk of pregnancy, STDs, and HIV, have a greater chance of developing psychiatric disorders and attempting suicide, and have an increased likelihood of drug or alcohol addiction.

***Legal analysis supports the view that child prostitutes are victims.*** Georgia's definition of sexual abuse indicates that a child under eighteen years of age who has been employed or used for sexual gratification by an adult more than five years her senior is a victim of child abuse. Federal and international law make clear that prostitutes under the age of eighteen are victims rather than offenders.

***Most child prostitution also falls under current legal definitions of human trafficking.*** Though definitions vary, most encompass children under eighteen years of age who

have been induced or coerced into sexual exploitation. Thus, these children are also victims of human trafficking. Of course, the problem of human trafficking is one that sweeps far beyond the sexual exploitation. It involves all kinds of forced labor, and affects both children and adults around the world. Although we recognize that trafficking is a critical human rights issue that needs to be addressed in all of its manifestations, because of the purpose and scope of this Paper, our discussion here will focus on trafficking as it relates to the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Unfortunately, while the social science research and general legal framework clearly indicate that child prostitutes are victims, under current Georgia law they can still be treated as offenders, and subjected to arrest, detention, and other forms of punishment. Furthermore, even when these children are recognized as victims, they often go without the help they need because Georgia does not have a comprehensive continuum of care capable of addressing their unique service needs.

***A more victim-centered, service-based approach is needed to better treat those who have been exploited, and to prevent future exploitation.*** The federal government has recognized the need for law enforcement efforts to be combined with victims' services.

Commercial sexual exploitation of children that affects interstate or foreign commerce or occurs in federal territories is defined as human trafficking under federal law, and victims are entitled to a number of benefits, including freedom from detention, rehabilitative services, and special immigration status.

**NLPOA Coachella Valley Chapter (Riverside County), CA-2008 Executive Board**



L to R-Dan Deviny (Historian), Sabas Rosas (Sgt. of Arms), Henry Ruiz (President), Manuel Lopez (Vice President), Frank Gonzalez (Treasurer)

## ***Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking – The Las Vegas***

***Assessment*** (The identification of domestic minor sex trafficking victims and access to services in Las Vegas, Nevada) Prepared for Shared Hope International By: M. Alexis Kennedy, Ph.D. and Nicole Joey Pucci, M.A. (Reprinted with Permission)

***March 2008 - Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking (DMST)*** is the commercial sexual exploitation of American citizen children or lawful permanent resident children through prostitution, pornography or sexual performance for compensation, either monetary or other consideration (shelter, food, drugs etc). DMST has been viewed as the single most under-reported, under-identified and most severe form of sexual exploitation that children are facing today. Stopping the trafficking of children for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation has become an important focus for the United States Government. The Trafficking Victim Protection Act of 2000 including subsequent reauthorizations has defined all minors, under the age of 18, who are “recruited, transported, harbored, provided or obtained for the purpose of a commercial sex” act as victims of trafficking, including minors who are U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents. The reality, however, is that domestic minor sex trafficking victims – especially those engaged in prostitution – continue to be detained in the criminal justice system as child prostitutes.

### ***Key Findings***

#### **1. Las Vegas, Nevada is a major destination for domestic trafficked children in the United States**

Outreach workers in one organization identified over 400 prostituted children on the streets of Las Vegas in May 2007 alone. The interagency investigative initiative STOP (Stop Turning Out Child Prostitutes) has tracked DTMs charged in Clark County since 1994. Over 1,496 minors have been adjudicated for prostitution-related charges in that time. Between August 24, 2005 and May 31, 2007, 226 DTMs have been adjudicated through the juvenile prostitution court staffed by a single judge, who hears all cases of juveniles charged with prostitution or prostitution-related offenses. Of the 226 DTMs adjudicated, children were trafficked into Las Vegas from 28 different home states ranging from Alaska to Maine. Among these, 17% were 15 years old or younger - below the age of sexual consent for Nevada.

**2. Las Vegas lacks public awareness and prevention programs for youth** - The culture of tolerance of the commercial sex industry in Las Vegas creates a high risk environment for children. The high-risk conditions of Las Vegas, such as easy access to alcohol and drugs, 24/7 gaming and the hyper-sexualized entertainment industry are not being addressed among the youth. Prevention programs in the community and/or schools working to mitigate the forces of

the high risk environment are non-existent. Additionally, minimal media coverage is given to raising awareness of the issue of DMST in Las Vegas.

**3. Prostituted children are identified as DTMs but treated as delinquents-** Most professionals in Las Vegas interacting with DTMs are capable of identifying domestic minor sex trafficking victims. The investigative Juvenile Vice Officers (I-Team) recognize DTMs as victims and understand their situation of pimp control and severe trauma. Despite this understanding, prostituted children are still arrested and placed in detention (CCJDC) for an average 17 days before adjudication. One of the primary reasons for this placement is a lack of alternative secure shelter facilities.

**4. Prosecution of traffickers is strong but should be increased** County and Federal prosecutors applauded the interagency investigation team (STOP) for collecting strong information resulting in some successful convictions. The STOP program states its primary goal to be the arrest and subsequent prosecution of traffickers. Since 1996 through July 2007, the LVMPD Vice Section, through the STOP program, has recorded arrest data of those suspected of pandering juveniles in Las Vegas; 435 pimps have been arrested since 1996. Some pimps have numerous victims which would result in multiple counts of pandering.

However, prosecution and sentencing records of those 435 pimps were not able to be provided by the STOP program. Additionally, successful conviction or coverage of these cases/ investigations was not available in the public media. The LVMPD Vice Section, through the STOP Program, has collected statistics on juveniles suspected of being involved in prostitution related offenses. From STOP's inception in 1994 through July 2007, 1483 female and 13 male juveniles have been identified.

**5. Traffickers/pimps are familiar with the court system and use it to their advantage** - DTMs often make fragile and difficult witnesses and the prosecution of traffickers can fail if the DTM is not available at trial. Traffickers are aware of this and delay their cases in the hopes that the DTM will not want to appear. Pimps are rarely denied bail, which would force their preliminary hearing to be held within 15 days. DTMs are often held in detention (on Material Witness Orders) longer than their abusers because prosecutors worry their witnesses will flee.

**6. Prosecution of buyers of commercial sex from minors is not a priority** During this research notable numbers of prosecutions of buyers of prostituted children in Las Vegas were not able to be identified, even though many of the girls arrested for prostitution or prostitution-related offenses indicated that an average of 5-15 men per

night purchased their sexual services. “What happens in Vegas, stays in Vegas” seems to represent the impunity enjoyed by adults who purchase sex with minors.

**7. DTMs receive harsher penalties than other minors arrested for misdemeanors** - For all age groups, the disposition of juvenile proceedings for DTMs and detention are out of proportion when compared to other minors charged with misdemeanors. DTMs charged with prostitution are frequently detained, although it is a misdemeanor. In the first half of 2007, 12.8% of the females sent to Caliente, the state detention facility, were adjudicated for prostitution, a misdemeanor.

**8. There is a critical lack of safe and appropriate services and programs**-Separation of the DTM from the pimp/trafficker is a vital and recognized first step in removing his psychological control over the victim. However, in providing restoration to the victim, immediate issues like food, clothing and secure, safe shelter are important, in addition to medical care, psychological and trauma counseling. Additionally, education and access to life-skills classes are a continuum of services that must be considered as mandatory in an effort to holistically reduce the vulnerability of the DTM to revictimization.

Within CCJDC (the county detention facility) and Caliente (the state detention facility), there is a critical lack of programs and services provided to DTMs. Due to the short time that the DTMs are in CCDJC awaiting their hearing, few if any services besides food and shelter are provided. At Caliente, it was noted that the services are also minimal and the one program that addressed issues of prostitution, led by a survivor of prostitution, is about to close due to lack of funding. The one NGO program designed for DTMs in Las Vegas, the WestCare GIRLS intermediate residential and counseling program, seems to be struggling with providing adequate resources for this population, high staff turnover, and security issues. It is only being used for a small portion of adjudicated DTMs (8% in 2004, 5% in 2005 and 4% in 2006).

**9. Outlined funding and services are only available for foreign national trafficking victims**- Although domestic minor sex trafficking victims should have access to numerous state services as a victim population, their label as juvenile delinquents confuses the identification and availability of services for this population. Currently in Las Vegas, the only services and funding outlined to trafficking victims is for international victims through ATLAS – the Las Vegas Human Trafficking Task Force. In funding Human Trafficking Task Forces around the country, the Department of Justice wisely partnered the Task Forces with an Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) non-profit counterpart to administer services for victims. This foresight led to an expanded scope of services, including legal and restoration needs. However, the TVPA restricts funding to provision of services to foreign victims of human trafficking, leaving domestic child victims vulnerable to a system that does not understand their specific needs and

Ultimately lacks resources to understand, identify and service this population of victims.

**Conclusion** - while prostituted children are largely being identified as domestic minor sex trafficking victims, professionals are struggling with the complex issues that surround these victims, including flight risks and lack of willingness to cooperate in investigations. There is a dearth of appropriate placements that will keep domestic minor sex trafficking victims safe and provide them with the services and programs necessary for holistic restoration. A secure residential facility is required to house DTMs diverted from the juvenile court system.

A protective safe house could meet their immediate needs (e.g., medical attention, hunger, hygiene, fatigue, detoxification, and shelter away from trafficker/pimp, assessment of acute physical, emotional and psychological needs). It could also begin to address intermediate needs (e.g., referral to resources to meet physical, emotional and physiological challenges, life skills training, isolation from traffickers and buyers, reconnection with parents or identification of other stable placement, development of a treatment plan to meet long-term needs or issues, etc.).

Alternative placement options would provide law enforcement, the juvenile prostitution court as well as many victim service providers with a safe and secure place to bring DTMs to receive services and begin to build the trust and confidence, in order to assist in the investigation and prosecution of their abuser. Prepared for Shared Hope International- [www.sharedhope.org](http://www.sharedhope.org) 2006-DD-BX-K294, DOJ/BJA.

## City of Maywood, CA Seeking Police Chief



[http://www.nlpoa.org/City\\_of\\_Maywood\\_CA\\_Police\\_Chief\\_8\\_05\\_08.pdf](http://www.nlpoa.org/City_of_Maywood_CA_Police_Chief_8_05_08.pdf)

## INTERNET SAFETY



The **NetSmartz Workshop** is an educational safety resource from the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children that teaches children how to be safer while online and in the real world. Parents and guardians, educators, and law enforcement who want to understand more about the Internet and the possible dangers children face online can learn dynamic ways to teach personal safety by visiting <http://www.NetSmartz.org>

Anyone can access innovative tools such as animated videos, safety pledges, and classroom activities at no cost. Many of our materials are available in Spanish to help meet the needs of Latino communities.

The goal of the NetSmartz Workshop is to extend the safety awareness of children and empower them to help prevent victimization and make safer choices on the Internet and in the real world. This is accomplished by enhancing a child's ability to recognize and avoid dangers and by promoting communication between adults and children about personal safety.

The NetSmartz program is designed for students in elementary, middle, and high school. The materials provide a learning experience for children to enjoy and relate to their daily lives. Above all, NetSmartz is created to be fun for kids.

To ensure a safe and positive experience for younger children, NetSmartz has designed a safe website, <http://www.NetSmartzKids.org> which does not link to any outside sources. Clicky, Nettie, and Webster, 3-D animated characters, teach children about on- and offline dangers using interactive games and music. Tweens can visit <http://www.NSTeens.org> to watch comic-book-style characters learn about Internet issues such as social networking and cyberbullying. With the recent popularity of comic book films and TV shows, the NSTeens are a great way to impact that hard-to-reach tween audience. Teen materials are more serious, as they focus on real-life stories shared by actual teens who have experienced victimization firsthand. These powerful narratives teach teens to examine their behavior and encourage them to communicate with trusted adults.

## NLPOA Sonoma County Chapter, CA



**3<sup>rd</sup> Family Expo September 19-21, 2008. The NLPOA Sonoma County Chapter had a booth** to fingerprint children with their parent's permission. The NLPOA Children's DNA & Fingerprint Cards were given to their parents. **Mario Jimenez**, Chapter President

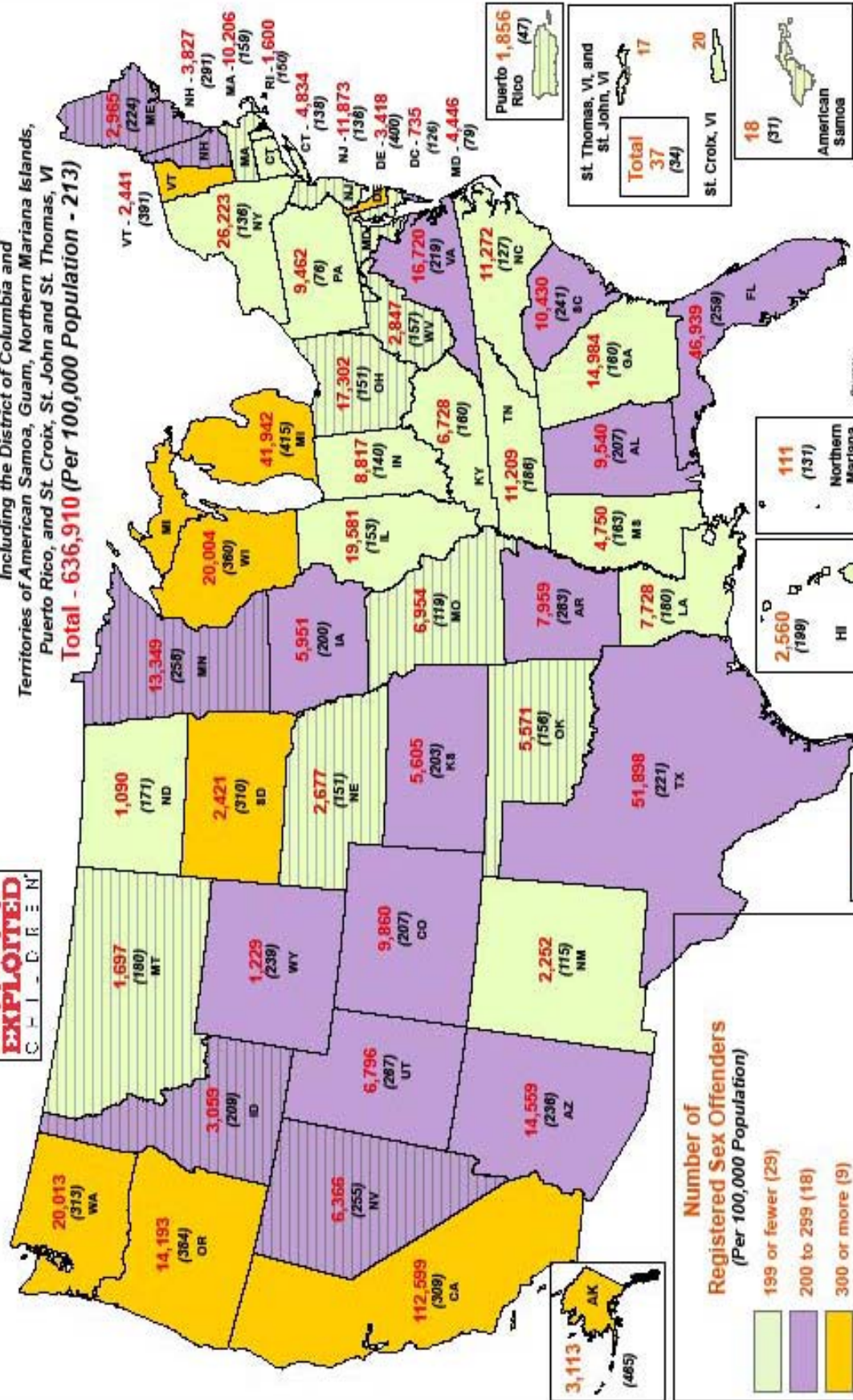
## MAP OF REGISTERED SEX (636,910) OFFENDERS in the United States (Source National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, Alexandria, VA)

- Data obtained via phone survey of the individual sex offender registries in the 50 states, District of Columbia and five United States Territories (American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands)
- The total number of registered sex offenders has been compared to census data to determine the number of sex offenders per 100,000 total population in that state.
- Displayed on each state and territory is the total number of registered sex offenders in red with the number per 100,000 total population just below in parentheses in black.
- Colors indicate the range of where states and territories fall based on the total number of registered offenders per 100,000 total population in that state. This range is explained in the legend of the map.
- Included in the totals of thirty-eight (38) states or territories are offenders who have been deported, are currently incarcerated, or have moved to another state.

The 18 states or territories that do NOT include these types of offenders in their totals are designated by hash marks. **SEE NEXT PAGE**

# REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS IN THE UNITED STATES PER 100,000 POPULATION

Including the District of Columbia and Territories of American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas, VI  
**Total - 636,910 (Per 100,000 Population - 213)**



**Number of Registered Sex Offenders (Per 100,000 Population)**

- 199 or fewer (29)
- 200 to 299 (18)
- 300 or more (9)
- Geographic areas that do not include in their totals offenders who have been deported, incarcerated or have moved to another area (18).

Source: State or Territory Sex Offender Registries  
 States and DC: U.S. Census Bureau, July 2006 Estimate  
 Territories: Central Intelligence Agency, World Fact Book, July 2007 Estimate  
 National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC), Alexandria, VA  
 Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI), Inc., Redlands, CA  
 Mapping software donated to NCMEC by ESRI

Prepared by:  
 Special Analysis Unit  
 March 25, 2008



### National Latino Peace Officers Association

Through a special partnership with the National Latino Peace Officers Association, NLPOA members receive significant savings on Excelsior College tuition and fees. A leader in distance education, Excelsior College offers a flexible/effective way to:

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- ✦ Bachelor of Science with a criminal justice major with concentrations in
  - ✦ Law enforcement and public safety,
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### NLPOA San Diego County Chapter, CA



The NLPOA and Farmers Insurance have teamed up in the M.I.L.K. program. The MILK program is the first step in the Amber alert process. Farmers have requested that the NLPOA be their law enforcement liaison in to the community. Farmers have a strong reputation and highly respected throughout the nation. I believe that this is another opportunity to display the NLPOA as an Association that is very strong and respected in the hundreds of communities that we are located in throughout our great country.

The MILK program is totally funded by Farmers with NLPOA providing the events within the community throughout the year. Two MILK events have already been hosted in Texas and California with great success. I am challenging each chapter to host 2 events minimum where the MILK program is presented. Companies such as Farmers are exactly what NLPOA wants to team up with to continue to display all facets of the Association.

Roy Garivey, National President



Posting of events, Please go to:

<http://www.nlpoa.org>

### NLPOA CC/Las Vegas Chapter, NV

- ✦ **October 3, 2008**, Las Vegas Nevada Annual Golf Classic

### NLPOA Arizona State Chapter

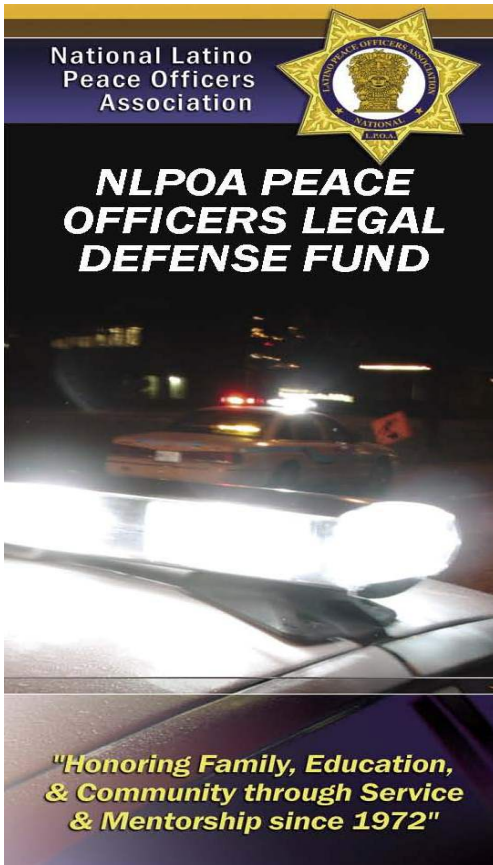
- ✦ **October 11, 2008**, Arizona State Annual Golf Classic

### NLPOA San Diego County Chapter, CA

- ✦ **October 15, 2008**, San Diego County Chapter Annual Golf Classic

### 35th Annual NLPOA National Training Institute

**October 29 to November 2, 2008**, Denver, 35th Annual NLPOA National Training Institute Denver, Colorado



The NLPOA has a Legal Defense Fund that is paid separately from your membership dues. Effective 30 days after first payment. It is available through your chapter or call

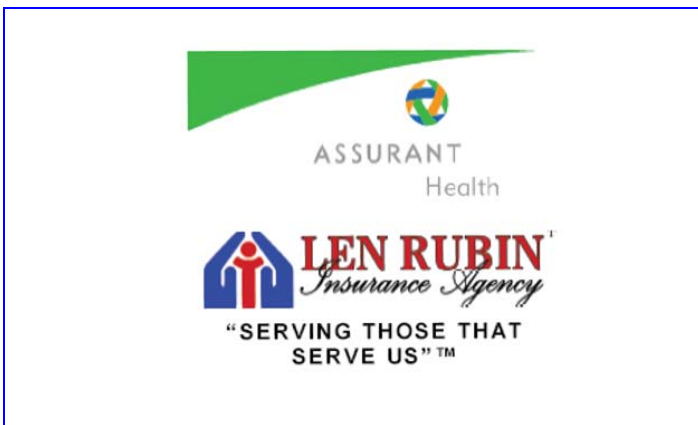
Felipe A. Ortiz

702-355-8704 or [nlpoanv@yahoo.com](mailto:nlpoanv@yahoo.com) who will send you an individual application. Texas members use a different company. E-mail for more information.



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