



# THE CJI BULLETIN

FALL 2003

A Publication of the Criminal Justice Institute—University of Arkansas System

## A Message from the Director



**A**s many of you may know, I recently announced my retirement from the Criminal Justice Institute of the University of Arkansas System, effective December 31, 2003. The decision to retire was not an easy decision to make. I would like to take this opportunity to tell you what a pleasure it has been to serve you in your continuing efforts to meet the educational and training needs of Arkansas law enforcement.

During my tenure as Director of the Criminal Justice Institute, we have faced many challenges that have profoundly impacted both the Institute and the law enforcement community in Arkansas. Beginning with the budget cut of 2001, we have had to make tough decisions regarding the services provided by the Institute. I look back now and see the very difficult path we have taken together to bring back many of these lost services, thanks in part to a successful 2003 legislative session. I would like to express my gratitude to Arkansas legislators and others who assisted us in receiving additional funds for needed programs such as the Methamphetamine Project, which you will hear more about in the future. With the support of the Institute, legislation was also passed that allows computer equipment to be donated to Arkansas law enforcement agencies. A number of computers from the Institute will be donated to selected agencies within the next few months.

While I have been pleased with many of the accomplishments of the Institute during my tenure as Director, perhaps none pleases me more than the recent implementation of academic degree programs in Law Enforcement Administration and Crime Scene Investigation. The need for programs such as these has been a constant since I joined the Institute more than ten years ago. Through the hard work of the CJI staff and the insight of Dr. Jack Lassiter, Executive Vice President of the University of Arkansas System, more than ten years of work finally became a reality.

In closing, I would like to express my gratitude to the CJI staff and to the entire Arkansas law enforcement community for your support and friendship. After spending 37 years in the field, most of which have been spent here in Arkansas, law enforcement is a fraternity of which I am proud to be a member. It truly has been an honor to serve you through the years.

Sincerely,

Don Kidd

**Reporting Discrepancies in the Number of Methamphetamine Labs Seized Annually Are Hurting the State.**

See page 4 for more details.....

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# The Arrest and Detainment of Foreign Nationals

**A**s Arkansas continues to see a rise in immigrant populations, it is becoming increasingly critical that law enforcement personnel are aware of the international treaties that guide their interaction with foreign nationals, defined as those persons who are not U.S. citizens, including foreign visitors, legal permanent aliens, and illegal aliens. To assist law enforcement in this endeavor, the Criminal Justice Institute is disseminating official guidelines from the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs Division, regarding the arrest and detention of foreign nationals within the State of Arkansas. Booklets, pocket cards, and training videos are all available.

The guidelines, entitled *Consular Notification and Access*, describe the mandated law enforcement procedures for performing tasks such as notifying consular officers of detained or arrested foreign nationals, appointing a guardian for foreign nationals who are minors, maintaining records, and other related issues. Also included are suggested statements to use when arresting or detaining foreign nationals and contact information for foreign embassies and consulates in the U.S. The procedures detailed within these guidelines require **mandatory adherence** by state law enforcement agencies, insofar as they pertain to foreign nationals subject to such law enforcement authority.

**To request a free copy of the guidelines, contact Kim Hendricks or Janet Harris-George at (501) 570-8000.**

## Steps to Follow When a Foreign National is Arrested or Detained\*

The following summarizes the basic consular notification practices and procedures that should be followed by law enforcement officials when arresting or detaining a foreign national. These procedures should be followed for all foreign nationals, regardless of their immigration status:

1. Determine the foreign national's country. Normally, this is the country on whose passport or other travel document the foreign national travels.

2. If the foreign national's country is **not** on the mandatory notification countries list:

a. Offer, without delay, to notify the foreign national's consular officials of the arrest or detention.

**Suggested Statement:** *As a non-citizen who is being arrested or detained, you are entitled to have us notify your country's consular representatives here in the United States. A consular official from your country may be able to help you obtain counsel and may contact your family and visit you in detention, among other things. If you want us to notify your country's consular officials, you can request this notification now, or at any time in the future. After your consular officials are notified, they may call or visit you. Do you want us to notify your country's consular officials?*

b. If the foreign national asks that consular notification be given, notify the nearest consular officials of the foreign national's country without delay.

3. If the foreign national's country **is** on the list of mandatory notification countries:

a. Notify the country's nearest consular officials, without delay, of the arrest or detention.

b. Tell the foreign national that you are making this notification.

**Suggested Statement:** *Because of your nationality, we are required to notify your country's consular representatives here in the United States that you have been arrested or detained. After your consular officials are notified, they may call or visit you. You are not required to accept their assistance, but they may be able to help you obtain legal counsel and may contact your family and visit you in detention, among other things. We will be notifying your country's consular officials as soon as possible.*

4. Keep a written record of the provision of notification and actions taken.

### Mandatory Notification Countries

Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Brunei, Bulgaria, China<sup>1</sup>, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Dominica, Fiji, The Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, Hong Kong, Hungary, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Moldova, Mongolia, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland<sup>2</sup>, Romania, Russia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent/Grenadines, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R.<sup>3</sup>, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Zimbawe

<sup>1</sup> Does not include Republic of China (Taiwan) passport holders.

<sup>2</sup> Mandatory for nonpermanent residents only.

<sup>3</sup> Passports may still be in use.

\* Information provided courtesy of the Office of Public Affairs and Policy Coordination, Bureau of Consular Affairs, U.S. Department of State.

# NDIC Releases the 2003 Arkansas Drug Threat Assessment

By Charles F. Miller

Chief, Congressional, Public, and Interagency Relations  
National Drug Intelligence Center

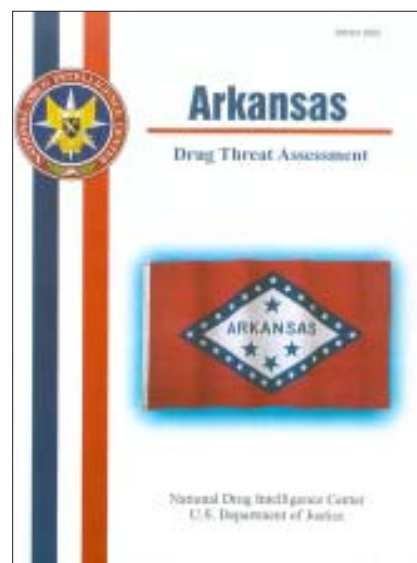
**I**n October, the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) released the *2003 Arkansas Drug Threat Assessment*, an overview of the drug situation in Arkansas. As part of its release, NDIC, in cooperation with the Criminal Justice Institute (CJI) and the Office of the State Drug Director, co-sponsored an Executive Briefing for law enforcement personnel and officials throughout the State to provide details of the report. The following provides a brief synopsis of the assessment.

## Findings of the Report

According to the assessment, methamphetamine is the primary drug threat to the State because of its ready availability and the violence and environmental harm that often result from methamphetamine production and abuse. Amphetamine-related treatment admissions to publicly funded facilities in Arkansas increased by 80 percent from 1,547 in 1998 to 2,781 in 2002, according to Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). The Arkansas Department of Health reported that the number of amphetamine-related treatment admissions, which includes methamphetamine-related admissions, increased by 64 percent, from 1,822 in state fiscal year 1998 to 2,993 in state fiscal year 2002.

Cocaine, particularly crack, also poses a significant threat to Arkansas because it is readily available, highly addictive, and frequently associated with violent crime. Cocaine-related treatment admissions to publicly funded facilities in Arkansas increased slightly (5%) from 1,990 in 1998 to 2,003 in 2002, according to TEDS. Treatment admissions for crack cocaine abuse are significantly higher than for powdered cocaine abuse in Arkansas. According to TEDS, of the 2,003 cocaine-related treatment admissions reported in 2002, 1,656 were related to smoked cocaine (crack) abuse. Of the 2,157 cocaine-related treatment admissions reported by the Arkansas Department of Health in 2002, 1,524 were for crack.

Marijuana is the most widely available and frequently abused illicit drug in Arkansas. According to TEDS, the number of marijuana-related treatment admissions to publicly funded facilities in Arkansas increased 36 percent from 2,230 in 1998 to 3,030 in 2002. Arkansas Department of Health statistics indicate that the number of marijuana-related treatment admissions increased 41 percent from 2,588 in state fiscal year 1998 to 3,652 in state fiscal year 2002.



**For more information,  
the 2003 Arkansas  
Drug Threat Assessment  
can be viewed online at:  
[www.usdoj.gov/ndic](http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic)**

## National Drug Intelligence Center: A Resource for Law Enforcement

The National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC), a component agency of the U.S. Department of Justice, was established by an Act of Congress in 1993. Its mission is to provide national policy makers and law enforcement decision makers with strategic domestic counter-drug intelligence.

Each year, NDIC produces the *National Drug Threat Assessment*, which provides a national overview of the domestic drug problem, specifically focusing on the abuse, availability, production, transportation and distribution of illicit drugs. The report assesses distribution patterns and summarizes information cultivated from federal, state, local sources into a comprehensive national assessment.

NDIC also produces State Drug Threat Assessments, which identify the primary drug threats within a state and give a detailed overview of the most current trends by drug type.

To find out more about NDIC, contact **Lynn Hollinger**, Public Affairs Specialist, at (703) 556-8990 or [Lynn.S.Hollinger@usdoj.gov](mailto:Lynn.S.Hollinger@usdoj.gov). The NDIC Field Program Specialist for Arkansas, **William Bounds**, can be contacted at [William.C.Bounds@usdoj.gov](mailto:William.C.Bounds@usdoj.gov).

## Reporting Discrepancies Restrict Federal Assistance in the Battle Against Methamphetamine in Arkansas



**C**landestine methamphetamine labs pose a severe health and safety threat to the citizens of Arkansas. More than ever before, law enforcement officers are seizing labs in areas that are in close proximity to the general public—apartments, hotels, parks, and even automobiles. Last year, officers in Siloam Springs arrested a woman who was manufacturing methamphetamine while operating a day care facility in her home.<sup>1</sup>

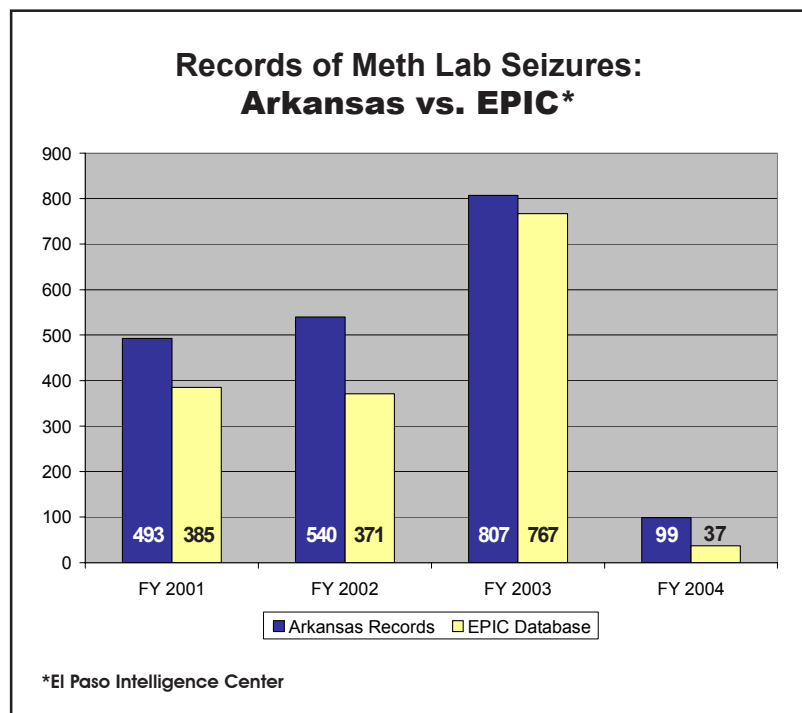
Constrained by staffing shortages and budget deficiencies, Arkansas law enforcement agencies are struggling to deal with the many problems that stem from the production, distribution, and consumption of this illicit drug. To properly detect, apprehend, and remediate clandestine meth-amphetamine labs, law enforcement in the State has expressed a critical need for additional resources, including an increase in funding and manpower.

Despite the significant burden methamphetamine places on Arkansas law enforcement and the increasing threat it poses to the public, the State has faced significant barriers in gaining access to federal resources that will assist in abating this growing epidemic. One of the greatest barriers, the underreporting of clandestine methamphetamine lab seizures, may be one of the easiest to overcome.

### Tapping Federal Resources

Federal funding for drug interdiction is typically concentrated within regional areas of the United States that are deemed High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA). These are regions of the U.S. that are facing a significant drug threat. To designate a region as a HIDTA, the Office of National Drug Control Policy considers the following statutory criteria:

- The extent that the area is the center of drug production, manufacturing, importation, or distribution.
- The extent that state and local law enforcement agencies have committed resources to respond to the drug trafficking problem, thereby indicating a determination to respond aggressively.
- The extent that drug activities in the area are having a harmful impact on other areas of the country.
- The extent that a significant increase in Federal resources is necessary to respond adequately to drug-related activities in the area.<sup>2</sup>



Currently, 26 regions within the United States have been designated as HIDTAs. None of these are located in Arkansas.

**“Thus far in fiscal year 2004, Arkansas has reported the seizure of 99 clandestine methamphetamine labs, yet EPIC has a record of only 37.”**

With HIDTA designation, the State could greatly benefit from increased access to federal resources and manpower, shifting some of the burden from local and state law enforcement agencies. Law enforcement would have increased access to federal intelligence information regarding drug investigations and interdictions. In addition, federal funds are allocated specifically for HIDTA regions.

The State has made several attempts in the past to be designated as a HIDTA region. However, without statistical support through the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), Arkansas has repeatedly been overlooked.

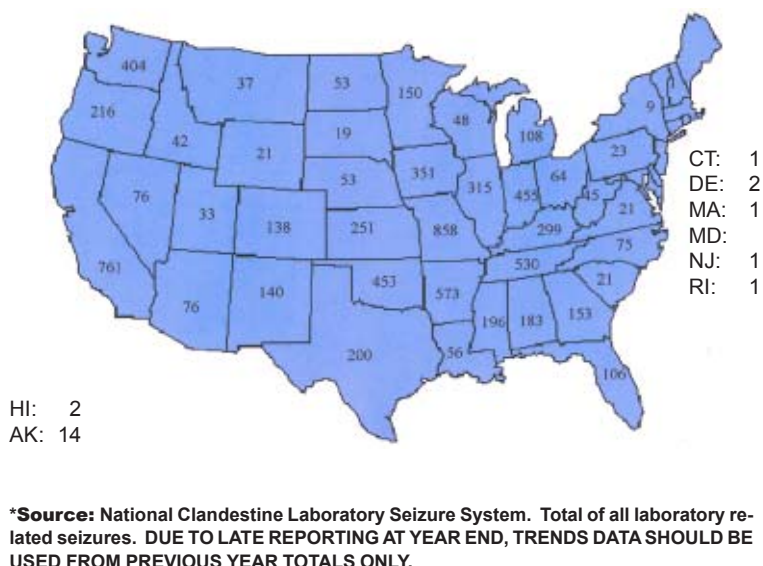
### Reporting Meth Lab Seizures to EPIC

When allocating funding and resources for methamphetamine interdiction, the federal government bases its decisions on need. Need is determined by numbers. For the federal government, the sole source of these numbers is EPIC, which presents information to Congress each year.

Established in 1974, the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) initially focused on the U.S.–Mexico border, and its primary interest was drug movement and immigration violations. Today, EPIC still concentrates primarily on drug movement and immigration violations, but also provides other services, including training in drug interdiction and post-seizure analysis. An integral component of post-seizure analysis is the National Clandestine Laboratory Seizure Database, where EPIC maintains records of all methamphetamine lab seizures in the United States.<sup>3</sup>

The information contained in this database, which is voluntarily reported by law enforcement agencies across the Nation, is the primary source that Congress utilizes when making funding decisions regarding methamphetamine drug interdiction. Although Arkansas law enforcement agencies seize a significantly high number of methamphetamine laboratories each year, the number reported to EPIC is disarmingly low. Thus far in fiscal year 2004, Arkansas has

### CY2003 All Lab Seizures\* Seizure totals current as of 12/02/03



reported the seizure of 99 clandestine methamphetamine laboratories, yet EPIC has a record of only 37.

### Improving Reporting Within the State

To acquire needed resources to battle the methamphetamine problem in the State, all Arkansas law enforcement agencies must work together to ensure that proper reporting procedures are in place. When a methamphetamine lab is seized, it is of vital importance that the *National Clandestine Laboratory Seizure Report* (Form DEA 612) is filled out and submitted to EPIC within 48 hours of seizure.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in Arkansas is implementing a pilot program where state and local law enforcement agencies will submit the Form DEA 612 to the nearest DEA office in their area. DEA will then forward the form to EPIC and to the Arkansas State Police so that the Methamphetamine Briefing Book for law enforcement can be prepared.

For more information concerning this pilot project, contact the DEA, Little Rock District Office at (501) 312-8602 or the DEA, Fayetteville Resident Office at (479) 442-2618.

<sup>1</sup> *Arkansas Drug Threat Assessment*. National Drug Intelligence Center, U.S. Department of Justice, Johnstown, PA. 2003.

<sup>2</sup> Office of National Drug Control Policy. *High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas*. <[www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/hidta/](http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/hidta/)>.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration. *El Paso Intelligence Center*. <[www.usdoj.gov/dea/programs/epic.htm](http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/programs/epic.htm)>.

## Officers Receive Awards from Attorney General Mike Beebe for Exceptional Valor and Job Performance

**O**n September 10<sup>th</sup>, Attorney General Mike Beebe presented awards for Outstanding Law Enforcement Officer of the Year to six officers representing agencies across the State. Nominees for the award were judged on two criteria—*Acts of Valor* and *Meritorious Job Performance*. The following officers received awards:

### **Officer of the Year**

#### **Officer Freddy Williams**

Marion Police Department

In January 2003, while on a routine traffic stop, Officer Williams of the Marion Police Department was shot in the face. Within three months, he heroically returned to the force and continues to serve as a member of the Criminal Investigative Division. He has been awarded the Medal of Valor, the Purple Heart, and a Commendation Medal. Chief John Griffin, who nominated Officer Williams for this award, describes him as an example of courage and diligence.

### **District Winners**

*District One*

#### **Chief Deputy Gary Tribble**

Randolph County Sheriff's Office

*District Three*

#### **Sergeant Tim Franklin**

Fayetteville Police Department

*District Two*

#### **Officer Timothy Stankevitz and Officer Curtis Van Pelt**

Little Rock Police Department

*District Four*

#### **Officer Adam Owings**

Pine Bluff Police Department



**Officer Freddy Williams** (pictured left) accepts the Outstanding Law Enforcement Officer of the Year Award from **Attorney General Mike Beebe** (pictured right). Awards were presented at the 2003 Law Enforcement Summit, which was hosted by the Attorney General's Office.

## UPCOMING COURSES

Basic Digital Photography

Basic Spanish for Law Enforcement

Biased-Based Policing (Train-the-Trainer)

Biased-Based Policing for Executives

Computer Crime

Courtroom Testimony

Crime Prevention—A Tool of  
Community Policing

Crime Scene Investigation

Crime Scene Sketching Using Visio

Criminal Procedure Update

Death Investigation Issues for  
Law Enforcement and Coroners

Introduction to Computers

Law Enforcement Response  
to the Mentally Ill

Management of Evidence and  
Recovery Property

Managing Interviews and Interrogations

Managing Methamphetamine  
Investigations

Managing the Patrol Response  
to Active Shooter Incidents

Methamphetamine Awareness,  
Identification,  
and Safety for First Responders

Principles of Supervision

Using Microsoft Excel

Using Microsoft Word

### **To register for a course, contact:**

**Kimberly Hendricks**  
LEMC Institutional Assistant  
(501) 570-8041

**Gloria Negual**  
FSCEC Institutional Assistant  
(501) 570-8060

## Agencies in Need Receive Donated Computer Equipment



**Don Kidd** (left), Director of the Criminal Justice Institute, and **Harold Stuart** (right), CJI Program Specialist, present a computer to **Sheriff Freddie Hudson** (center) of the Woodruff County Sheriff's Office.

**L**aw enforcement agencies across the State are receiving recycled computer equipment as a result of new legislation that enables State agencies to donate surplus computer equipment to Arkansas law enforcement agencies. Previously, surplus computer equipment within State agencies could only be distributed to Arkansas public schools or the Marketing and Redistribution Office. However, with the passage of Act 1028 in the 2003 legislative session, law enforcement agencies are now eligible to receive donated equipment as well, giving small agencies with limited resources a better opportunity of procuring needed technology.

To assist in these efforts, the Criminal Justice Institute has authorized the distribution of its surplus equipment to law enforcement agencies in need. This equipment came available after the Institute, through the support of the Arkansas legislature, was able to acquire new technology to enhance course delivery at its facilities. This, in turn, has allowed the Institute to redistribute the replaced computers.

"This is a chance for rural law enforcement agencies, who have limited funds, to obtain solid, serviceable computers," says Don Kidd, Director of the Criminal Justice Institute. "While this is not state-of-the-art equipment, it will assist in meeting the needs of recipient agencies. We are very excited about this initiative."

To date, six agencies have received equipment from the Institute: the Arkansas County Sheriff's Office, the Chicot County Sheriff's Office, the Woodruff County Sheriff's Office, the Nashville Police Department, the Pike County Sheriff's Office, and the Murfreesboro Police Department. Each agency received a Gateway computer, complete with a Windows 98 operating system and Office 2000 software. Additional computers will be distributed this winter.

To request a computer, agencies must complete an *Equipment Donation Request and Questionnaire* form and submit it to the Institute. Due to the limited availability of equipment, law enforcement agencies who demonstrate a significant need for equipment will be given first consideration. For more information, contact Harold Stuart at (501) 570-8064.



### **BOOKS**

**When Cultures Clash: The Divisive Nature of Police-Community Relations and Suggestions for Improvement**  
by Daniel P. Carlson

**Super Terrorism: Biological, Chemical and Nuclear** by Yonah Alexander

**Handbook of Domestic Violence Intervention Strategies: Policies, Programs, and Legal Remedies**  
by Albert R. Roberts

**Designing the Fitness Program: A Guide for Public Safety Organizations**  
by John LeCuyer

**Criminal Justice in America: The Politics Behind the System**  
by Nancy E Marion

**Police Liability: Lawsuits Against the Police** by Dennis Payne

**Gun Control: Opposing Viewpoints**  
by Helen Cothran

**Marijuana** by Mary E. Williams

**Does Capital Punishment Deter Crime?** by Roman Espejo

**What Encourages Gang Behavior?**  
by Tamara L. Roleff

**Police Brutality: Opposing Viewpoints**  
by Helen Cothran

**White Supremacy Groups**  
by Claire Kreger

**Gangs: Opposing Viewpoints**  
by Laura K. Egendorf

**Police Corruption**  
by Tamara L. Roleff



**We're Still Here, But Our Street Address Has Changed.**

The new mailing address for the Criminal Justice Institute is:  
**7723 Colonel Glenn Road  
Little Rock, Arkansas 72204**

**Please update your records.**

# Law Enforcement News From Around the State



**Captain Kathy Sparks** of the Arkansas State Police (ASP) has joined the Advisory Board for the Criminal Justice Institute. Captain Sparks, who has been with the State Police for 24 years, currently serves as Commander of the ASP Career Development and Human Resources Division. Her experience in law enforcement will be a significant asset to CJI.

**Chief Montie Sims** of the Dardanelle Police Department was recently elected President of the Arkansas Association of Chiefs of Police (AACP) at the organization's 36<sup>th</sup> Annual Convention, which was held in September. For more information about the AACP, please visit their website at [www.arkansaschiefs.org](http://www.arkansaschiefs.org).

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**Does your agency have news to share with the law enforcement community in Arkansas?**

If so, contact the Criminal Justice Institute and include it in the next *CJI Bulletin*:

**Direct:** (501) 570-8045

**Toll-Free:** (800) 635-6310

**E-mail:** [bastark@cji.net](mailto:bastark@cji.net)

## Criminal Justice Institute

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