

LOCK & KEY

JUNE 2003

Letter from the President Linda Alphin

This will be my last article as your president.

The Association held their regular business meeting in March. There were several tasks that needed to be completed. One of them was electing new officers for the next term.

Officers elected were as follows:

Mary Alinen, Sierra Vista Police Dept. ----President
Linda Alphin, Retired member-----1st Vice President
Chuck Parmelee, Gilbert Police Dept.-----2nd Vice
President
Deborah Lopez, Pinal Co. Sheriff's Office—Secretary
Sandie Imberi, Phoenix Police Dept.-----Treasurer
Mary Lewis, DPS Lake Havasu Lab-----Sgt. AT Arms

Congratulations to all.

The term of office for the current board members will end on June 30, 2003. The term of office for the new board members will start on July 1, 2003 and run until June 30, 2005.

I have enjoyed serving the last two terms as your President. I am overwhelmed by the support and confidence that all the members have shown towards me. Your support has made my 2 terms as your President very enjoyable.

All of you should take an active part in serving on the board or as a committee chairman. The Association meets quarterly so it would require minimal activity. The blessings from serving the membership are great and one that all of you should consider. I almost feel guilty that I have reaped all the rewards while those that do not participate have been left out.

Please read the minutes very carefully. There is a lot of information in them this time.

Have you made your reservation for the annual training seminar? It will be a great seminar this year. We are holding the event in Prescott. Please check the flyer attached to this newsletter for all the information.

I would like to express a hearty **Thank You** to Joanne Williams for the great work she has done on our newsletter. She has been assigned to another section of the Tucson Police Dept. and will no longer be the editor of our newsletter.

I would like to welcome our new editor, Candace Moyna of the Tempe Police Dept.

Candace has graciously consented to step up and take the responsibility as our editor. Welcome aboard Candace and a hearty **Thank You** to you also.

I look forward to seeing all of you at our next business meeting. The next meeting will be held in conjunction with the training seminar.

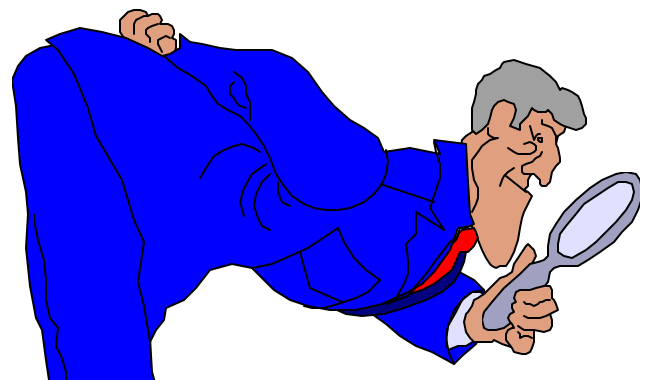
The regularly scheduled business meeting for June will be held on Friday June 13, 2003 at the Quality Inn in Prescott. It will start at 8:am.

Our new board members will be sworn in at that time. You do not have to attend the seminar to attend the business meeting. The business meeting is open to everyone at no charge (as usual). Please make every effort to attend the business meeting, even if you are not able to attend the seminar.

See you in Prescott.

Linda Alphin
President

Remember to read the minutes!!



FROM THE TRAINING COMMITTEE

From the Chairman

Sandie Imberi

THE SEMINAR IS ALMOST HERE.
JUNE 12TH AND 13TH IN PRESCOTT
AZ. WE STILL HAVE SEATS AVAILABLE.
YOU CAN STILL SEND IN YOUR MONEY
AND COME AND ENJOY A GREAT SEMINAR.
WE HAVE GREAT SPEAKERS WITH SOME
OF THE BEST TOPICS. YOU CAN FAX
ME YOUR REGISTRATION AND BRING THE
FEE WITH YOU IF YOU THINK IT WILL NOT
REACH US BEFORE THE SEMINAR. MY FAX
NUMBERS ARE EITHER 602-534-4884 OR
602-534-4718.

REMEMBER WE ALSO WILL BE GIVING
AWAY SOFTSIDED BRIEFCASES WITH THE
A.A.P.E LOGO AT THE SEMINAR. IF YOU DO
NOT GET YOURS AT THE SEMINAR YOU CAN
PURCHASE ONE AT THE SEPT. MEETING.

THE JUNE MEETING WILL BE HELD ON
JUNE 13TH PRIOR TO THE FIRST SPEAKER
OF THE SEMINAR. PLEASE FEEL FREE
TO ATTEND THE MEETING EVEN IF YOU CAN'T
ATTEND THE SEMINAR.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS REGARDING
THE SEMINAR CALL ME AT 602-534-2802 7AM-
4PM MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY OR AT HOME
623-247-7180.



Letter from the Editor

The war is going on and many of our loved ones are there fighting, dodging bullets, and it seems that biological warfare is a main concern. Someone sent me an email, which I thought would be very appropriate for the SAFE BET article. I hope it puts a lot of minds at rest.



A.A.P.E. QUARTERLY MEETING

JUNE 13, 2003

The June meeting will be hosted by the Training Committee

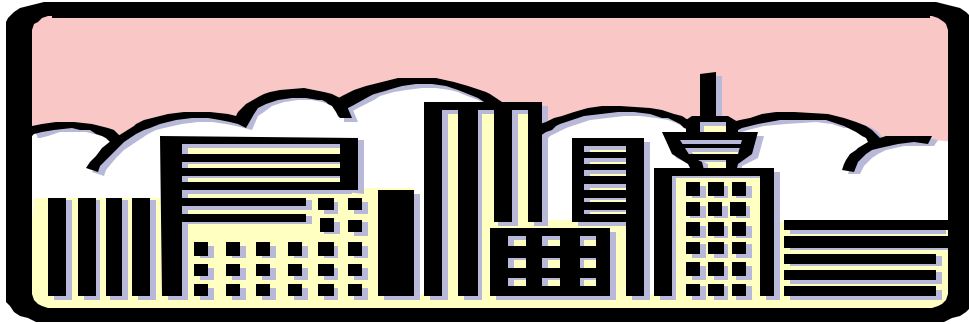
**LOCATION: Quality Inn and Suites
4499 E. Highway 69
Prescott, AZ 86301**

TIME: 8 A.M. Meeting Begins

**DIRECTIONS: From the north, take I-17 south bound
Prescott exit. Continue on Hwy 69 until you
reach the resort.**

**From the south, take I-17 north bound to
the Prescott exit. Continue on Hwy 69
until you reach the resort.**

1-928-777-0770



IN THE NEWS

MESA COUNCIL VOTES TO AUCTION CONFISCATED GUNS TO DEALERS

By Stephanie Paterik

The Arizona Republic, Tuesday, April 8, 2003

MESA- Guns confiscated from Mesa criminals will be sold to gun dealers instead of being destroyed, the City Council decided Monday night.

The 6-1 vote makes Mesa one of the few cities in the country to sell confiscated weapons. Vice Mayor Dennis Cavanaugh was the lone dissenter.

Officials queried the nation's 50 largest police departments and found only Houston and Indianapolis auction seized firearms.

In the past, Mesa police only saved guns they could use or donate to museums. Now weapons worth more than \$100 will be sold at auction in bundles of 100 to federally licensed gun dealers.

Guns that were used in violent crimes or suicides won't be sold.

"I'm not sure why we destroyed them in the first place," Mayor Keno Hawker said.

"I think it was a fell-good thing, but that was not the end result. You don't gain anything because firearms manufacturers just manufacture more."

The city will save a "couple thousand" dollars a year by not having to destroy the weapons, Hawker estimated.

A SAFE BET

Words of Wisdom About Gas, Germs, and Nukes
Posted March, 2003

By SFC Red Thomas, Armor Master Gunner
U.S. Army (Ret) 10.19.01

Since the media has decided to scare everyone with predictions of chemical, biological, or nuclear warfare on our turf, I decided to write a paper and keep things in their proper perspective. I am a retired military weapons, munitions, and training expert.

Lesson number one: In the mid 1990's, there were a series of nerve gas attacks on crowded Japanese subway stations. Given perfect conditions for an attack, less than 10% of the people there were injured (the injured were better in a few hours), and only one percent of the injured died.

60 Minutes once had a fellow telling us that one drop of nerve gas could kill a thousand people; well, he didn't tell you the thousand dead people per drop was theoretical. Drill Sergeants exaggerate how terrible this stuff is to keep the recruits awake in class (I know this because I was a Drill Sergeant, too). Forget everything you've ever seen on TV, in the movies, or read in a novel about this stuff, it was all a lie (read this sentence again out loud)!

These weapons are about terror; if you remain calm, you will probably not die. This is far less scary than the media and their "experts" make it sound.

Chemical weapons are categorized as Nerve, Blood, Blister, and Incapacitating agents. Contrary to the hype of reporters and politicians, they are not weapons of mass destruction; they are "area denial" and terror weapons that don't destroy anything. When you leave the area you almost always leave the risk. That's the difference; you can leave the area and the risk. A Soldiers may have to stay put and sit through it, and that's why they need all that spiffy gear.

These are not gasses, they are vapors and/or air borne particles. The agent must be delivered in sufficient quantity to kill/injure, and that defines when/how it's used. Every day we have a morning and evening inversion where "stuff" suspended in the air gets pushed down. This inversion is why allergies (pollen) and air pollution are worse at these times of the day.

So, a chemical attack will have its best effect an hour of so either side of sunrise/sunset. Also, being vapors and airborne particles they are heavier than air so they will seek low places like ditches, basements and underground garages. This stuff won't work when it's freezing, it doesn't last when it's hot, and wind spreads it too thin too fast. They've got to get this stuff on you, or get you to inhale it for it to work.

They also have to get the concentration of chemicals high enough to kill or wound you. Too little and it's nothing, too much and it's wasted. What I hope you've gathered by this point is that a chemical weapons attack that kills a lot of people is incredibly hard to do with military grade agents and equipment, so you can imagine how hard it will be for terrorists. The more you know about this stuff, the more you realize how hard it is to use.

We'll start by talking about nerve agents. You have these in your house: plain old bug killer (like Raid) is nerve agent. All nerve agents work the same way; they are cholinesterase inhibitors that mess up the signals your nervous system uses to make your body function. It can harm you if you get it on your skin, but it works best if they can get you to inhale it. If you don't die in the first minute and you can leave the area, you're probably gonna live. The military's antidote for all nerve agents is atropine and pralidoxime chloride. Neither one of these does anything to cure the nerve agent; they send your body into overdrive to keep you alive for five minutes. After that, the agent is used up.

Your best protection is fresh air and staying calm. Listed below are the symptoms for nerve agent poisoning:

- Sudden headache
- Dimness of vision (someone you're looking at will have pinpointed pupils)
- Runny nose
- Excessive saliva or drooling
- Difficulty breathing
- Tightness in chest
- Nausea
- Stomach cramps
- Twitching of exposed skin where a liquid just got on you.

If you are in public and you start experiencing these symptoms, first ask yourself, did anything out of the ordinary just happen, a loud pop, did someone spray something on the crowd? Are other people getting sick, too?

Is there an odor of new mown hay, green corn, something fruity, or camphor where it shouldn't be? If the answer is yes, then calmly (if you panic, you breathe faster and inhale more air/poison) leave the area and head up wind, or outside. Fresh air is the best "right now antidote."

If you have a blob of liquid that looks like molasses or Karo syrup on you, blot it or scrape it off and away from yourself with anything disposable. This stuff works based on your body weight. What a crop duster uses to kill bugs won't hurt you, unless you stand there and breathe it in real deep, then lick the residue off the ground for while. Remember, they have to do all the work, they have to get the concentration up and keep it up for several minutes, while all you have to do is quit getting it on you/quit breathing it by putting space between you and the attack.

Blood agents are cyanide or arsine which effect your blood's ability to provide oxygen to your tissue. The scenario for attack would be the same as nerve agent. Look for a pop or someone splashing/spraying something and folks around there getting woozy/falling down. The telltale smells are bitter almonds or garlic

where it shouldn't be. The symptoms are blue lips, blue under the fingernails, rapid breathing. The military's antidote is amyl nitride and, just like nerve agent antidote, it just keeps your body working for five minutes till the toxins are used up. Fresh air is the your best individual chance.

Blister agents (distilled mustard) are so nasty that nobody wants to even handle it, let alone use it. It's almost impossible to handle safely and may have delayed effect of up to 12 hours. The attack scenario is also limited to the things you'd see from other chemicals. If you do get large, painful blisters for no apparent reason, don't pop them; if you must, don't let the liquid from the blister get on any other area, the stuff just keeps on spreading. It's just as likely to harm the user as the target. Soap, water, sunshine, and fresh air are this stuff's enemy.

Bottom line on chemical weapons (it's the same if they use industrial chemical spills) -- they are intended to make you panic, to terrorize you, to herd you like sheep to the wolves. If there is an attack, leave the area and go upwind, or to the sides of the wind stream. They have to get the stuff to you, and on you. You're more likely to be hurt by a drunk driver on any given day than be hurt by one of these attacks. Your odds get better if you leave the area. Soap, water, time, and fresh air really deal this stuff a knock-out-punch. Don't let fear of an isolated attack rule your life. The odds are really on your side.

Nuclear bombs. These are the only weapons of mass destruction on earth. The effects of a nuclear bomb are heat, blast, EMP, and radiation. If you see a bright flash of light like the sun, where the sun isn't, fall to the ground! The heat will be over in a second. Then there will be two blast waves, one out going, and one on the way back. Don't stand up to see what happened after the first wave: anything that's going to happen will have happened in two full minutes.

These will be low yield devices and will not level whole cities. If you live through the heat, blast, and initial burst of radiation, you'll probably live for a very, very long time. Radiation will not create fifty foot tall women, or giant ants and grasshoppers the size of tanks. These will be, at the most, one kiloton bombs; that's the equivalent of 1,000 tons of TNT. Here's the real deal, flying debris and radiation will kill a lot of exposed (not all!) people within a half mile of the blast. A Under perfect conditions, this is about a half mile circle of death and destruction, but when it's done, it's done.

EMP stands for Electro Magnetic Pulse and it will fry every electronic device for a good distance, it's impossible to say what and how far but probably not over a couple of miles from ground zero is a good guess. Cars, cell phones, computers, ATMs, you name it, all will be out of order.

There are lots of kinds of radiation. You only need to worry about three, the others you have lived with for years. You need to worry about "ionizing radiation," little sub atomic particles that go whizzing along at the speed of light. They hit individual cells in your body, kill the nucleus and keep on going. That's how you get radiation poisoning -- you have so many dead cells in your body that the decaying cells poison you. It's the same as people getting radiation treatments for cancer, only a bigger area gets radiated.

The good news is you don't have to just sit there and take it, and there's lots you can do rather than panic. First; your skin will stop alpha particles, a page of a news paper or your clothing will stop beta particles. You just gotta try and avoid inhaling dust that's contaminated with atoms that are emitting these things and you'll be generally safe from them.

Gamma rays are particles that travel like rays (quantum physics makes my brain hurt), and they create the same damage as alpha and beta particles, only they keep going and kill lots of cells as they go all the way

through your body. It takes a lot to stop these things, lots of dense material. On the other hand, it takes a lot of this to kill you.

Your defense is, as always, to not panic. Basic hygiene and normal preparation are your friends. All canned or frozen food are safe to eat. The radiation poisoning will not affect plants, so fruits and vegetables are OK if there's no dust on 'em (rinse 'em off if there is). If you don't have running water and you need to collect rain water or use water from wherever, just let it sit for thirty minutes and skim off the water gently from the top. The dust with the bad stuff in it will settle and the remaining water can be used for the toilet, which will still work if you have a bucket of water to pour in the tank.

Finally there's biological warfare. There's not much to cover here. Basic personal hygiene and sanitation will take you further than a million doctors. Wash your hands often, don't share drinks, food, sloppy kisses, etc., ... with strangers. Keep your garbage can with a tight lid on it, don't have standing water (like old buckets, ditches, or kiddie pools) laying around to allow mosquitoes breeding room. This stuff is carried by vectors, that is, bugs, rodents, and contaminated material. If biological warfare is so easy as the TV makes it sound, why has Saddam Hussein spent twenty years, millions, and millions of dollars trying to get it right? If you're a clean person and keep a clean home, you eat well and are active, you're gonna live.

Overall preparation for any terrorist attack is the same as you'd take for a big storm. If you want a gas mask, fine, go get one. I know this stuff and I'm not getting one and I told my Mom not to bother with one either (how's that for confidence?). We have a week's worth of cash, several days worth of canned goods and plenty of soap and water. We don't leave stuff out to attract bugs or rodents so we don't have them.

The terrorists can't conceive a nation this big with this much in resources. These weapons are made to cause panic, terror, and to demoralize. If we don't run around like sheep, they won't use this stuff after they find out it's no fun. The government is going nuts over this stuff because they have to protect every inch of America. You've only gotta protect yourself, and by doing that, you help the country.

Finally, there are millions of caveats to everything I wrote here and you can think up specific scenarios where my advice isn't the best. This letter is supposed to help the greatest number of people under the greatest number of situations. If you don't like my work, don't nitpick, just sit down and explain chemical, nuclear, and biological warfare in a document around three pages long yourself. This is how we, the people of the United States, can rob the terrorists of their most desired goal, your terror.

SFC Red Thomas (Ret), Armor Master Gunner, Mesa, AZ



Summer in Arizona can be tough, even if you don't work outside. Police Property Technicians work outside frequently in the course of their jobs and need to be aware of the dangers of the heat and the sun.

HEAT EXHAUSTION

What are the symptoms?

HEADACHES; DISSINESS OR LIGHTHEDEDNESS; WEAKNESS; MOOD CHANGES SUCH AS IRRITABILITY, CONFUSION, OR THE INABILITY TO THINK STRAIGHT; UPSET STOMACH; VOMITING; DECREASED OR DARK-COLORED URINE; FAINTIN OR PASSING OUT; AND PALE, CLAMMY SKIN.

What should you do?

- Act immediately. If not treated, heat exhaustion may advance to heat stroke or death.
- Move the victim to a cool, shaded area to rest. Don't leave the person alone. If symptoms include dizziness or lightheadedness, lay the victim on his or her back and raise the legs 6 to 8 inches. If symptoms include nausea or upset stomach, lay the victim on his or her side.
- Loosen and remove any heavy clothing.
- Have the person drink cool water (about a cup every 15 minutes) unless sick to the stomach.
- Cool the person's body by fanning and spraying with a cool mist of water or applying a wet cloth to the person's skin.
- Call 911 for emergency help if the person does not feel better in a few minutes.

HEAT STROKE-A MEDICAL EMERGENCY

What are the symptoms?

DRY, PALE SKIN WITH NO SWEATING; HOT, RED SKIN THAT LOOKS SUNBURNED; MOOD CHANGES SUCH AS IRRITABILITY, CONFUSION, OR THE INABILITY TO THINK STRAIGHT; SEIZURES OR FITS; AND UNCONCIOUSNESS WITH NO RESPONSE.

What should you do?

- Call 911 for emergency help immediately.
- Move the victim to a cool, shaded area. Don't leave the person alone. Lay the victim on his or her back. Move any nearby objects away from the person if symptoms include seizures or fits. If symptoms include nausea or upset stomach, lay the victim on his or her side.
- Loosen and remove any heavy clothing.
- Have the person drink cool water (about a cup every 15 minutes) if alert enough to drink something, unless sick to the stomach.
- Cool the person's body by fanning and spraying with a cool mist of water or wiping the victim with a wet cloth or covering him or her with a wet sheet.
- Place ice packs under the armpits and groin area.

How can you protect yourself and you coworkers?

- Learn the signs and symptoms of heat-induced illnesses and how to respond.
- Train your workforce about heat-induced illnesses.
- Perform the heaviest work during the coolest part of the day.
- Build up tolerance to the heat and the work activity slowly. This usually takes about 2 weeks.
- Use the buddy system, with people working in pairs.
- Drink plenty of cool water, about a cup every 15 to 20 minutes.
- Wear light, loose-fitting, breathable clothing, such as cotton.
- Take frequent, short breaks in cool, shaded areas to allow the body to cool down.
- Avoid eating large meals before working in hot environments.
- Avoid alcohol or beverages with caffeine. These make the body lose water and increase the risk for heat illnesses.

What factors put you at increased risk?

- Taking certain medications. Check with your health-care provider or pharmacist to see if any medicines you are taking affect you when working in hot environments.
- Having a previous heat-induced illness.
- Wearing personal protective equipment such as a respirator or protective suit.

How do you protect yourself from UV radiation?

- Cover up. Wear clothing to protect as much of your skin as possible. Wear clothing that does not transmit visible light. To determine if the clothing will protect you, try this test: Place your hand between the fabric and a light source. If you can see your hand through the fabric, the garment offers little protection against sun exposure.
- Use a sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or higher. Experts recommend products with a Sun Protection Factor, or SPF, of at least 15. The number of the SPF represents the level of sunburn protection provided by the sunscreen. An SPF of 15 blocks out 93 percent of the burning UV rays; and SPF of 30 blocks out 97 percent of the burning UV rays. Products labeled “broad spectrum” block both UVB and UVA radiation. Both UVA and UVB contribute to skin cancer.
- Wear a hat. A wide brim hat is ideal because it protects the neck, ears, eyes, forehead, nose, and scalp. A baseball cap provides some protection for the front and top of the head, but not for the back of the neck or the ears where skin cancers commonly develop.
- Wear sunglasses that block UV rays. UV-absorbent sunglasses can help protect your eyes from sun damage. Ideal sunglasses do not have to be expensive, but they should block 99 to 100 percent of UVA and UVB radiation. Check the label to make sure they do. Darker glasses are not necessarily the best. UV protection comes from an invisible chemical applied to the lenses, not from the color or darkness of the lenses.
- Limit direct sun exposure. UV rays are most intense when the sun is high in the sky, between 10am and 4pm. If you are unsure about the sun’s intensity, take the shadow test: If your shadow is shorter than you, the sun’s rays are the strongest. Seek shade whenever possible.

Source: US Dept. of Labor, OSHA Office of Training and Education

ARIZONA ASSOCIATION FOR PROPERTY & EVIDENCE
9TH ANNUAL

TWO DAY PROPERTY AND EVIDENCE TRAINING SEMINAR

JUNE 12TH & 13TH 2003

QUALITY INN AND SUITES

4499 E. HIGHWAY 69

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA 86301

TOPICS:

- **PROPERTY & EVIDENCE MANAGEMENT:** How it applies to the Property and Evidence Function.
- **EVIDENCE PACKAGING & STORAGE:** Seizure, Handling & Storage for D.P.S. Lab.
- **COUNTERFEIT ITEMS & HOW TO IDENTIFY:**
- **FIREARM & DRUG DISPOSALS:**

DAILY DOOR PRIZES

VENDOR DISPLAYS

SEMINAR COST

\$150.00 AAPE MEMBERS

\$200.00 NON-MEMBERS (includes 2003-2004 membership)

SEMINAR COST INCLUDES:

2 Days Instruction

Lunch on Thursday

ROOMS AVAILABLE AT THE QUALITY INN AT A SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR SEMINAR ATTENDEES

FOR RESERVATIONS CALL

1-928-777-0770 - GROUP #100102

ARIZONA ASSOCIATION FOR PROPERTY AND EVIDENCE

ANNUAL TRAINING SEMINAR June 12 & 13, 2003

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA

RETURN THIS REGISTRATION TO:

**ARIZONA ASSOCIATION FOR PROPERTY AND EVIDENCE
P.O. BOX 18313
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85005**

NAME: _____

POSITION _____

DEPARTMENT _____

ADDRESS _____

PHONE _____

EMAIL _____

SEMINAR COST

AAPE – MEMBER-----\$150.00

NON-MEMBER-----\$200.00 INCLUDES 1 YEAR MEMBERSHIP (2003-2004)

\$50.00 – NON REFUNDABLE DEPOSIT DUE BY APRIL 1, 2003.

BALANCE DUE BY MAY 1, 2003.

REGISTER & PAY IN FULL BY APRIL 1ST AND RECEIVE A BRIEFCASE.

PAYMENT ENCLOSED:

\$50.00 DEPOSIT _____ •

FULL PAYMENT _____ • **\$150.00 (MEMBER)**

FULL PAYMENT _____ • **\$200.00 (NON-MEMBER)**

Questions or inquiries:

Sandie Imberi - Seminar Chairman
602-534-2558 - Phoenix Police Dept.
602-534-4718 - Fax
skimberi@cox.net

Linda Alphin – Co-Chairman
480-854-2815
dlalphin@cox.net

ARIZONA ASSOCIATION FOR PROPERTY AND EVIDENCE MINUTES

Meeting Minutes by Deborah Lopez PCSD 3-12-03 at Phoenix P.D.

Quarterly Business Meeting

10:00 President Linda Alphin formerly with Tempe P.D. called the meeting to order. Sgt. Of Arms, Mary Lewis, led us in the Pledge of Allegiance, after which, there was a moment of silence for departed members. Linda thanked our Treasurer, Sandie Imberi with Phoenix PD, for hosting this meeting. Sandie introduced Cmdr. Bates who said he would like to get more involved to gain more knowledge and advised the work we do is important and appreciated.

10:05 Nancy Crump-Drug Lab Supervisor gave instruction of drug recognition & safety in handling hazardous drugs, paraphernalia and materials. Members in attendance were given a "Certificate of Completion for Drug Safety & Awareness".

11:10 5 minute break

11:15 A video ended the drug training instruction.

11:25 Dick Rogers with Evi Pac assisted Mary Lewis in counting the ballots. Lane Darling checked and verified voters eligibility.

11:25 Linda advised the

11:25 Old Business - Shirts Lane advised would be around \$22.00 to \$26.00 and he will have one made. Linda advised we should use the original tape, and we should have them possibly for the June Seminar to sale. Lane was going to have a survey form for the membership interests in the purchase of the new shirts for the newsletter.

11:35 Board Meeting minutes were read to the members by Debbie Lopez

11:40 After discussion of the purchase of a video recorder or a cam corder or digital camera. A motion was made by Mary Alinen with Sierra Vista PD to purchase a camcorder or digital camera to include a tri pod. Bob Jontow seconded the motion. After discussion of a cap on the cost and extended warrantee to be included. Everyone was in agreement there would be no cap that it would be ok to purchase the needed equipment as long as at least 2 board members agreed.

11:50 Quotes received will be sent to Lane Darling at Mesa PD no later than 4-15-03, and he will get the information out to the other board members.

12:00 Lane had nothing to report for the Response Team.

12:00 Linda advised Tamara wasn't here for the publication committee. Linda advised Joann wouldn't be our editor anymore and advised that Candace Moyna, with Tempe PD has volunteered. The deadline to get her any inserts will be May 1st. You can contact her at Candace_Moyna@Tempe.gov and her phone # is 480-858-2116.

12:05 Sandie advised we have 21-22 registered with a couple not paid. The seminar this year will be held at Prescott famous for Buckey's Casino and Whiskey Row. Linda advised there will not be a dinner Thursday but will be a luncheon & the installation of the officers will be at the meeting on Friday at 8:00 am, which is different this year that prior years. Sandie advised the room cost will be \$54.00 up to June 1st and can't guarantee the price after that. You must advise Sandie if you will attend the luncheon because they will only prepare for that many. You will then get a ticket at registration. Bob Jontow won the free seat to the seminar and gave it back. Then Candace Moyna won and gave it back when finally Mary

Alinen won the free seat. Sandie advised she would give her the Registration form for the free seat.

12:10 Nothing to report on Good & Welfare
12:10 Treasurer Report by Sandie Imberi.

Balance		13,224.61
Expenses;		
Admin Supplies		65.96
Web site Jan-March		150.00
Reg. Fee		25.00
Seminar Cost Postage		<u>118.15</u>
	TOTAL	359.11
Income;		
Interest Jan		7.97
Interest Feb		7.19
Dues		325.00
Seminar registration		<u>2175.00</u>
	TOTAL	2515.16
Ending balance as of 3-12-03		15,380.60

12:15 Good of the Order - Dick Rogers who is a handed out "The Evidence Log" from IAPE. Dick also mentioned he is with ARMOR HOLDINGS who purchased the business and includes LIGHTNING POWER, IDENTICATOR AND nik PUBLIC SAFETY.

On behalf of the association, Sandie presented a plaque to Linda who retired from Tempe PD Jan. 31st 2003. Sandie advised Linda would be receiving a lifetime membership card.

Debbie advised her agency will be moving towards the end of the year to another new building and my utilize the response team, and that she received the approval to host the Sept. Meeting.

After the vote count the results approved or the unopposed entries plus Chuck Parmelee with Gilbert PD won with 17 votes, and Mary Lewis with DPS won for President with a majority of the votes.

12:20 Next meeting will be held in Prescott. Chuck Parmelee handed out the bylaws copy.
Linda adjourned the meeting and advised the votes would be held for 30 days for discrepancy.

TREASURES REPORT MARCH 12, 2003

BALANCE ON DECEMBER 13, 2002 WAS \$13,224.61

EXPENSES;

ADMIN.SUPPLIES	\$65.96
WEB DOMAIN NAME REG.	\$25.00
WEB SITE	\$150.00
JAN,FEB,MARCH	
SEMINAR POSTAGE	\$118.15
FLYERS-CONFIRMATION LETTERS	
TOTAL	\$359.11

INCOME;

BANK INTEREST ;	
JANUARY	\$7.97
FEB	\$7.19
MEMBERSHIP DUES	\$325.00
SEMINAR REGISTRATION	\$2,175.00
TOTAL	\$2,515.16

ENDING BALANCE ON MARCH 12, 2003 \$15,380.60

ON THE UP-SIDE

Reasons why the English language is so hard to learn:

1. The bandage was wound around the wound.
2. The farm was used to produce produce.
3. The dump was so full that it had to refuse more refuse.
4. We must polish the Polish furniture.
5. He could lead if he would get the lead out.
6. The soldier decided to desert his dessert in the desert.
7. Since there is no time like the present, he thought it was time to present the present.
8. A bass was painted on the head of the bass drum.
9. When shot at, the dove dove into the bushes.
10. I did not object to the object.
11. The insurance was invalid for the invalid.
12. There was a row among the oarsmen about how to row.
13. They were too close to the door to close it.
14. The buck does funny things when the does are present.
15. A seamstress and a sewer fell down into a sewer line.
16. To help with planting, the farmer taught his sow to sow.
17. The wind was too strong to wind the sail.
18. After a number of injections my jaw got number.
19. Upon seeing the tear in the painting I shed a tear.
20. I had to subject the subject to a series of tests.
21. How can I intimate this to my most intimate friend?

Let's face it - English is a crazy language.

There is no egg in eggplant nor ham in hamburger; neither apple nor pine in pineapple. English muffins weren't invented in England or French fries in France. Sweetmeats are candies while sweetbreads, which aren't sweet, are meat. We take English for granted But if we explore its paradoxes, we find that quicksand can work slowly; boxing rings are square and a guinea pig is neither from Guinea nor is it a pig. Doesn't it seem crazy that you can make amends but not one amend. If you have a bunch of odds and ends and get rid of all but one of them, what do you call it? If teachers taught, why didn't preachers praught? If a vegetarian eats vegetables, what does a humanitarian eat?

Sometimes I think all the English speakers should be committed to an asylum for the verbally insane.

In what language do people recite at a play and play at a recital? Ship by truck and send cargo by ship? Have noses that run and feet that smell? How can a slim chance and a fat chance be the same, while a wise man and a wise guy are opposites?

You have to marvel at the unique lunacy of a language in which your house can burn up as it burns down, in which you fill in a form by filling it out and in which an alarm goes off by going on. English was invented by people, not computers, and it reflects the creativity of the human race, which, of course, is not a race at all. That is why, when the stars are out, they are visible, but when the lights are out, they are invisible.

P.S. Why doesn't "Buick" rhyme with "quick"?

How to Call the Police

George Phillips of Williston, North Dakota was going up to bed when his wife told him that he'd left the light on in the garden shed, which she could see from the bedroom window. George opened the back door to go turn off the light but saw that there were people in the shed stealing things. He phoned the police, who asked "Is someone in your house?" and he said no. Then they said that all patrols were busy, and that he should simply lock his door and an officer would be along when available. George said, "Okay," hung up, counted to 30, and phoned the police again. "Hello. I just called you a few seconds ago because there were people in my shed. Well, you don't have to worry about them now cause I've just shot them all." Then he hung up. Within five minutes three police cars, an Armed Response unit, and an ambulance showed up at the Phillips residence. Of course, the police caught the burglars red-handed. One of the policemen said to George: "I thought you said that you'd shot them!" George said, "I thought you said there was nobody available!"

ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

PRESIDENT:

Linda Alphin

Tempe Police Department

(480) 854-2815

Dlalphin@cox.net

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT:

Lane Darling

Mesa Police Department

(480) 644-2826

Lane_darling@ci.mesa.az.us

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT:

Chuck Parmelee

Gilbert Police Department

(480) 503-6616

ChuckP@ci.gilbert.az.us

SECRETARY:

Debbie Lopez

Pinal County Sheriff's Department

(520) 868-7167

debd@c2i2.com or deborah.lopez@co.pinal.az.us

TREASURER:

Sandie Imberi

Phoenix Police Department

(602) 534-2558 fax (602)534-4718

skimberi@cox.net or sandie.imberi@phoenix.gov

SERGEANT AT ARMS:

Mary Lewis

DPS Crime Lab

Lake Havasu City, AZ

mlewis@dps.state.az.us or
marylewis115@hotmail.com

COMMITTEES

TRAINING COMMITTEE:

Sandie Imberi

Phoenix Police Department

(602) 534-2558 fax (602)534-4718

skimberi@cox.net or sandie.imberi@phoenix.gov

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE:

Candace Moyna, Editor

Tempe Police Department

(480) 858-2116 fax (480) 350-8566

www.candace_moyna@tempe.gov

PUBLICATION DISTRIBUTION

Tamara Daigle

Maricopa Co. Sheriff's Department

(602) 256-1876

t_daigle@mcs.maricopa.gov

GOOD AND WELFARE COMMITTEE:

Carlene Kron

Oro Valley Police Department

(520) 742-5474

ckron@orovalley.net

RESPONSE TEAM COMMITTEE:

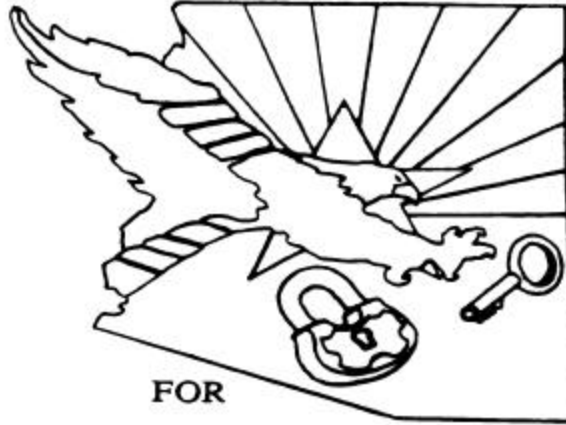
Lane Darling

Mesa Police Department

(480) 644-2826

Lane_darling@ci.mesa.az.us

ARIZONA ASSOCIATION



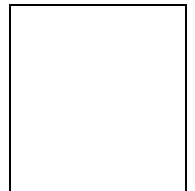
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Phoenix, AZ 85005



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